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**Thursday, March 16, 1961
Phalguna 25, 1882 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Thirteenth Session)



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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA

Thursday, March 16, 1960 | Phalguna 25,
1882 (Saka)

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Russian Maps of India

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- *893 { Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Anirudh Sinha:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recent Russian maps published in 1959 show Sikkim and Bhutan as independent States when the Russian maps published in 1954 showed them within India; and

(b) whether Government have inquired from Russian Government as to how these maps came to be revised?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) Attention of the Russian Government has again been drawn to these inaccuracies.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Do the Government take this map as an indication of the shift in the Russian

policy, or it is one of those inaccuracies?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: We have made our boundaries very clear to everybody concerned. Historically and in the matter of custom and otherwise the boundaries are very clear. It does not matter what maps other people publish.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know since how long correspondence with the Russian Government is going on regarding this map and whether any definite or positive reply has been received from the Russian Government regarding this?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: This matter was first brought to our notice in 1955. Since then we have reminded the Russian Government to the inaccuracies several times, in 1957, 1958, 1959 and last time in November, 1960.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Has any positive reply been received or not?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: No, Sir, we have not received any reply so far.

Mr. Speaker: I shall call those who have tabled this question one by one. Shri Pangarkar—absent; Shri Hem Raj—absent; Shri Anirudh Sinha—absent; Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi—absent; Shri P. G. Deb.

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know whether the import of this Russian atlas into India has been banned under the Sea Customs Act?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I would like to have notice of that question.

Shri Goray: The Parliamentary Secretary said that correspondence and negotiations have been going on

for the last four or five years. If in spite of it such maps are produced, do Government feel that it is due to inadvertence or it is deliberate?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: We are waiting to hear from the Russian Government what it is due to.

Shri Kasliwal: In reply to part (a) of the question the hon. Member said 'Yes'. Part (a) says that while the Russian maps published in 1954 showed Sikkim and Bhutan as within India, those published in 1959 show them as independent States. May I know whether the attention of the Russian Government has been drawn to the fact as to why there has been a change in the 1959 maps?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: The hon. Member is right. It is precisely to this that their attention has been drawn.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: The hon. Parliamentary Secretary said that from 1955—I think I heard him right—correspondence has been going on in regard to this. Does that mean that from 1955 this change was being made and that it was not done in 1959?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: There have been several editions and each does seem to contain some inaccuracies in a greater or smaller degree. Every time this appears, we take up the matter with the Russian Government.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Has there been no reply, or no positive reply?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: No reply has been received so far.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या पार्लियामेंटरी सेक्रेटरी महोदय को मालूम है कि रूस ने जो मैप छापा है वह चीन के नक्शों की नकल है, भारत के नक्शों को उन्होंने नहीं माना है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या भारत सरकार ने कोई लिखा पढ़ी की है कि उन्होंने भारत के

नक्शों को आधार क्यों नहीं माना और चीन के नक्शों की नकल क्यों की है ?

श्री सादत अली खान : मैं यही तो ब्रज कर रहा था, कि इस सवाल को उन के साथ उठाया गया है ।

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the report of the official teams have established conclusively that China disowns India's ties with Sikkim and Bhutan, may I know whether these Russian maps reflect the Chinese view of India? If so, have Government tried to enlighten them on the latest position?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: Reply to both the questions is in the affirmative—Yes.

Shri Tangamani: May I know what is the nature of representation made in 1955 and what is the nature of representation made in 1960, in view of the position stated in reply to part (a) of the question?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: The representations has been more or less the same. In November 1960 the Joint Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs spoke to the Counsellor of the Soviet Embassy about the inaccuracies in the Atlas and the Counsellor said that he would note and inform his Government. Every time we draw the attention of the Soviet authorities to the inaccuracies in the maps which they print.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Obviously, the answer to the question implies that the map is wrong now in not delineating Sikkim and Bhutan as part of India. Do Government regard Sikkim and Bhutan as part of India?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: In the earlier maps it was shown as Indian protectorate; now they show them outside.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Are the Russians made aware of the feelings in the Parliament and in the country?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I am sure they are quite aware of what is going on in this hon. House.

Institute of Industrial Designs

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*894. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Damani:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 947 on the 16th December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken a final decision on the proposal submitted through the Ford Foundation regarding the establishment of an Institute of Industrial Design; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

STATEMENT

It has since been decided to establish an Institute for Industrial Designs at Ahmedabad with the object of training students for top level responsibilities as Industrial Designers for the private and public sectors of industry as well as handicrafts. It will also provide advanced training opportunities for Architectural Designers, who are expected primarily to function as independent practising architects. Besides, it will provide service to those industries and agencies interested in introducing new design methods in their production, building and sales schemes. In due course it is proposed to have a research wing in the Institute closely connected with the training and servicing programmes.

About 50 students are expected to be trained in the Institute every year. It will consist of 1 Chief Administrator, 7 full-time Instructors and 10 part-time Instructors.

The Institute is expected to earn some revenue as fees from the trainees, charges for services rendered to industries and sales of prototypes. The annual recurring expen-

diture of the scheme has been estimated approximately at Rs. 2.50 lakhs.

The expenditure on machinery and equipment required for the centre as well as the services of some foreign experts is expected to be met by the Ford Foundation. The Institute is expected to start working during the next financial year.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Since this institution is going to be started during the current financial year, may I know how many candidates are going to be selected and whether any applications would be invited?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The Institute is to start in the next financial year. Steps will be taken to recruit the staff and enroll students by regular advertisements and other means.

Shri Palaniyandy: May I know whether Government will arrange a programme to send NPC personnel who return from abroad after studying industrial designs and other matters?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This does not arise out of this question. This relates to the setting up of an Institute for Industrial Designs at Ahmedabad to be manned by both foreign and Indian personnel.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether in addition to conducting training courses, the Institute will also undertake research work?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That was the original concept. But we thought that since India has not become advanced in industrial design, research could wait for a little while; for the first three or four years we will concentrate on training of experts and then we will enlarge the scope of research.

Shri Ramkrishan Gupta: As this Institute expected to earn some revenue from fees, what fee will be charged from trainees?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Let the Institute start. We have roughly estimated that from fees and other charges we might get about a lakh or a lakh and a half of rupees per year.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether after the starting of this Institute similar institutions are likely to be established in other places also?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The Committee which went round the country, selected this place. Let a beginning be made. Then the question will arise as to whether more institutes should be started at other places.

Shri Achar rose—

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has changed his seat.

Shri Achar: My seat is here.

Mr. Speaker: Whenever hon. Members change their seats, they must intimate to me.

Shri Achar: I have moved towards the right.

Shri D. C. Sharma: My seat also is changed.

Shri Achar: May I know the qualifications of the candidates who will be selected?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is for the Board of Governors or Directors to decide the scope of the course.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the Technical Cooperation Mission from the U.S.A. will co-operate and, if so, in what form?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As the question clearly stipulates, it is the Ford Foundation assistance and not TCM assistance which will be taken. But all cooperation and assistance from the international organisations, including TCM will always be welcome.

Indo-Pakistan Steering Committees

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*896. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das;**
 Shri Radha Raman;

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of meetings that the Indo-Pakistan Steering Committees held during the year 1960;

(b) the nature of questions discussed and conclusions reached;

(c) whether the Steering Committees continue to exist; and

(d) the outstanding questions likely to be discussed in near future?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) None, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Technically, the Steering Committees continue to exist although there has been no meeting of these Committees since their last meeting held in March, 1955.

(d) If and when, the Steering Committees meet again they are likely to:

(i) review the progress of the negotiations on Indo-Pakistan disputes, carried on at the various levels; and

(ii) deal with the items which they could not discuss at their March, 1955 meeting.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether any indication is available with regard to the attitude of Pakistan Government in respect of these Steering Committees?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: We suggested to the Pakistan Government in 1955, after the last meeting was over, that a meeting could be held sometime in July 1955. But we have not got any response from them.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: What are the different functions of the Steering Committee and the Joint Committee constituted under the May 1955 Agreement between the two Governments?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: The Pakistan Government has its Steering Committee and we have also our Steering Committee consisting of officials in the respective governments. Both the Steering Committees meet together to discuss the outstanding disputes or disputes not so far settled between the two countries. The sub-

jects were categorised according to their importance. Category A subjects were to be discussed. . . .

Mr. Speaker: He only wants to know the difference between the functions of the Steering Committee and the functions of the Joint Committee.

Shri J. N. Hazarika: The Steering Committee is rather a reviewing committee to review the progress of the work of negotiations. The other committees function at the official level in respect of shrines.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: It is stated that no meeting has been held of the Steering Committees since March 1955 and no meeting has been held of the Joint Committee from January, 1958. About these two problems may I know what steps Government intend taking when there is no response from the Pakistan Government?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: Even though no meeting of the Steering Committees has been held so far, our ministries concerned have taken up the outstanding questions with the Pakistan Government for a solution.

प्रादेशिक विकास

*८६७. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या योजना मंत्री २१ दिसम्बर, १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २१६७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि प्रादेशिक विकास की समस्याओं का अध्ययन करने के लिये योजना आयोग द्वारा नियुक्त किये गये कार्यकारी दल ने अब तक अपने कार्य में क्या प्रगति की है और किस तारीख तक दल की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने की आशा है ?

योजना उपमंत्री (श्री श्याम नं० मिश्र): प्रादेशिक विकास की समस्याओं के अध्ययन के लिये जो कार्यकारी दल नियुक्त किया गया उस की अब तक ३ बैठकें हो चुकी हैं जिनमें अन्य विषयों के अलावा रोजगार के विभिन्न पहलुओं, पिछड़ेपन की कसौटी के लिये आवश्यक आंकड़ों और राज्यों की आय के अनुमान से सम्बन्धित पहलुओं पर विचार किया गया ।

यह दल प्रादेशिक विकास से संबंधित समस्याओं का सतत एवं योजनानुसार अध्ययन कर रहा है । इस अध्ययन में जो परिणाम निकलेंगे वे तैयार होते ही योजना आयोग को उपलब्ध हो जायेंगे ।

Shri Sadhan Gupta: The English version may also be given.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri S. N. Mishra: The Working Group on Problem of Regional Development has held three meetings so far and has considered, among other things, employment aspects, data requirements for applying tests of backwardness and issues relating to State Income estimation. The Group is engaged in a continuous and systematic study of problems concerning regional development. The results of various studies undertaken by it will be made available to the Planning Commission as and when they are ready.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : माननीय मंत्री जी के उत्तर से यह ध्वनि निकलती है कि कार्यकारी दल लगातार कार्य करता रहेगा तथा इस के कार्य की समाप्ति की कोई तिथि निर्धारित नहीं की गई है । ग्राम धारणा यह है कि दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के काल में वही प्रवेश अधिक विकसित हुए जो कि पहले से विकसित हो चुके थे और जो प्रदेश कम विकसित थे उन का विकास नहीं किया गया । अतः क्या मंत्री महोदय इस कार्यकारी दल की रिपोर्ट जल्दी से जल्दी मंगा कर तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में आवश्यक संशोधन करने का प्रयत्न करेंगे ?

श्री श्याम नं० मिश्र : अभी तक की जो योजना की जो रूप रेखा तैयार की गई है उस में राज्य सरकारों के साथ योजना कमीशन ने इस पर विचार किया है कि पिछले दस सालों में यानी प्रथम और द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के काल में विभिन्न भागों में किम तरह की प्रगति हुई है और उस के मुताबिक यह प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है कि पिछड़े इलाकों का समुचित विकास हो । इस के लिये हम चाहते

हैं कि पक्के आंकड़े आ जायें। इस में काफी मेहनत करनी पड़ेगी और समय भी लगेगा।

पंडित द्वा० ना० तिवारी : प्रश्न यह है कि जो पिछड़े इलाके हैं क्या रिपोर्ट के आधार पर तीसरी योजना के काल में उन के लिये कुछ किया जायेगा जिस से उन को फायदा हो सके, या यह काम चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में जायेगा ?

श्री श्या० नं० मिश्र : इस का तो उद्देश्य ही यह है कि उन इलाकों के सम्बन्ध में हम को आंकड़े मिला सकें। जो आंकड़े आयेंगे उन पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार होगा और उन की रोशनी में हम पिछड़े इलाकों के विकास के लिये तीसरी योजना में बहुत कुछ करने की कोशिश करेंगे। जो बात माननीय सदस्य के दिमाग में है हम निश्चित रूप से उस दिशा में विचार कर रहे हैं।

श्री पद्म बेव : क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास कोई ऐसी मशीनरी है कि जिस के द्वारा वह यह जान सके कि राज्य सरकारों की तरफ से जो रिपोर्ट आती हैं वे कहां तक सही हैं। या कि केवल राज्य सरकारों की रिपोर्टों के अनुसार ही विचार किया जायेगा ?

श्री शा० नं० मिश्र : उस के बारे में तो हम दोनों मिल कर विचार करते हैं, कोई एक दूसरे का आडिट करे इस का सवाल नहीं उठता। हम राज्य सरकारों के साथ बैठ कर विचार करते हैं और समस्याओं के समाधान के बारे में सोचते हैं।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कमी प्लानिंग कमीशन ने लोकसभा के सदस्यों से यह जानने का प्रयत्न किया है कि कौन-कौन सा इलाका पिछड़ा हुआ है। यदि ऐसा प्रयत्न किया है तो कब और नहीं किया तो क्यों नहीं किया ?

श्री श्या० नं० मिश्र : इस के लिये बहुत सी कमेटियां हैं। जिला स्तर से लेकर प्रांतीय स्तर तक और यहां भी, जिन में माननीय सदस्य योगदान दे सकते हैं।

Shri Achar: May I know how the study is carried out? Is it carried out subject by subject or State by State? What is the method adopted? The Five Year Plan is to begin from 1st April. If the study is to go on continuously like this, when are we going to have a report and how is it going to come?

Shri S. N. Mishra: To the extent possible, as I have said during the course of my earlier replies, efforts have been made even in the Draft Outline to do as much as possible for the backward areas. Now, whatever further light would be thrown by the results of the study made by this committee, would be taken into account in the finalisation of the report.

So far as the first part of his question is concerned, that is whether the committee is occupying itself with subjects or with States, I would like to say that mainly the committee is occupied with the broad categories of subjects and the States come naturally under them.

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : अभी-अभी उपमंत्री जी ने यह कहा कि पिछड़े इलाकों के विकास का प्रश्न जांचा जा रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछड़े इलाकों की परिभाषा क्या की गयी है, किस तरह से समझा जाता है कि अमुक इलाका पिछड़ा हुआ है, क्या इस के लिये कोई परिभाषा निश्चित की गई है ?

श्री श्या० नं० मिश्र : इसके लिए कई बार सदन में सवाल पूछे गए हैं। मैं अभी इसके बारे में दो तीन बातें बता सकता हूँ, वैसे तो यह प्रश्न बहुत बड़ा है। एक तो कसौटी यह हो सकती है कि प्रति व्यक्ति क्या आमदनी है और प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोग का क्या स्तर है। दूसरी कसौटी यह हो सकती है कि किसी इलाके में आबादी का घनापन कितना है और उसका वहां के प्रोडक्टिव रिसोर्सिज यानी उत्पादन के साधनों और रोजगार के अवसरों से क्या अनुपात है। और तीसरी कसौटी यह हो सकती है कि वहां

यातायात के कितने साधन उपलब्ध हैं। ये सारी बातें हैं जिनका विचार किया जाता है।

श्री रा० स० तिवारी : क्या मन्त्री जी को पता है कि जो पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं वे अधिकतर रियासतों के हैं जिनका अभी तक सर्वे भी नहीं हुआ है। इन इलाकों में जो कि रियासतों में हैं कोई विकास का काम नहीं हुआ। इनके बारे में आपका क्या विचार है।

श्री श्या० न० मिश्र : मैं नहीं समझता कि माननीय सदस्या की यह मान्यता ठीक है कि इन इलाकों में काम नहीं हुआ है। हो सकता है कि उनमें अपेक्षाकृत कुछ कम काम हुआ हो। लेकिन इसके लिये बहुत कुछ हिस्टारिकल सरकारमस्टेसज यानी ऐतिहासिक परिस्थितियां जिम्मेदार हैं।

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): May I, Sir, add a word to what my colleague has already said. In the course of our discussions with the States, we took care to impress upon them the imperative need of giving greater attention to the more backward areas within each State. We also come to an understanding that they will themselves mark out those areas and send us their plans for those areas so that we can watch the progress in those areas as the Plan progresses. So, the particular necessity about the backward areas within each State has been taken notice of and some kind of operational directions have been given already for this purpose.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that Verrier Elwin Committee has made certain recommendations for the developmental project to be undertaken so far as the backward tribal areas are concerned, may I know whether Government have taken the recommendations of Verrier Elwin Committee into consideration while drafting the Plan?

Shri Nanda: Yes, Sir, and specially so. In dealing with the States and fixing the allocations for the Plan, several criteria for backwardness—about ten or eleven—were before us; and the extent of Population of the tribal people and in the tribal areas was also taken into consideration. That was one of the factors.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: The Minister has just listed some three or four of them. May I know whether, in the criteria that have been laid down for backwardness, the per-capita index of industrial development like power or steel or engineering, will also be taken into consideration?

Shri Nanda: Naturally my colleague could not give an exhaustive list of all the criteria adopted. There are several things—industrial production, agricultural production, employment potential, unemployment etc.

Shri Kamal Singh: The hon. Deputy Minister remarked that one of the tests for a backward area was the shortage or lack of communication, especially village roads. May I know whether it is not a fact that the bulk of our agricultural areas and the people there suffer from lack of proper village roads and whether it is not true that in the last two plan periods there has been very little progress in this respect?

Shri Nanda: We cannot deal with each individual area, but I may inform the hon. Member....

Shri Kamal Singh: I was talking about the bulk of our agricultural areas—the rural areas.

Shri Nanda:that at the time of the revision of the Plan, the provision for roads in respect of the States has been enlarged as compared to the provision made in the draft outline—about Rs. 30 crores—so that a larger provision is made to deal with all these problems.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : चूंकि यह सिद्ध है कि यह विषय महत्वपूर्ण है और इस सम्बन्ध में विभिन्न प्रदेशों में काफ़ी असन्तोष है, इसलिये

क्या माननीय मन्त्री जी कार्यकारी दल को यह आदेश देंगे कि वह जल्दी से जल्दी रिपोर्ट दे और फिर सदन को उस रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने का मौका मिले ?

श्री नन्दा : अगर यही इरादा है कि किसी तरह की रिपोर्ट—ऐनी साटं आफ रिपोर्ट—आ जाये, तो आ सकती है, लेकिन उस रिपोर्ट का यह मतलब नहीं है कि आखिरी तौर पर कुछ हो जाने की बात है। जो रिजल्ट्स निकलते हैं, जो इन्फर्मेशन आती है, उसका उपयोग किया जाता है। जैसे एक आबजैक्ट है डिस्पर्सल आफ इंडस्ट्रीज। उसके बारे में जो इन्फर्मेशन अलाहिदा अलाहिदा स्टेट्स के बारे में आयेगी, उसका इस्तेमाल इस तरह हो सकेगा कि किस जगह इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट की ज्यादा जरूरत है।

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Is it not a fact that actually the district boards have the onus of providing these roads and when one goes to them they say it is the duty of the P.W.D.? So, the district boards do not function; the PWD takes a very long time. May I therefore know what the Minister of Planning will do about this in future?

Shri Nanda: The Minister of Planning would not go to each P.W.D. and each district board. Naturally he will communicate with the States, giving the necessary central assistance and the States are bound to look after their people in each district.

Houses for Industrial Workers in Orissa

*899. **Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the special survey to find out the magnitude of the housing problem for industrial workers in Orissa conducted by Orissa Government has been completed by now; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) The survey was completed in 1959.

(b) The survey revealed that about 6000 houses were yet to be constructed for providing accommodation for workers.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: May I know how many of these 6,000 houses have been built during the second Plan period and whether there was any central assistance for relieving the difficulty in respect of the housing accommodation for industrial workers in Orissa?

Shri Abid Ali: According to the information received from the State Government, 2,139 houses were sanctioned out of which 1,452 houses were constructed. The assistance sanctioned was Rs. 55,46,000, and the allocation under the scheme during the third Plan is about Rs. 60 lakhs.

Shri Palaniyandy: May I know whether Government will take note of the difficulties in getting sanction for the industrial housing scheme for want of iron and other materials, and whether Government will expedite the supply of these materials to the industrial housing scheme through the labour department?

Shri Abid Ali: Not through the labour department, but whenever such requests or complaints are received, whatever is possible is done through the department concerned.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The figure that the hon. Minister quoted relates to 1959, and that has become out-of-date in view of the development of iron ore and other mining works that are taking place and because of other industries that are coming up. A few days ago, the hon. Minister of Works, Housing and Supply stated that on the question of undertaking legislation there is going to be an inter-ministerial meeting very soon and he said that 'very soon' meant 'within a week or two'. May I know whether that meeting has been arranged?

Shri Abid Ali: Always something is done with regard to ensuring that more and more houses are made available.

Shri Supakar: So far as the public sector projects like Rourkela and other public sector mining undertakings are concerned, may I know whether Government have been able to meet the demands of housing for industrial workers in full or only in part?

Shri Abid Ali: Not fully. Partly of course.

Ophthalmic Glass Plant

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*900. { **Shri Pangarkar:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 963 on the 16th December, 1960, and state the progress since made in the direction of setting up the Ophthalmic Glass Plant in collaboration with Russia?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The revised detailed project report is expected to be received from the Soviet authorities within the next three or four months.

280.7 acres of land are earmarked for the Coal Mining and Ophthalmic Glass Projects and this area has been handed over to the Corporation free of cost by the Durgapur Industries Board. Arrangements are also being made by the Durgapur Industries Board to acquire 1500 acres of land for the townships of both the Coal Mining and Ophthalmic Glass Projects. The question of arrangements for the supply of water including the requirements of construction both for the factories and townships of the projects has been taken up with the Durgapur Industries Board who are considering to expand their water

supply scheme. The required quantum of power both for the factory as well as the township has been assured by the Durgapur Industries Board. The Durgapur Industries Board will be providing for the necessary sidings for the project on mutually agreed terms.

Shri Pangarkar: May I know whether any final report from the Russian authorities regarding the ophthalmic glass plant has been received so far?

Shri Manubhai Shah: A contract has been signed for a 300 tons ophthalmic glass plant to be established at Durgapur. We are awaiting the detailed project report which is expected, as I said, within the next three or four months.

Shri Pangarkar: May I know what is the estimated outlay?

Mr. Chairman: About Rs. 3 crores to Rs. 4 crores.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if this ophthalmic glass plant will be sufficient for meeting the total needs of India or whether there will be necessity to set up other ophthalmic glass plants?

Shri Manubhai Shah: From the present indications, it will be sufficient for the next five to ten years.

Transfer of Berubari to Pakistan

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*901 { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Aurobindo Ghoshal:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the correct number of families who are to be uprooted as a result of transfer of Berubari to Pakistan has since been ascertained;

(b) if so, number of families involved;

(c) number of those who have expressed their opinion in favour of remaining in India; and

(d) steps taken to rehabilitate them?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). These will be known only after the precise line of demarcation has been decided, and put on the ground.

(d) These are under consideration.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know when the work of demarcation which is going on in that area is likely to be completed and what procedure will be adopted in case of a disagreement and whether any disagreement has already arisen?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: Our Prime Minister has suggested to the West Bengal Chief Minister that the process may be started without undue delay. About the rest, I require notice.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether those refugees who will be uprooted from the transferred area of Berubari will be given compensation for the movable and immovable properties that will be left behind?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: The Prime Minister had stated on the 4th March last that the people will need assistance for rehabilitation.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I seek your protection. The question is very simple. The agreement reached between the Prime Minister of India and Mr. Firoz Khan Noon was about the transfer of territory. The Prime Minister of India never agreed to the transfer of movable and immovable property along with territory. The question is very simple. May I know whether any assessment has been made of the value of the movable and immovable property and whether they will be paid adequate compensation for the loss of that property? The question is very simple.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member puts three or four questions. Has the

Government made a list of all the properties?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: The exact value of the properties involved will be known when the demarcation has been made.

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो परिवार पाकिस्तान से विस्थापित हो कर भारत में आयेंगे, उनको बसाने के लिये पहले से क्या कोई योजना तैयार की गई है, यदि हाँ, तो उस योजना की रूपरेखा क्या है ?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: This question has been under consideration by the West Bengal Government as well as by the Centre.

Shri Tyagi: What will be the position of those Indian nationals who do not choose to migrate to this side of Berubari? Will they be allowed to retain their nationality?

Mr. Speaker: They will be Pakistanis.

Shri Tyagi: How can they become Pakistanis? They are Indian nationals. An Indian national cannot be forced to become a Pakistani by means of an Act. I want to know whether they will be allowed to retain their nationality in their own homes?

Mr. Speaker: That is what the Prime Minister has said. They will be allowed.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: There should be some arrangement to answer the question here. The hon. Deputy Minister was here, but now she is also not here. Some arrangement should be made and somebody should give the answer on behalf of Government.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Parliamentary Secretary is answering. The Prime Minister is in England and the Deputy Minister had arranged a meeting—a series of meetings—on an international plane in America. She

came day before yesterday and told me that she had fixed up the meetings earlier before the date of the Prime Ministers' conference was fixed in England. Therefore, she could not avoid going there. There is a representative here and all the information that is necessary is being given. Whenever I find there is any difficulty.....

Shri Tyagi: This question of nationality of Indians is very important. I wanted to know whether any arrangement has been arrived at with Pakistan to safeguard that they are not forced to give up their nationality even if they choose to be there.

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): I had something to do with the discussions in regard to Berubari. Any Indian national who chooses to remain in the area that will be ceded to Pakistan, if he so chooses, obviously retains his Indian nationality.

Office Accommodation for State Trading Corporation in Delhi

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*902. { **Shri Morarka:**
Shri Nathwani:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 516 on the 22nd November, 1960 and state:

(a) on what basis the rent was fixed for the office accommodation for State Trading Corporation in 'Express Building' on Mathura Road, New Delhi;

(b) whether the State Trading Corporation has considered the desirability of having its own office premises in view of this heavy rent; and

(c) if so, what is its decision?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) The rent of the building was fixed in consultation with the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply and the Ministry of Finance, taking into account the prevailing rate in that area.

(b) and (c). The Corporation has already been allotted piece of land in Lodi Road, measuring about 3 acres. Steps are being taken to construct the building at an early date.

Shri Morarka: The monthly rent paid to this particular firm by the Corporation is Rs. 45,000. May I know whether the cost of the building was one of the consideration at the time of fixing this rent?

Shri Satish Chandra: All that we know is that we tried to get cheaper accommodation. We approached the LIC to accommodate us in their building. They demanded Rs. 100 per 100 square feet. In this building, private firms have taken space at the rate of Rs. 81 per 100 square feet. The State Trading Corporation is paying only Rs. 60 per 100 square feet.

Shri Morarka: Two years ago, I read in the report of the Directors of this Corporation that a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs has been set apart for the purpose of constructing their own building. May I know why this building is being delayed and a sum of Rs. 6 lakhs is paid every year by way of rent only?

Shri Satish Chandra: This building was taken on rent on 1st February, 1960. Before that the Corporation offices were distributed over five buildings, two in Connaught Place and three in Golf Link area, for which heavy rents were being paid. It was considered better to bring them in one place. The land has been allotted by the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply; the building fund is there and steps are being taken to construct the building.

श्री अ० सु० तारिक : पेश्वर इसके कि इस आफिस को इस बिल्डिंग में शिफ्ट किया गया, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हम उन बिल्डिंग का कितना किराया देते थे जिनमें इसके आफिससे तमाम दिल्ली में थे ?

[پیشتر اسکے کہ اس آفس کو اس بلڈنگ میں شفٹ کیا گیا - میں جانتا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہم ان بلڈنگز کا کتنا کرایہ دیتے تھے جن میں اس کے آفس تمام دلی میں تھے]

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : उनका किराया हम करीब करीब ५० नये पैसे पर स्क्वेयर फीट के हिसाब से देते थे । इसका ६० नए पैसे पर स्क्वेयर फीट से देते हैं ।

श्री अ० सु० तारिक : किराया कितना था जो हम देते थे ?

[کرایہ کتنا تھا جو ہم دیتے تھے -]

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : हम लोग पांच बिल्डिंग का किराया करीब १५,५०० रुपये दे रहे थे । उन इमारतों में काफी जगह नहीं थी और ज्यादा जगह की सहत जरूरत थी ।

Mr. Speaker: To whom does this building belong?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: To the Indian Express, to whom the land was given by us.

Mr. Speaker: I am putting the question to the hon. Minister. Why should the hon. Member answer?

Shri Satish Chandra: To Express Newspapers.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Is it not a fact that the Express Newspapers were allotted land by the Works, Housing and Supply Ministry on the express condition that the accommodation which shall be built there shall be allotted only to employees of the Express Newspapers and if it is let out to anybody, it shall be let out only with the concurrence of the Works, Housing and Supply Ministry and at rates which shall be reasonable?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): As per the original lease agreement, the Express Newspapers could put up flats for the employees on the top floor. After the construction of the building, the space that was available was in excess of their requirements. So, there were prolonged negotiations between the Government and the Express Newspapers and some workable arrangement was arrived at. According to that, the Express Newspapers were allowed to rent out a part of the building at a particular rate. It is in pursuance of that agreement that this portion has been let out to the State Trading Corporation.

Shri Morarka: Is it not a fact that the State Trading Corporation has entered into a binding agreement for three years at this rate with this particular firm? If so, may I know what were the compelling reasons for them to enter into such an agreement for three years when their own building was under construction?

Shri Satish Chandra: The building will take another two years to be completed. The land has been allotted to us. Three years was considered to be the minimum period. Within this period, we are hoping to have our own building.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I may inform the House that Express Newspapers would be glad to be relieved from this agreement, because in the market, they will get more than Rs. 100 per 100 square feet.

Refugees from Nepal

*903. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Nepalese political refugees have crossed into Darjeeling (West Bengal) following the recent action taken by the King of Nepal in his country;

(b) if so, their number; and

(c) the nature of action, if any, taken or proposed to be taken by the Government of India regarding them?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) Yes.

(b) No accurate figures are available. There are no restrictions on the entry of Nepalese into India and consequently no record is kept of their arrivals.

(c) None as long as their activities remain within the law.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Is it a fact that the difficulty lies in distinguishing between the Nepalese who cross over and the Nepalese who are already resident in the district of Darjeeling? Hence, is there any scheme for having some kind of passport or border certificate so that we can distinguish the Nepalese who cross over?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Is it a fact that many of the Nepalese who have crossed over have approached the businessmen in Darjeeling to hold a rally in Darjeeling against the King of Nepal? If so, may I know what action we propose to take about it, because this is propaganda against another country in India?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: We have no information.

Indian Embassy Staff in China

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- *904. { **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Assar:
Shri S. L. Saksena:
Shri Khushwaqt Rai:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Personal Assistant to the Indian Am-

bassador in Peking was abused and assaulted near Peking while he was travelling in a train;

(b) if so, what action has been taken in this regard;

(c) whether any such other incidents have also occurred in the past; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) This is not true, but it is true that the Personal Assistant was subjected to insulting and unseemly behaviour, without justification, by Chinese officials.

(b) We have lodged strong protests with the Chinese Government.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : आपने जो प्रोटैस्ट चाइनीज़ सरकार को भेजा है, उसका उसने क्या कोई जवाब दिया है ?

श्री सादत अली खान : चीन सरकार के पास कई बार हमने प्रोटैस्ट किया और उनकी तबज़्जह इस तरफ़ दिलाई यह जो हादसा रेल पर हुआ था । हमने यह भी कहा कि ज़वायंट इन्क्वायरी करा लीजिये ताकि इस बात का तस्फ़िया हो जाए कि गलती पर कौन था मगर इस बात पर उन्होंने कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया । और हम अपने प्रोटैस्ट के जवाब का इन्तिज़ार कर रहे हैं ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what guarantee of protection of persons and what guarantee of protection of belongings is being given by the Indian Government to the Chinese Government? And will not the Indian Government do something vis-a-vis the Chinese Embassy here so that such incidents are not repeated?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: We have represented to the Chinese Ambassador here. The diplomats of all

countries in China function under some restrictions. Since the unfortunate incidents on our border we have been specially selected for special treatment.

Shri Hem Raj: The hon. Parliamentary Secretary told us that they have put some restrictions on our Embassy. May we know whether we have put some restrictions on their Embassy?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: No. If other people behave badly, normally we do not do the same thing. I had stated that restrictions are placed on many Embassies. But, in our case, sometimes they go out of their way to put difficulties.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Is it not a fact that there are Chinese in Calcutta who have asked for Indian nationality and yet had Chinese passports with them? What are you doing to correct this sort of thing?

Mr. Speaker: That is another question.

Shri C. D. Pande: In view of the persistent diplomatic breaches by China, will the Government consider that there is no useful purpose in having our Embassy there any more and steps would be taken at least to reduce the large personnel there, for the time being.

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Could we have an idea of the actual words used in the abuse and the nature of the assault?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: The incident took place in a train on the 21st of November 1960 on the return journey from an excursion which was specially arranged for the diplomatic corps by the Chinese Foreign Affairs Ministry. After the party had boarded the train at 6 p.m. at Shaosin from Peking, the Chinese Acting Director of Protocol asked the Indian Ambassador to see him and protested to him, alleging misbehaviour on the part of the Personal Assistant that he had

attempted to molest a girl attendant on the train. The Acting Director insisted on an immediate enquiry on the train. The Ambassador, after personal enquiries, rejected the Chinese demand for an immediate enquiry in the running train. The Ambassador agreed to an enquiry at the conclusion of the excursion. But this enquiry has not taken place. We did not have our Indian interpreter knowing Chinese. So, this is one-sided affair.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether they still persist in threatening the security of the Indian personnel there?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: Nothing has happened after this incident.

Shrimati Manjula Devi: What are the broad details of the restrictions put against people of other nationalities in China?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I was referring to the general restrictions.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the hon. Parliamentary Secretary has made a reference to our border disputes and said this is responsible for the troubles, may I know whether the Government have noticed any change in the conduct and psychology of the Chinese towards us after the publication of the report which establishes our case?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: Not that I am aware of.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: In reply to a question the Parliamentary Secretary had stated that the External Affairs Ministry had some discussion with the Chinese Ambassador to see him and What was the outcome of that discussion?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: This incident took place in November 27th. The Foreign Secretary asked the Chinese Ambassador to see him and protested to him against the discourtesy and humiliation to which the Indian Ambassador has been subjected. I cannot tell the House off hand what the reaction of the Chinese was. Pre-

sumably, the Ambassador said that he will report it to his Government.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : अभी हमारे पालिया-मेंटरी सेक्रेटरी साहब ने कहा कि हम बराबर विरोध पत्र भेजते हैं, मगर उसका कोई असर नहीं पड़ता है। तो इस सम्बन्ध में हमारी सरकार आगे क्या कार्रवाई करने की सोच रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या करें ?
Next question.

U.S. Postal Stamps

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*905. { **Shri A. M. Tariq:**
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri Raghunath Singh:
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 Shri Pahadia:
 Shri Vajpayee:
 Shri Assar:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.S.A. has brought out a postal stamp which has a photograph of Gandhiji and a map of India;

(b) whether it is a fact that Kashmir has not been shown as part of India in the map;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Gandhiji has been described as "Hindu Nationalist Leader of India" on the stamp;

(d) if so, whether Government have taken notice of it; and

(e) if so, the reactions of Government?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) to (e). Two stamps, in the denomination of 4 cents and 8 cents, were issued by the Post Master General of the U.S.A. on the 26th January, 1961, in the series "Champions of Liberty" containing photographs of Mahatma Gandhi. There is no map of India on the stamp nor has Mahatma Gandhi been des-

cribed on it as 'Hindu Nationalist Leader of India'.

Shri A. M. Tariq: May I know whether the Government of India have seen a copy of the stamp published in America, which has been produced by some local Indian papers, and, if so, the reaction of the Government of India thereto? There they have shown a picture of Mahatma Gandhi with the inscription "Mahatma Gandhi—1869—1948; Hindu Nationalist Leader of India". Then, on the cover of the first day of issue in the map of India Kashmir has not been shown as a part of India.

Mr. Speaker: What is his complaint?

Shri A. M. Tariq: My complaint is that on this first day cover and stamps Kashmir has not been shown as part of India. Also, on the stamp put on the market by the Government of America, it is stated about Mahatma Gandhi "Hindu Nationalist Leader of India".

Mr. Speaker: The point is that Kashmir is omitted from the map.

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): I have seen the stamp myself and the first day cover which has been kindly sent to me by the Post-Master General of the United States of America. The information of the hon. Member is entirely incorrect. The stamp contains just an effigy of Mahatma Ji with the inscription "National Leader and a fighter for freedom". There is no such thing as the hon. Member refers to.

Shri A. M. Tariq: The hon. Minister has seen only one stamp. He has not seen the other stamp. I am asking the Parliamentary Secretary for External Affairs to answer this.

Mr. Speaker: Are there two stamps?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: There were two stamps. I have seen them both. I have seen the first day cover also. All of them have been sent to me. They do not contain what the hon. Member imagines.

Shri A. M. Tariq: I want to know from the Parliamentary Secretary whether any private firm in America has also issued such stamps.

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: When such stamps are issued, it is customary for the United States private dealers to send first day postal covers. This is purely a private transaction done by private printers. One such cover by a particular firm had shown a map of India without Kashmir. This was brought to the notice of the State Department and they were unofficially informed that all such covers would be seized in India as it would be a contravention of the regulations issued by the Government of India, whereby maps and publications which incorrectly show the frontiers of India are liable to confiscation.

Shri A. M. Tariq: Has the America Government agreed that they will not allow these postal stamps to come to India? What action has been taken against the private firm by the American Government on our protest?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I cannot say that. Probably, Dr. Subbarayan would answer the question.

Shri A. M. Tariq: But he is not the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: Stamps have nothing to do with foreign affairs, as far as I know.

Shri A. M. Tariq: But we have protested to the American Government.

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: We have drawn the attention of the American Government and protested to them. What more do you want?

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members cannot fight like this.

Shri A. M. Tariq: This is a very important question. We must know what action has been taken. The Minister has given one side of the picture.

Mr. Speaker: He has brought it to the notice of the United States Government.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अभी हमारे पार्लियामेंटरी सेक्रेटरी साहब ने कबूल किया कि प्राइवेट फर्म ने ऐसा किया। तो हमारी सरकार ने यू० एस० ए० की सरकार को लिखा या नहीं लिखा ? और अगर लिखा तो यू० एस० ए० की सरकार ने उस प्राइवेट फर्म के खिलाफ कौनसी कार्रवाई की ? और यदि नहीं की, तो हमारी सरकार इस बात को चला रही है या नहीं ?

श्री सादत अली खान : यू० एस० ए० में प्राइवेट फर्म चल रही हैं बहुत सी। उनके काम में वहां की सरकार क्या दखल देगी, यह मैं कैसे बयान कर सकता हूं ?

Shri Hem Barua: May I know...

Mr. Speaker: It has been asked sufficiently. Next question.

Problem of Workcharged Staff of C.P.W.D.

*906. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Officer on Special Duty, Shri P. K. Sen, was appointed in 1956 to go into the problems of the workcharged staff of the C.P.W.D.; and

(b) if so, what are the recommendations of the Officer on Special Duty and what action has been taken on those recommendations?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Action has been taken on most of the major recommendations. A statement of the main recommendations and the action taken thereon is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 45].

Shri Tangamani: From the statement I find that some of the very important recommendations have been referred to the Categorisation (Removal of Anomalies) Committee of

1960. By what time is this Categorisation Committee expected to submit its report?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The Committee was formed on the 30th November, 1960. The Committee is going through their work. I am not sure as to when they will be able to complete their work, but they are doing the work as expeditiously as possible.

Shri Tangamani: The *Ad Hoc* Committee which was set up consulted the representatives of the various trade unions, particularly, the CPWD Workers' Union. May I know whether the same procedure will be adopted by the Categorisation Committee also?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): Unfortunately, there are no recognised trade unions which are in the field now.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether there are any registered trade unions in the field now....

Shri K. C. Reddy: No.

Shri Tangamani: ... which were consulted when the *Ad Hoc* Committee went into the question of the various recommendations of the Sen Committee? I would also like to know whether the same procedure is being following in the case of the Categorisation Committee also.

Shri K. C. Reddy: Yes, Sir; the same procedure will be followed provided there are recognised trade unions in the field. If they are not there, unfortunately we have to do without them.

Shri Tangamani: As a result of the *Ad Hoc* Committee's recommendations certain workers have been confirmed. I would like to know what progress has been made in this connection and whether it is a fact that those workers who have been confirmed are yet to get their confirmation orders because of the intervening medical examination and other impediments in

spite of the specific recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Committee.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Roughly speaking, I believe about 2,700 people are to be put on the regular staff. Orders have issued with regard to about 300. It is a time consuming process because certain procedural formalities have to be gone through. But we have instructed the CPWD to deal with this matter as quickly as possible.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Tangamani: One question more, Sir. I would like to know whether anomalies will be removed and whether.....

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed a sufficient number of questions. **Shri Sharma.**

Aid to Nepal

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{ **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
 { **Shri Sampath:**
 { **Shri S. A. Mehdi:**
 { **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
 { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
 *907. { **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:**
 { **Shri L. Achaw Singh:**
 { **Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:**
 { **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
 { **Shri Hem Raj:**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nepal Government has asked India to accommodate her with foreign exchange amounting to Rs. 1 crore in Indian currency for one more year; and

(b) if so, the Government of India's reaction thereto?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) and (b). No official request has been received from the Government of Nepal so far.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What is the quantum of aid already given by the Indian Government to Nepal?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: We had a joint foreign exchange account before the new treaty of trade and transit with Nepal came into force with effect from the 30th November, 1960. In the last few years—I am not sure and am subject to correction—we provided Rs. 40 lakhs or so of foreign exchange to the Nepal Government and probably the Nepal Government have also issued licences. To what extent they have utilised it, we do not know.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a statement made by Dr. Tulsi Giri to the effect that they want India to give them more help and in a better way? If so, may I know whether the nature of this better way was indicated by Dr. Tulsi Giri when he met our Prime Minister here?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: I am not aware of it.

Shri Hem Barua: Am I to understand that it does not percolate to that level?

Mr. Speaker: It has not come up to him. Hon. Member asked him a question and he has given him a straight answer that we have not received any such thing.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो हमारी सरकार नेपाल को एड देती है और जो काम नेपाल में करती है उसकी कोई पब्लिसिटी भी करती है या नहीं, जैसा कि दूसरे देशों की सरकारें अपनी एड के बारे में करती हैं ?

बंबेशिक कार्य मंत्री के सभा-सचिव :
(श्री सादत अली खां) : किसी की मदद करके क्या पब्लिसिटी करें ।

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: May I know the result of the discussion with Shri Rhisikesh Shah, Nepal's Minister for Economic Affairs, who came here? Was there any decision taken regarding this aid?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: During his last visit to India Dr. Tulsi Giri, the

Foreign Minister of Nepal, informally mentioned that the Nepal Government had no credit balance in the foreign exchange account and that they would like to have some advance of foreign exchange from the Government of India.

Press Party's Visit to Nagaland

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*909. { **Shri S. A. Mehdi:**
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen allegations by the Press Party sent to Naga Hills that the manifesto given to press men was cyclostyled at the local Church Mission; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to curb the political activities of the Missionaries?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) and (b). The Government are aware of the fact that these papers were cyclostyled at the Kohima Church.

The matter has been taken up with the Head of the Church in Nagaland.

There is only one foreign Christian Missionary in the Naga Hills. He has confined himself to religious work and has kept clear of the political activities.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Parliamentary Secretary has stated that this was cyclostyled in a Church. I want to know whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that certain missionaries are constantly working in the interests of the Naga hostiles and, if so, whether any enquiry has been made into the conduct of such missionaries.

Shri J. N. Hazarika: As I said, there is only one foreign Christian missionary in the Naga Hills. I am not aware of other missionaries having political activity.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It has been brought to our notice that certain missionaries are in close contact with Mr. Phizo who is outside the country and this trouble which has aggravated recently is because of their interference. Has the Government set up any machinery to control the conduct of those missionaries who are aiding or fomenting the trouble in Nagaland?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: Yes, Sir; it is always being watched.

Shrimati Manjula Devi: There is an inner line in Nagaland and there is no easy access for outsiders to get inside Nagaland. I would like to know the name of these missionaries and how they had access to the inner Nagaland.

Shri J. N. Hazarika: I have not followed the question.

Mr. Speaker: She wants to know that when outsiders are not allowed inside Nagaland how it happens that the missionaries had access to it.

Shri J. N. Hazarika: They had existed there since long.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know if any other complaints have been received about the anti-Indian political activities of foreign missionaries in Nagaland in the last few years?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: No, Sir.

Shri Tyagi: Are the Government aware that some of these missionaries working in Nagaland are receiving money from foreign countries? If so, are the Government keeping an eye on them?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: We are not aware of that.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The hon. Parliamentary Secretary has just now said that this Church Mission was in the inner line of Nagaland and that it had existed there since long. Since the activities of the Church Mission are found to be anti-national, will the Government think over the desirability of turning out the Mission from the inner line at least in Nagaland?

Mr. Speaker: Are the Government taking steps to see that in view of the political activities of this Mission they are no longer allowed to house themselves in the inner area?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: Notice.

Mr. Speaker: What is the answer?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): He requires notice, Sir.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the British power went to the Hills with a gun in one hand and a Bible in the other and have left the gun and the Bible there, what steps have Government taken to wipe out the gun and the Bible from there?

Mr. Speaker: It is a general question.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I do not know what for he wanted notice. The difficulty is.....

Mr. Speaker: There is no question of quarrelling with the hon. Parliamentary Secretary. The hon. Member asked a question as to what steps, if any, are being taken to turn out that missionary from inside the line to outside the line. He says that he wants notice. What is the harm in it?

12 hrs.

Shri J. N. Hazarika: If anybody goes there for political activities, he will be turned out.

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Manganese Mines in Madhya Pradesh

S.N.Q. 7. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether many of the manganese mining leases of the Central Provinces Manganese Ore Company are due to expire in the near future and the applications for their renewal have been made;

(b) whether any decision has been taken by Government on this matter; and

(c) if so, the nature of the decision?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Eight of the leases are due to expire soon and applications for renewal have been made.

(b) and (c). The decision on the renewal applications, in the first instance, lies with the State Government concerned. Central Government has also received review applications and they are under consideration. Decision will be taken on them with due regard to the legal position and within the framework of the Industrial Policy Resolution of April, 1956.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know if under the Industrial Policy Resolution the exploitation of manganese mines has been reserved for the Government and, if so, whether Government are contemplating to take over these mining leases for the State Mining Corporations?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, Sir, manganese comes within Schedule A of the Industrial Policy Resolution. Whether Government will do it themselves or not, that question will come only when the review application comes to be taken up.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know whether the Madhya Pradesh Government has expressed a desire to work these leases by the State Mining Corporation and if so, whether the Government of India have given any reply to the Government of Madhya Pradesh regarding this matter?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: First, the decision has to be taken on the review applications which are before the Government, and I have said that that will be taken up within the framework of the Act and the Industrial Policy Resolution. After a decision is taken, then the request of the Government of Madhya Pradesh

or of Maharashtra will be taken up. And surely, we will be glad to associate ourselves with it or let them do it.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Is the hon. Minister aware that the office of this firm is registered in London and whether they are paying anything to the Government during all these years when they have had the lease?

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether that company has been paying any royalty to the Government all these years, and whether the head office is in London.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Their office is in London and they are paying all the royalties that are due to the State Governments. The royalties are paid by them.

Shri Kasliwal: May I know whether the Madhya Pradesh Government has approached the Central Government with the idea that they propose to utilise these eight mining mines for operation by themselves, or, alternatively, whether the Central Government has advised the Madhya Pradesh Government to take over these mines in the public sector?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: As I have explained the situation, the company has applied for review, and the question of our advising the Madhya Pradesh Government or our doing it ourselves will arise only when a final decision will have been taken on the review applications. We will have to wait till a decision is taken by Government on the review applications.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The hon. Minister said that the exploitation of manganese ore comes under Schedule A of the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956. Why was it that the mines were not taken over just after the expiry of the lease, in accordance with the policy of the Government, and why were applications invited? Is it not a violation of the Industrial Policy Resolution?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No application has been invited. According to the Act, certain situation has arisen now; the leases are now lapsing. There are certain formalities which have to be gone into. Their application is before the Maharashtra Government. As soon as we receive the applications we will review them and pass orders in the normal way. Therefore, no application has been invited, nor have we taken any steps on our own initiative.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Are Government aware that in spite of the fact that this Company has been operating for fifty years in India, not a single shareholder of the company is an Indian, and whether the payment of taxes by this Company makes a difference? Because, the registered office is located outside India and is not in India.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, Sir, this is a foreign company in all its meaning, and it is also a fact that they have been enjoying a lease for over fifty years. There are provisions in our rules and laws for taking a final decision as to what is to be done when the lease expires. That period has come—within a few months it will arise, and then we will take necessary steps.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether any firm decision has been taken in view of the Industrial Policy Resolution not to renew the leases to C.P.M.O.?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I cannot pre-judge the issue, because they are already under consideration.

Mr. Speaker: Both Shri Braj Singh and Shri Tangamani are asserting that under the Industrial Policy Resolution this must be taken over and that Government itself must work it. If it is true that the Industrial Policy Resolution lays it down that mining must be taken over in the public sector, where is the occasion for any consideration regarding this matter as to whether the lease should be renewed or not?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: There is a clear case for consideration. It is not a fact that there is no case for consideration. That is number one.

Number two is, that the other party have every right to interpret and therefore from their point of interpreting the law, which is before them and before us, they have made certain applications. Now, we cannot summarily say, "You have no right to make an application for renewal". The application has come, and we have got to take the normal procedure in order to decide this. It is not that automatically it comes to the Government and Government starts working it.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I have spent sufficient time over this matter. I am going to the next item.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Heavy Structural and Vessel Projects

*895. **Shri Osman Ali Khan:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to set up heavy structurals and vessel projects in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the places where the projects will be located?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The projects and location are still under consideration. No sites in any part of the country have been selected so far.

Commonwealth Constitutional Development

*898. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Committee has been appointed to consider questions of Commonwealth Constitutional development; and

(b) what is the scope of the Committee's work and what progress it has made so far?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). A group of senior officials from the U.K., Canada, New Zealand, Australia, India and Ghana met in London in July 1960, to make a study of the Constitutional Development of the Commonwealth. The report of the group, which is confidential, has been forwarded through the U.K. Government to the Governments of the member countries for consideration.

Optical Glass

***908. Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 963 on the 16th December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have decided that optical glass should be manufactured by the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute;

(b) whether the proposed project at Durgapur is going to be limited to manufacture of ophthalmic glass only; and

(c) if so, the considerations leading to Government's modification of the original project of a combined Optical and Ophthalmic Glass Plant?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) As the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta had successfully evolved and implemented a process to manufacture optical glass on a commercial scale, the project at Durgapur will manufacture ophthalmic glass only.

Watch Factory

***910. { Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri V. Eacharan:
Shri P. C. Berooah:
Shri Nanjappan:**

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

(a) whether any watch factory has been set up in India in the private sector;

(b) if so, where and what is its capacity;

(c) whether any more schemes for the manufacture of watches in India in the private sector have since been finalised; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). Two schemes in the private sector in the large scale sector and 4 Schemes in the Small Scale Sector have been approved by Government. A statement showing the details is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Large Scale Sector:

One scheme for the manufacture of 310,000 Nos. of watches annually with French collaboration was approved in June, 1959. The firm's collaboration agreement was approved in December, 1960. They have started the work of establishment of their factory in Bombay.

One more scheme for the manufacture of watches in collaboration with a West German firm was approved in February, 1961. The scheme envisages the manufacture of 300,000 Nos. of watches per annum. The factory is proposal to be located at Coonoor.

Small Scale Sector:

Four schemes for the manufacture and assembly of watches have been approved in the Small Scale Sector

under a co-ordinated phased production programme prepared by the Small Industries Service Institute, Ludhiana. The initial approved capacity in the case of each of the four firms is 12,000 Nos. of watches per annum. Three of the firms are in Ludhiana and one in Chandigarh, Punjab. No foreign collaboration is involved in any of these schemes.

Fruit Preservation by Radiation

*911. { Shri Inder J. Malhotra:
Shri Bahadur Singh:
Shri N. K. Ram Negi:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 379 on the 12th August, 1960 and state:

(a) what further research investigations have been carried on "Fruit Preservation by Radiation", by the Atomic Energy Commission;

(b) whether there has been any indication on the basis of the research investigations already carried on that it may be possible to use this method of "preservation of fruits by radiation" on the commercial scale; and

(c) has any attempt been made in this direction?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadth Ali Khan): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 46].

Loans to States for Housing Schemes

*912. Shaikh Mohammad Akbar: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state the total amount of loans and subsidy proposed to be given to the State Governments during the Third Five Year Plan for their housing programmes and how much of this will be under low-income housing scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K.

Chanda): According to discussions in the National Development Council last January, the allocation for Housing in the Third Five Year Plan might be of the order of Rs. 157 crores which includes about Rs. 36 crores for the Low Income Group Housing Scheme. The actual figures will however be known only when the Third Five Year Plan has been finalised.

Unemployment in Orissa

*913. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special steps have been taken to provide employment to the people of Orissa affected by the devastating floods in August, 1960;

(b) if so, the number of such flood stricken people registered (district-wise) with the Employment Exchange so far; and

(c) the total number of people employed out of the registered roll?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) to (c). The subject being within the State sphere, the required information is not readily available.

दक्षिण अफ्रीका में भारतीय

*९१४. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दक्षिण अफ्रीका की सरकार अपनी संसद में एक विधेयक पेश कर रही है जिस से नवविवाहिता वधुओं का अपने पतियों के साथ दक्षिण अफ्रीका जाना निषिद्ध कर दिया जायेगा ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि दक्षिण अफ्रीका की सरकार समय-समय पर ऐसे भारत-विरोधी विधान बनाती रही है ; और

(ग) क्या भारत सरकार ने दक्षिण

अफ्रीका की सरकार को इस बारे में लिखा है और यदि हां तो क्या कोई उत्तर मिला है ?

बैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री के सभा सचिव (श्री साबित अली खां) : (क) सरकार ने समाचार-पत्रों में इस तरह की रिपोर्टें देखी हैं।

(ख) जी हां। यह सर्वविदित है।

(ग) जी नहीं। भारत सरकार ने इस बारे में दक्षिण अफ्रीका सरकार को न तो लिखा है और न लिखने का इरादा ही है। ऐसे मामले तभी सुलझ सकते हैं जब दक्षिण अफ्रीका "पृथक्करण" की अपनी निन्दनीय नीति को त्याग दे।

Closure of Woollen Mills in Amritsar

- *915. {
 Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
 Shri M. B. Thakore:
 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri Hem Raj:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Vajpayee:
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 Shri Daljit Singh:

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

(a) whether 271 small scale woollen mills, members of the Small Scale Woollen Manufacturers' Association Amritsar have closed down on account of failure to get worsted wool yarn from Government; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to make the mills start working?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A number of woollen weaving units in Amritsar were reported to have closed down for a short while. Reports have now appeared in the press that the Small Scale Woollen

Manufacturers' Association reopened the factories, following discussions with the Textile Commissioner.

Compensation for Damage to Indian Chancery in Karachi:

- *916. {
 Shri Raghunath Singh:
 Shri Muhammed Elias:
 Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state whether Pakistan Government have agreed to pay compensation for the damage done to the Indian Chancery building in Karachi as a result of stone throwing by demonstrators on the 25th February, 1961?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): According to Press Reports in Pakistan, the Home Minister of Pakistan stated on 2nd March, 1961 that the Government of Pakistan would grant compensation for the damage done to the Indian Chancery building.

U.N. Maps showing Kashmir

- *917. {
 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
 Shri Assar:
 Shri Vajpayee:
 Shri Pangarkar:
 Shri Hem Raj:
 Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 962 on the 16th December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received reply from the United Nations Secretariat regarding the wrong delineation of Kashmir's position on the United Nations map; and

(b) if so, the nature of the reply received?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

सरकारी क्वार्टरों का दिया जाना

*६१८ { श्री भक्त वंशन :
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :

क्या निर्माण, आवास और सम्भरण मंत्री २५ नवम्बर, १९६० के तारंकित प्रश्न संख्या ४६१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली में सरकारी क्वार्टर देने के बारे में नियुक्त की गई समिति की सिफारिशों पर इस बीच विचार कर लिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या रिपोर्ट की एक प्रति उस पर सरकारी निश्चयों सहित टेबल पर रखी जायेगी ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा संभरण उपमंत्री (श्री अनिल कुं० चन्दा) : (क) सिफारिशें अभी तक सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं ।

(ख) रिपोर्ट की एक प्रति उस पर सरकारी निश्चयों सहित यथासमय सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Non-Coking Coal Washeries

***919. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Ministry have approached the Planning Commission to make a special provision of Rs. 12 crores in the Third Plan for setting up non-coking coal washeries; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir; the

Ministry of Railways approached the Planning Commission with a request that steps should be taken for the establishment of washeries for washing non-coking coal for the Railways and an appropriate provision be made therefor in the Plan.

(b) It is necessary to have data regarding the washability characteristics of non-coking coal drawn from the areas where washeries are proposed to be set up and also on the economics of washing non-coking coal before a firm decision can be taken on the proposal. The Fuel Research Institute has been requested to undertake these investigations on a priority basis and a decision will be taken as soon as these results become available.

Development of Backward Areas

***920. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that gap in economic strength and development between the backward areas and relatively better-off areas in the country has widened during the Second Plan;

(b) whether it will be very much widened further during the Third Plan; and

(c) whether any corrections have been thought of?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) to (c). The matter is under study.

Labour Attache at Geneva

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

(a) the annual expenditure incurred by the Government of India on the establishment of the office of the Labour Attache at Geneva since its inception;

(b) what is the strength of that office and how many Indians are employed;

(c) how far the Labour Attache has been useful to the Ministry of Labour and Employment both in the national as well as in the international spheres; and

(d) whether it has been decided to continue it on a permanent footing and also whether such Attaches are being accredited to other countries?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a)

(a)	Year	Amount
		Rs.
October '56 to March '57		23,188.00
1957-58	.	55,190.00
1958-59	.	56,085.00
1959-60	.	55,360.00
1960-61	.	68,207.00

(b) One Stenographer and one Typist-Clerk-cum-Messenger, both local and Non-Indian. The Labour Attache, now redesignated as the International Labour Adviser is an Indian.

(c) Through his close and continuous contact with the representatives of Governments, employers and workers of different countries in the Governing Body and various Committees of the I.L.O., the International Labour Adviser has been very successful in influencing the aid policies of the I.L.O. in favour of the less developed countries. He has also been useful in obtaining valuable information regarding labour problems and methods of dealing with them in foreign countries.

(d) Not yet.

Ambar Charkha

***922. Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the amount set apart for propagating Ambar Charkha and the amount spent during the Second Plan period;

(b) the result of this in the matter of production and opening of Centres; and

(c) the State-wise break-up of the amount spent on the same?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 47].

Lambretta Scooters

***923. Shri A. M. Tariq:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Lambretta Scooters are being delivered to purchasers with certain tools and parts short but without deducting the price of such tools and parts;

(b) whether Government are aware that such tools and parts have not been supplied to the purchasers for a long time; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken to safeguard the interest of purchasers in this regard?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Government have not received any complaints in regard to the short supply of tools and parts of Lambretta Scooters. I may add that the prices of Lambretta Scooters as approved by Government do not include the cost of any tools. If any difficulty has come to the notice of the hon. Member, I will be grateful to receive the information from him.

Code of Discipline

***924. { Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Tangamani:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that major employers in the public sector have not so far enforced the Code of Discipline;

(b) if so, the details of the undertakings which have not done so;

(c) the reasons for their inaction; and

(d) the steps, if any, taken or proposed to be taken so that the Code may be enforced by all public sector employers?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) to (d). The Code of Discipline is applicable to all companies, corporations and departmental undertakings in the public sector except banks, the Life Insurance Corporation and port trusts. The application of the Code to these undertakings is being actively considered. The Railways however, have not considered it necessary to adopt the Code as in their opinion its main objectives are secured through their long established procedures and conventions.

Hospitals under Employees' State Insurance Scheme

***925. Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether hospitals under Employees' State Insurance Scheme have been completed according to schedule during the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) if not, the reasons for the same; and

(c) how many hospitals have been constructed so far, the places and bed strength in each of the hospitals?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) No.

(b) It is the responsibility of the State Governments to provide the hospital facilities. The delay has been mainly due to difficulties in the acquisition of sites and the interrupted supply of steel and cement.

(c) No hospital has been completed so far, but construction work on the three hospitals at Bangalore (172 beds), Kanpur (112 beds) and Madras

(175 beds) and two hospitals at Bombay (300 and 200 beds) is in progress.

Industrial Training for S.C. and S.T. Students in Delhi

1793. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of boys and girls belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes in Delhi who have got industrial training during 1960-61;

(b) the number of such boys and girls employed in various industrial units set up under Second Five Year Plan; and

(c) the steps taken to give them more facilities for training and employment?

The Deputy Minister of Labour and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a)

	Male	Female	Total
Scheduled Castes	87	10	97
Scheduled Tribes	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other Backward Classes	76	25	101

(b) The information is not available.

(c) During 1960-61, 60 additional seats were started and during the Third Five Year Plan the seating capacity of the Industrial Training Institutes in Delhi is proposed to be raised by 1324 seats. As 12½ per cent. of the seats are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and 5 per cent. for the Scheduled Tribes, the number of seats available for them will also increase correspondingly.

Films Produced in Various Languages

1794. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to lay a statement containing the language-wise break-up of the feature films produced in

1960 and certified by Central Board of Censors and state:

(a) whether Bengali films have recorded an increase; and

(b) if so, the special assistance extended to Bengali films industry?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): The language-wise break up of feature films certified by the Board of Film Censors in 1960, under the Cinematograph Act, 1952, is as below:

1. Bengali . . .	38
2. English . . .	1
3. Gujarati . . .	2
4. Hindi . . .	121
5. Kannada . . .	12
6. Malayalam . . .	6
7. Marathi . . .	15
8. Oriya . . .	5
9. Punjabi . . .	4
10. Sindhi . . .	1
11. Tamil . . .	63
12. Telugu . . .	54
13. Urdu . . .	2
Total : . . .	324

(a) and (b). There has been no particular increase in the number of Bengali films from the previous year. No particular assistance is given to any special film industry or section of the industry in the country.

Indian Films at Film Festivals

1795. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether during 1960 Indian films participated in a number of film festivals;

(b) if so, the names and venues; and

(c) what awards were won by our films?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 48].

Unemployment in Punjab

1796. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons registered in the Employment Exchanges in the year 1960-61 so far in Punjab;

(b) the number of unemployed graduates, intermediates and matriculates for the above period; and

(c) the number of the registered unemployed who were provided with jobs?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) 1,68,117 during April, 1960 to January, 1961.

(b)

Category	No. of applicants registered from April, 1960 to December, 1960*
1	2
Graduates . . .	4,283
Intermediates . . .	4,228
Matriculates	44,502

* Information is collected only quarterly.

(c) 28,460 during April, 1960 to January, 1961.

Aid to Nepal

**1797. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:**

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the up-to-date progress made in regard to the aid which is being given

to the Nepal Government for the execution of their Development Plan; and

(b) the total aid given so far?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). The total aid given until 31st December, 1960 amounted to Rs. 4,47,43,241. The aid is continuing and is being utilised to finance water supply schemes, village development, road construction, local development works, surveys, etc.

Small Scale Industries in Punjab

1798. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

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

(a) the amount of allocations for the development of small scale industries in Punjab during the Second Five Year Plan period so far; and

(b) the progress made so far in this respect?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 49].

Housing of Handloom Workers in Bombay

1799. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the amount set apart for the housing of handloom workers in the then Bombay State during the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) how much of this amount has been utilised till now; and

(c) the target of house building and the number of houses constructed so far?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The State Government has reported that no specific amount was set apart for the housing

of handloom workers in the then Bombay State during the Second Plan period. However, provision to the extent of Rs. 10,78,000 has been proposed out of the total ceiling fixed by the All India Handloom Board from year to year, during the Second Plan period.

(b) An amount of Rs. 9,69,024 has been sanctioned to the Weavers' Co-operative Societies so far. In addition, an amount of Rs. 10,719 being the grant portion will also be disbursed by the close of the financial year.

(c) It has been proposed to construct 660 tenements. Of these, 196 tenements have been completed and work will start shortly for the construction of another 460 tenements.

Indo-Pak Border Settlement

1800. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 537 on the 22nd November, 1960 and state the up-to-date progress since made towards the implementation of the ground rules of Indo-Pakistan border settlement relating to East Pakistan and Assam border?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): A statement giving details of the progress made in the implementation of the "Ground Rules" on the Assam-East Pakistan border since November, 1960, is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 50]. The progress has been satisfactory.

Rebate on Woollen and Silken Khadi

1801. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the amount of rebate given on the woollen and silken khadi during the years 1957 to 1960, State-wise?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The claims for rebates on woollen and silken Khadi from different Khadi Institutions/

Sales Centres etc., at the revised rates have yet to be scrutinised and settled. It is, therefore, not possible at present to indicate the amount of rebate given on woollen and silken Khadi during 1957-60. However, a statement containing a rough estimate of the amount of rebate payable on woollen and silken khadi during the years 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60 State-wise is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 51].

Small Scale Handloom Industries in Punjab

1802. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small scale handloom industries started in Punjab during 1960-61 so far with names of places;

(b) the total amount sanctioned by way of loans and grants for the development of these industries with break-up for each; and

(c) the production of each industry and total income for the same period?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). There is no programme of starting new handloom industries and hence this information is not available.

Presidential Awards to Public Undertakings

1803. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) when the newly constituted annual awards will first be given to selected public undertakings for their performance;

(b) what agency and procedure has been decided upon to evaluate the performance of widely differing public enterprises; and

(c) whether similar awards are contemplated for private sector also?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Sir, the first awards are likely to be granted during the current year;

(b) A 'Committee of Experts' drawn from different fields of science, technology and engineering, finance organisations labour etc. would judge the performance of the undertakings;

(c) There is no proposal at present for similar awards for the private Sector.

Muslim Pilgrims from Pakistan

**1804. { Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Muslim pilgrims who came from Pakistan to the annual Urs of Dargah Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti at Ajmer in 1960 as compared to 1959;

(b) the reasons, if any, for increase or decrease in their number; and

(c) how many of the pilgrims are still residing in India?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) 1959 1960

1,004 5,451

(b) It would appear from the visa applications that a large number of Pakistanis were desirous of making pilgrimages in 1960 than in 1959. It may be stated also that two Urs festivals were held in 1960, one in January 1960 and the other in December 1960, as against only one in 1959.

(c) 1,000 persons who came for pilgrimage are still residing at Ajmer with valid visas.

मन्त्रियों के लिए निवास स्थान

१८०५. श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष १९५९-६० में केन्द्रीय मन्त्रियों, राज्य मन्त्रियों, उप-मन्त्रियों और सभा-सचिवों को निवास-स्थान देने पर कितना धन व्यय हुआ ?

निर्माण, आवात और संभरण मंत्री
(श्री क० च० रेड्डी) : जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Export of Chemicals

1806. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 875 on the 13th December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received the report from the delegation sent to Middle East Africa to step up the export of chemicals to that region; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) and (b). The Report received only a few days back is under examination.

Small Scale Industries in Rourkela Steel Project Area

1807. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 889 on the 13th December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the report regarding the setting up of small scale industries around the Rourkela Steel Project area has been prepared; and

(b) if so, whether a copy would be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A draft report on the survey of Rourkela Area for the setting up of small scale industries was prepared and is being revised in the light of discussions held with the State Government of Orissa and Hindustan Steel Private Ltd., during January, 1961.

Export of Iron Ore to European Countries

1808. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Indus-

try be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 868 on the 13th December, 1960 and state the result of efforts made for enlarging iron ore exports to European countries?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(i) Agreement has been concluded with Rumania for export of 2 lakh tons of iron ore during 1961 to be increased gradually to one million tons by 1966.

(ii) Sales have been made of 1,50,000 tons of iron ore to Italy and 2,00,000 tons to West Germany during 1960-61.

(iii) The exports during 1960 to European countries have increased to 12.46 lakh tons as against 10.20 lakh tons during 1959.

गाय की आतों का निर्यात

१८०६. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मुरादाबाद में गाय की आतों की बड़े परिमाण में बिक्री होती है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को विदित है कि यह कारोबार करने वाले व्यापारी किन-किन देशों को गाय की आतें निर्यात करते हैं और गत पांच वर्षों में प्रत्येक देश को कितना और कितने मूल्य का निर्यात किया गया ; और

(ग) उक्त अवधि में इस व्यापार से कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की आय हुई ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :

(क) से (ग). जिन पशुओं को "खाल निकाले जाने वाले पशु" की श्रेणी में रखा जा सकता है उन की आतें बहुत से केन्द्रों में उपलब्ध हैं । सरकारी आंकड़ों में गाय

की आंतों के निर्यात का लेखा अलग नहीं रखा जाता है। भारत से भिन्न-भिन्न देशों को

१९५७ से पशुओं की खालों का जो निर्यात किया गया वह इस प्रकार है :—

देश	१९५७		१९५८		१९५९		१९६०	
	परि०	मूल्य	परि०	मूल्य	परि०	मूल्य	परि०	मूल्य
ब्रिटेन		४		४				
स्पेन	५६०	७२०	६७७	६८७	१४७४	१२६८	१३७२	१२५३
पुर्तगाल	३४	५७	८६	१०१	३६६	३३०	२५०	२३५
प० जर्मनी	११	४६			२१	२५		
अन्य देश	३६	५६	११४	६६	१७७	१३३	४७	५१
योग	६४८	८६६	८७७	८५४	२०३१	१७५६	१६६६	१५३६

परिमाण—हंडरबेडों में

मूल्य—हजार रुपयों में

(१९५७ में पहले के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं)

दिल्ली का औद्योगिक सर्वेक्षण

१८१० { श्री भक्त बर्शन :
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री १७ नवम्बर, १९६० के अतारोक्त प्रश्न संख्या २५१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में जो औद्योगिक सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा था उसमें अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) इस कार्य के कब तक पूरा होने की आशा है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :

(क) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने फरवरी, १९६१ तक ४४५५ औद्योगिक कारखानों का सर्वेक्षण किया ।

(ख) सर्वेक्षण के शीघ्र ही पूरे हो जाने की आशा है और उसके बाद आंकड़ों की तालिकाएँ बनायी जायेंगी ।

State Trading Corporation

1811. { Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 33 on the 14th November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the consideration of amending the Articles of Association of the State Trading Corporation of

India Ltd. has since been finalised; and

(b) if not, when it is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration and is expected to be soon finalised.

Paper Making Machinery

1812. { **Shri R. C. Majhi:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:

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

(a) how many of the approved firms for the manufacture of complete plants for paper-making machinery have come to the production stage as yet; and

(b) when these firms are expected to produce the licensed capacity?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Of the 9 firms licensed under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, for the manufacture of complete paper making plants, 5 have reached the production stage; of these, one firm has already achieved the licensed capacity and 2 firms are expected to achieve the licensed capacity by the end of 1961 and the remaining 2 firms in 1962.

Steel Rope Factory at Ernakulam

1813. { **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri M. K. Kumaran:
Shri Warrior:
Shri Punnoose:
Shri Kodiyan:

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

(a) whether Government have received any application for licence to establish a steel wire rope factory in Ernakulam duly forwarded by the Government of Kerala; and

(b) if so, whether the licence was issued?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

Tea Trade with Switzerland

1814. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the position of tea trade with Switzerland, Italy and France at present; and

(b) how does it compare with the last year?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). The quantity and value of tea exported from India to Switzerland, Italy and France during 1960 compared to 1959 are given below:—

Year	Switzerland		Italy		France	
	Qty. (lbs.)	Value (Rs.)	Qty. (lbs.)	Value (Rs.)	Qty. (lbs.)	Value (Rs.)
1959	57,279	202,759	135,999	435,524	102,721	296,817
1960	534,810	22,61,187	127,525	431,862	99,346	294,121

Export of Lac Articles

1815. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of lac-articles has decreased

recently; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) There has been no decline in the

export of lac-articles recently as will be seen from the following figures:

	1958	1959	1960
Exports: (i) Lac (in crores of Rupees) .	5.89	6.10	6.41
(ii) Lac Articles (in Lakhs of Rupees)	12.2	13.4	13.8

(b) Does not arise.

Closure of Industrial Units

1816. { Shri Morarka:
Shri Nathwani:

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

(a) the names of industrial units, State-wise, which are either partially closed or completely closed for want of coal; and

(b) the estimated loss of production in quantity and value as a result thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). No precise information is available and it is difficult to collect it. If the enquiry is limited to a particular place it may be possible to call for information.

नागा पहाड़ियों में ईसाई धर्म प्रचारकों की गतिविधियाँ

१८१७. श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इंग्लैंड के बिशप स्काट जब भारत आय थे तो उन्होंने गत जनवरी में एक वक्तव्य जारी किया था जिसमें बताया था कि नागालैंड में ईसाई धर्मप्रचारकों की गतिविधियाँ राष्ट्र विरोधी हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि श्री स्काट ने यह भी बताया है कि नागालैंड में पृथक्करण

की प्रवृत्तियाँ फैलाने का काम अंग्रेजों के शासन में ईसाई धर्मप्रचारकों ने ही आरम्भ किया था ; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उसने यह परामर्श दिया है कि ईसाई धर्मप्रचारकों की गतिविधियों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जाये ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री

(श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क)

(ग) : रेवरेंड माइकेल स्काट ने भारत से रवाना होने से पहले जो ब्यान दिया था, उसकी अखबारों में छपी कुछ रिपोर्टें सरकार ने देखी हैं।

ऐसी रिपोर्ट है कि नागालैंड में मिशनरियों की कार्रवाइयों के बारे में उन्होंने निम्नलिखित बातें कहीं थीं ।

“दूसरी ओर, ऐसा जान पड़ता है कि जिन मिशनरियों को वहाँ जाने की इजाजत दी गई थी, उनमें से बहुतों ने एकविचित्र प्रकार के धर्म का संदेश दिया, जो बाइबिल की शाब्दिक अखंडता और कट्टर राष्ट्रीयता से मित-जलती सामाजिक तथा राजनीतिक नैतिकता पर ज्यादा आधारित था, न कि “सरमन आनदि माउंट” तथा “न्यू टेस्टमेंट” में निहित ईसा का संदेश पर ।

Raids by Pakistani Nationals

1818. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state the number of cases of raids, shooting, kidnapping and smuggling by Pakistani nationals or armed forces and troops on Indian border on both Eastern and Western sides during 1960?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): We are collecting the information in consultation with the State Government. The information will be placed on the Table of the House, as soon as collected.

Training to Nepali Pilots

1819. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nepal Government has requested Indian Government to provide facilities for the training in aviation to the Nepali pilots; and

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

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

(b) Six Nepali pilots are currently undergoing training.

Road Building Machinery

1820. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri Agadi:
Shri Wodeyar:
Shri Sugandhi:
Shri M. B. Thakore:
Shri K. U. Parmar:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

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

(a) the number of factories in the country manufacturing road rollers and their spare parts;

(b) the number of factories manufacturing other road-making machinery like crushers, mixers, vibrators and boilers;

(c) what is the estimated production of these factories in comparison with the requirements of such machinery as per page 80, Appendix XIV of the Chief Engineers' Report on Road Development Plan; and

(d) what arrangements are contemplated to obtain the machinery mentioned in Appendix XV of that Report?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 52].

Ownership Rights of Shops in Refugee Markets

1821. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the **Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have recently received any representation, demanding the transfer of ownership rights of shops in new refugee markets to the allottees, from the Delhi State Refugee Association; and

(b) if so, what is the decision of the Government in that regard?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). No representation has been received in the recent past. It was decided in August, 1957, not to transfer the ownership of the following five markets:—

(1) New Central Market known as Shanker Market.

(2) Kamla Market.

(3) Sarojini Market.

(4) Raisina Road Market.

(5) Pleasure Garden Market.

A press note was issued on the 14th April, 1958, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the Sabha, explaining the view point of the Government [See Appendix III, annexure No. 53.] Government adhered to the decision then taken.

Manufacture of Heavy Machine Spare Parts

1822. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the **Minister of Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the public and private sections for the manufacture of spare parts of heavy machines;

(b) the special help given by Government to the factories who manufacture them; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange spent during the years 1958 to 1960 on the import of such spare parts?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) During the year 1960, 110 licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act were granted for the manufacture in the private sector of various kinds of industrial machinery and equipment, which are expected to include spare parts of heavy machinery as far as possible. The corresponding number of licences granted in 1959 was 69.

In the public sector, the following undertakings have either been established or are proposed to be established shortly for the same purpose:—

(1) Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi, for setting up the Heavy Machine building, the Coal Mining Machinery, Foundry Forge and Heavy Machine Tools projects. (These are in the process of construction at present).

(2) Heavy Electricals limited, Bhopal. (Started production of some items recently).

(3) Hindustan Machine Tools limited, Bangalore. (In production).

(4) Praga Tools Corporation, Hyderabad. (In production).

(5) Nahan Foundry, Nahan. (In production).

(b) Among the more important steps taken by Government to render special assistance to factories engaged in such manufacture may be mentioned the following:—

(1) Applications for licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act for manufacture of industrial machinery are ordinarily granted freely without reference to the Licensing Committee.

(2) Manufacturing firms in receipt of foreign exchange allotment have been granted general permission even to exceed their licensed capacity if they can do so by obtaining parts of machinery etc. required by them from indigenous sources i.e. without involv-

ing any additional expenditure of foreign exchange.

(3) Priority is accorded to the import requirements of machinery manufacturers in granting import licences.

(4) Standing Committees of the Development Councils have been set up to examine the possibility of increasing the manufacture of machinery of various kinds in the country, so that dependence on imports of machines, which comprise the bulk of imported engineering goods, can be reduced.

(5) It has also been decided to set up a separate Development Council for machinery manufacturing industry.

(c) It is difficult to collect this information.

बेतिया कैम्प (बिहार) के विस्थापित व्यक्ति

१८२३. श्री विभति मिश्र : क्या पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार के जिला चम्पारन के बेतिया कैम्प में रहने वाले विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को कहाँ-कहाँ बसाया गया है ;

(ख) अभी कितने विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को बसाया जाना शेष है ; और

(ग) उन लोगों की वर्तमान अवस्था क्या है जिन्हें बसाया जा चुका है ?

पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) एक विवरण सभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है । [बेसिये परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबद्ध संख्या ५४]

(ख) बेतिया कैम्प में पुनर्वास योग्य अब कोई परिवार नहीं है ।

(ग) हाल ही में कोई शिकायतें नहीं आई हैं ।

Indians Jailed in Indonesia

1824. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether 3 Indians have been jailed in Indonesia and have been sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for seven, five and one years respectively on the charges of smuggling gold in the beginning of 1961; and

(b) if so, who were these Indians and how they reached Indonesia?

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

(b) The persons involved are Bhagwandas Vasanmal Relwani, Naraindas Parmanand Vasanani and Vasanmal Tekchand.

Naraindas Parmanand Vasmani and Vasanmal Tekchand went to Indonesia on passports issued by Pakistan passport issuing authority, Karachi, in November, 1947 and Bhagwandas Vasanmal Relwani went there on a British Passport issued at Karachi in May, 1946. These passports were duly exchanged for Indian ones on their arrival in Indonesia.

Goa Situation

1825. **Shri Achar:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation under the leadership of the Rev. Dr. H. G. Mascarenhas, the President of the Goan Political Convention met the **Prime Minister** and discussed with him the Goa situation; and

(b) if so, the steps the delegation requested the **Prime Minister** to take to solve the Goa problem and the decision of Government to the said suggestions?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). A delegation of Goans under the leadership of Rev.

Mascarenhas met the **Prime Minister** in December, 1960, and among other matters raised the question of further liberalisation in the present policy towards Goa. The delegation also broached the subject of more intensive publicity on Goa in countries abroad. The various steps that Government have taken and are taking and Government's continuing interest in achieving the early freedom of the Portuguese possessions in India was explained to the delegation.

Industrial Production

1826. **Shri Kalika Singh:** Will the **Minister of Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) State-wise monthly average of production of (1) sewing machines, (2) electric lamps showing separately figures for incandescent filament lamp and miniature lamps, (3) cloth, (4) yarn, (5) woollen materials, (6) jute manufactures, (7) leather, (8) matches (9) paper and board and (10) footwear of the latest years for which figures are available;

(b) whether the rate of increase in some of the States is unreasonably slow; and

(c) if so, what is being done to increase the rate?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). It is not possible to collect the information.

Effect of Cheap Electricity Supply to Industries

1827. **Shri Mahummed Elias:** Will the **Minister of Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state what is the effect on the cost of production in view of supply of electricity at cheap rates to different industries from hydro-electric projects?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Much depends on the nature of industry. It is difficult to make a general observation.

Opening of New Embassies in Africa

1828. Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have any plans to open any new Embassies in the African continent; and

(b) if so, what are the names of these countries?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Government are considering the question of establishing new Missions in Africa but no final decisions have so far been taken.

Publicity of Plans

1829. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the details of amount spent on publicity of the five year plans till today and the amount that shall now be spent by the end of March, 1961, and how far it is comparable with the original estimates for the job?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): Programme of Plan publicity was launched only towards the end of the third year of the first Plan period. The expenditure on this programme amounted to Rs. 5.08 crores—Rs. 1.05 crores during the First Plan period and Rs. 4.03 crores from 1st April, 1956 to 31st January, 1961. The expenditure during the months of February and March, 1961, is estimated at Rs. 0.45 crore. Thus, the total expenditure by the end of March, 1961 will amount to Rs. 5.53 crores against the original Plan estimates of Rs. 8.50 crores (Rs. 1.50 crores for the First Plan period and Rs. 7.00 crores for the Second Plan period).

कपड़ा मिलें

१८३०. श्री प्रकाशबोर शास्त्री: क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) कितनी कपड़ा मिलें घाटे में चल रही हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस घाटे के कारणों का पता लगाने के प्रयत्न किये हैं; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि पहले इनमें से अधिकतर मिलें लाभ पर चल रही थीं और केवल प्रबन्ध व्यवस्था और स्वामित्व के परिवर्तन के बाद वे घाटे में चल रही हैं?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह): (क) से (ग) : १९५६-६० में जिन २११ कपड़ा मिलों ने अपने हिसाब चिट्ठे प्रस्तुत किये उनमें से ५१ मिलों को घाटा हुआ था। पिछले वर्ष जिन २६७ मिलों ने अपने चिट्ठे प्रस्तुत किये उनमें से १२४ मिलों को घाटा हुआ था। १९५६-६० में सामान्यतः मिलों की दशा में सुधार हुआ है। कपड़े की मिलों में घाटे के भिन्न-भिन्न प्रकार के कारण हैं और वे अनेक परिस्थितियों पर निर्भर होते हैं, जैसे प्रबन्ध सम्बन्धी कुशलता इत्यादि। मिलों के चलाने पर सरकार अच्छी देख-रेख रखती है। प्रबन्ध में परिवर्तन होने से घाटा होना जरूरी नहीं होता, बल्कि कभी-कभी इससे सुधार भी हो जाता है।

Rules for Issue of Passports

**1831. { Shri Bihuti Mishra:
Shri L. Achaw Singh:**

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently revised the rules in regard to issue of passports;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) the need for revising the rules and what would be the effect of such revision?

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

(b) The revision has been mainly of procedures.

(c) There were certain avoidable delays which the present revision of

regulations have sought, and in a considerable degree managed, to eliminate.

T. V. Programmes in big Cities

1832. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for introducing T. V. programmes in cities like Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) A proposal to set up a Television centre at Bombay has been included in the Third Five Year Plan.

(b) The details have still to be worked out as the implementation of the project depends upon foreign exchange being made available.

Officers for Enforcement of Labour Laws

1833. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a separate all India cadre of Officers for enforcement of labour laws;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the are similar posts in the Centrally Administered Areas but they are borne on separate strength;

(c) if so, what are the reasons for having separate cadres for one and the same purpose;

(d) is it a fact that as a result of maintenance of such a cadre the junior officers in the Centrally Administered Area cadres get rapid promotions whenever the new posts are created there; and

(e) whether there is any proposal to form a general pool of officers of all officers of all posts in co-ordination with the Centre?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No.

(b) Yes, in Delhi and Tripura.

(c) Because most of the labour legislation is in the concurrent list. For the administration of such laws the Centrally Administered Areas have been delegated the powers of 'State Government'. Hence each administration has its own cadre.

(d) and (e) No.

Outlay for Madras

1834. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the outlay for the various States for 1961-62 had been decided;

(b) if so, how much for the State of Madras; and

(c) whether a statement will be laid showing the amount and allotment made under different heads?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). Planning Commission has suggested 14 to 15 per cent of the Third Plan outlay for 1961-62 for the States.

(c) Details have not yet been reported by the State Government.

Loan for Middle and Low Income Group Housing Scheme

1835. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount set apart to be paid as loan under the Middle and Low Income Group Housing Scheme has been advanced in full during the Second Plan period;

(b) if not, reason for the same; and

(c) what is the State-wise break up of the loans advanced?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (c). A statement showing the required information under each Scheme separately is laid

on the Table of the Lok Sabha.
[See Appendix III, annexure No. 55]

(b) The loans advanced to the State Governments for any particular year have necessarily to be based on the actual expenditure incurred by the respective States during that year.

Review of Proceedings of Parliament by A.I.R.

1836, Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is review of proceedings of Parliament in the A.I.R. English programme;

(b) if so, how it is prepared; and

(c) whether the script of 20th February, 1961 and also the script of news of 21st February, 1961 will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The commentator attends the Parliament and prepares the commentary on his personal impressions after due check with material gathered by PTI and A.I.R. correspondents.

(c) The desired texts are laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.
[See Appendix III, annexure No. 56]

Hindi Raksha Samiti

1837, Shri Hem Raj: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Swami Rameshwaranand, one of the leaders of Hindi Raksha Samiti, met him; and

(b) whether the representation was made regarding the language issue of Punjab?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, the Prime Minister recently received a delegation of the Hindi Raksha Samiti, which included Swami Rameshwaranand.

(b) The delegation pleaded the cause of Hindi in the Punjab.

Industrial Estates in J. & K.

1838, Shaikh Mohammad Akbar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Industrial Estates established in Jammu and Kashmir State during the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) what is the target for Third Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Three Industrial Estates one each at Gandhinagar, Srinagar and Anantnag, have been established during the II Plan.

(b) A provision of Rs. 168.24 lakhs has been made for Industrial Estates during the Third Plan period for Jammu and Kashmir State.

Small Scale Industries in Jammu and Kashmir

1839, Shaikh Mohammad Akbar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the amount of industrial loans proposed to be given to Jammu and Kashmir State during the Third Five Year Plan under Small Scale Industries programme?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The allotment for Jammu and Kashmir State for the Third Five Year Plan for Small Scale Industries and Industrial Estates is Rs. 304.00 lakhs. The break-up of this allotment is as follows:

Small Scale Industries Rs. 135.76 lakhs
Industrial Estates Rs. 168.24 lakhs

Disposal Wing of D.G.S.&D.

1840, Shri Chandak: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the value of the stores disposed of by the Disposals Wing of the D.G.S.&D. during the year 1959-60;

(b) the amount of commission earned by the Department for such sales; and

(c) the amount spent by the Disposals Wing during the period for operation and establishment?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Rs. 2.91 crores.

(b) In 1959-60 the Disposals Wing realised Rs. 95,946 as Departmental charges at the rate of 2 per cent of the sale realisation from Commercial Departments of the Government of India, State Governments, State Undertakings etc. The Departmental charges, at the enhanced rate of 5 per cent of the sale realisation, are being recovered with effect from the 1st April, 1960 from the Ministry of Defence in addition to the aforesaid Departments of Central Government and other authorities.

(c) Rs. 13,02,870.

Industrial Housing Scheme

1841. Shri Palaniyandy: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state whether Madras has utilised the entire allocation for the Industrial Housing Scheme during the First and Second Five Year Plans?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): No specific allocation was made to the Government of Madras under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme during the First Five Year Plan period. A project was, however, sanctioned during this period for the construction of 936 houses by the State Government at an approved cost of Rs. 24.93 lakhs under the Scheme against which a sum of Rs. 9.64 lakhs was released, based on the progress of construction of these houses.

During the Second Five Year Plan period, the entire revised Plan allocation of Rs. 85.20 lakhs under the Scheme is expected to be drawn fully by the Government of Madras.

Thefts of Documents from Custodian General's Office, Delhi

1842. Raja Mahendra Pratap: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2219 on the 17th September, 1958 and state:

(a) whether any inquiries were held into the two cases of complaints of thefts of judicial documents; and

(b) if so, lay on the Table the copies of the findings of those inquiries?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes.

(b) In one case loss of documents was not proved. In the other case the loss of documents was proved due to the negligence of an official whose services were terminated.

Labourers in Tea Gardens of Tripura

1843. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Advisory Committee to look into the conditions, daily attendance, wages etc. of the labourers of 52 tea gardens in Tripura, has been formed; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). Information is being collected from the Tripura Administration, and it will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

12.08 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**REPORTED FAILURE OF INDO-PAKISTAN
TALKS re: MOVABLE PROPERTY AND
BANK DEPOSITS ETC.**

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi (Ludhiana): Under Rules 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Rehabilitation to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

“The reported failure of talks between India and Pakistan in regard to movable property and bank deposits etc. belonging to displaced persons.”

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): A meeting of the Implementation Committee set up under the Movable Property Agreement between the Governments of India and Pakistan was held at Rawalpindi from 22nd to the 25th February 1961. Besides the normal review of progress in regard to restoration of movable property or its sale proceeds, verification of claims in respect of Post Office Savings Bank accounts and Certificates and claims of contractors, exchange of court deposits and gold loan accounts etc., the main items for consideration at the meeting were the assets of the Joint Stock Companies, transfer of lockers and safe deposits, transfer of bank accounts of the evacuees in the agreed areas and declaration of displaced banks as non-evacuee concerns.

2. Some progress was made in regard to the exchange of sale proceeds of movable property of evacuees, verification of claims in respect of Post Office Savings Bank accounts and Certificates and exchange of court deposits. Regarding contractors' claims and gold loan accounts, the Pakistan Government undertook to

Importance

expedite the verification of pending claims and to hand over the valuables in the case of gold loan accounts already adjusted to our Deputy High Commissioner at Karachi.

3. So far as the assets of the Joint Stock Companies are concerned, out of a list consisting of 176 Joint Stock Companies which was handed over to Pakistan over 4 years ago, they gave details of verification only in respect of 18 companies. Even in regard to these 18 companies, the Pakistan delegation took the stand that since they were evacuee concerns, their movable assets only were restorable. India's stand was that these companies were not evacuees, as they had shifted their headquarters to India before the 15th August, 1947, in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Law, and as such they were entitled to the restoration of both their movable property. It was agreed that India would collect the necessary information proving that these companies had legally shifted their headquarters to India before the 15th August, 1947, and send the same to the Pakistan authorities for further consideration of their cases. It was also agreed that the Government of Pakistan would expedite the verification of the assets of the remaining companies.

4. No progress could, however, be made in regard to the transfer of lockers and safe deposits, transfer of bank accounts of evacuees in the agreed areas, and declaration of displaced banks as non-evacuee concerns. All these items are closely interlinked. Under the Movable Property Agreement, the transfer of lockers and safe deposits was linked with the transfer of bank accounts of evacuees in the agreed areas. Under the Banking Agreement also, provision has been made for the transfer of bank accounts of evacuees in the agreed areas, but this agreement also stipulates that banks would be treated as non-evacuee concerns and given facilities to realise their assets and

after discharging their liabilities to repatriate their surplus assets to the other country (that is India). As Pakistan had not given the agreed facilities to the Indian banks and had, on the other hand, frozen the assets of a number of them under their Evacuee Property Law, India has been pressing Pakistan to declare these banks as non-evacuee concerns, so that they may be able to function normally, realize their assets and discharge their liabilities. The Pakistan Government was prepared to declare the functioning Indian banks in Pakistan as non-evacuee concerns, subject to India permitting the bank accounts of evacuees in the agreed areas being transferred to Pakistan along with their funds. In regard to these banks also, Pakistan stipulated that they would be allowed to function only after they had satisfied the State Bank of Pakistan about their *bonafides* etc. to function in Pakistan. Regarding the banks which were not functioning in Pakistan, they said that they had not been able to take any decision. India could not accept this position, because the Banking Agreement, to which Pakistan was a willing party, clearly stipulated that all the displaced banks in Pakistan, whether functioning or not functioning, would be treated as non-evacuee concerns. But, mere "treatment" as non-evacuee in the light of the past experience was not enough, India, therefore, urged that all banks should be declared as non-evacuee concerns. The Pakistan Government stated that they would consider the matter further after going into the question of the assets and liabilities of the various Indian banks in Pakistan.

5. Thus the position is that though some progress was made in regard to less important items like exchange of sale proceeds of movable property, court deposits, etc. no progress was made on the more important items like transfer of lockers and safe deposits, transfer of bank accounts of evacuees in the agreed areas and declaration of displaced banks as non-

evacuee concerns. It was, however, agreed that the matter on which no decision could be arrived at will be further discussed at the next meeting of the Implementation Committee which is likely to be held after 2-3 months.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: One point of clarification, Sir. Has any target date been fixed by which Pakistan has undertaken to verify the assets of the joint stock companies which have shifted their office before Partition to India?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: We have failed to persuade them to look into the assets of the joint stock companies. I think their value is round about Rs. 8 crores. During the last 8 or 10 years, not much progress has been made. Hardly any progress has been made.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: When Pakistan has undertaken to verify these, have they fixed any date by which they intend to do so?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: They have never said 'no'. But, the result has been more or less on the other side.

12.14 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

CASES OF TENDERS NOT ACCEPTED BY INDIA STORE DEPARTMENT, LONDON AND INDIA SUPPLY MISSION, WASHINGTON

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Statement showing cases in which the lowest tenders have not been accepted by the India Store Department, London, and the India Supply Mission, Washington, during the year ending the 31st December, 1960. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2740/].

ANNUAL REPORT OF KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for the year 1959-60, under sub-section (3) of Section 24 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2732/61].

ANNUAL REPORTS OF RUBBER BOARD, SINDRI FERTILISER, AND CHEMICALS LIMITED AND HINDUSTAN CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS LIMITED

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (i) A copy of Annual Report on the activities of the Rubber Board for the year 1959-60. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2733/61].
- (ii) A copy of each of the following Reports under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956,
 - (a) Annual Report of the Sindri Fertilisers and Chemicals Limited for the year 1959-60 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2735/61].
 - (b) Annual Report of the Hindustan Chemicals and Fertilisers Limited for the year 1959-60 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT-2734/61].

12.16 hrs.

SALT CESS (AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Salt Cess Act, 1953.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Salt Cess Act, 1953."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I introduce† the Bill.

12.17 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further discussion of the General Budget. I may inform the House that we are behind schedule. The other House is rising. We have therefore to finish the vote on account before tomorrow evening.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Before tomorrow evening at the latest, it has to be done.

Mr. Speaker: I propose that we may sit for one hour more today, that is, till 7 o'clock. I will ask the coffee booth to be kept open.

Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra): We sat one hour more yesterday. We may sit one hour earlier tomorrow instead of one hour late today.

Mr. Speaker: My experience is, sometimes, we have to ring the quorum bell at 11 o'clock. In the evening, we may not be more particular about quorum. I request all hon. Members to be present. We will carry on. Some more hon. Members may speak.

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated 16-3-61.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Are we sitting one hour earlier tomorrow or one hour late today?

Mr. Speaker: One hour more today.

Shri Rajendra Singh: We have some engagements today.

Mr. Speaker: He may go.

Dr. M. S. Aney He has already taken some time. There is one other matter. Having looked into the schedule of work that we have, notwithstanding the fact that we have been sitting for one more hour and today we propose to sit for two hours, I do not think we would be able to finish the work unless we sit on a Saturday. We thought about it. I have to inform the House that at their sitting held on the 10th March, 1961, the Business Advisory Committee had recommended that a sitting of the House might be fixed on a Saturday on which no sitting had at present been fixed so far, so that all the Demands for Grants may be voted within the Scheduled time. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has since suggested that a sitting of the House may be fixed on Saturday, the 15th April, 1961, I take it that the House agrees to this. (Hon. Members: yes.) We are sitting on that day then.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Kammam): Will there be Question Hour?

Mr. Speaker: No; there will be no Question Hour.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): A Bulletin has been circulated.

Shri Rajendra Singh: If we can sit on a Saturday, what is the necessity to increase the sitting by one hour today?

Mr. Speaker: It is also necessary. Otherwise, I won't ask the House to sit.

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): There may be Id.

Mr. Speaker: On the 15th of April. Not now. Fifteenth of this month is over.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): **Mr. Speaker,** yesterday, I was mentioning that the Government of India should take steps to get back the territories from China and Portugal, now that the Report of the Indo-China-Border Committee and the Hague Court decision have been in our favour. The claim of China for any part of our Himalayan territory to which they have been making pretensions has been disproved. Similarly, the decision on the question of right of the passage of Portugal has been entirely in our favour. That being so, I urge on the Government of India to see that this advantage is pushed to its logical consequence so that the parties concerned may know that the Government of India is not content with the success that it has obtained, but it is determined to carry the thing to its logical consequence and make every effort to get its territory which, for one reason or another, had been wrongly in their possession. This is what I was saying yesterday.

I shall now only refer to two things: one, the wrong done to the people of Vidarbha, not by the State of Maharashtra, but by the Government of India and another, done to Indian culture by a body of the international Institution of the world, namely the U.N.O's subsidiary body, the U.N.E.S.C.O.

As far as the wrong to Vidarbha is concerned, you all know that when the Maharashtra State was formed, the people of Vidarbha were opposed to it. At that time, among the many things conceded, there was one thing known as the Nagpur Pact, a kind of understanding between some persons of Vidarbha and the Government of India and the Maharashtra State. Among the many conditions in that Pact, one of the conditions was that so far as was possible, the Government of India and the State of Maharashtra would try their best to preserve the importance of Nagpur. That was one of the conditions mentioned there. For some time, I found that the Government of India were very earnest in making enquiries about what offices they could

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

transfer from the Centre to Nagpur. But, now, I find that instead of sending any offices there, some of the offices which have been there for long, as, for instance, the Circle Office of the P. & T., are being removed from there to Bhopal, and no alternative offices are being set up or any other Central office shifted there. So, in that way, I find that the Government of India have not been careful in keeping up to the promise which they had given so far as the preservation of the importance of Nagpur was concerned.

One thing that struck me as most disappointing in this connection was this. The other day, my hon. friend Shri Vidya Charan Shukla asked a supplementary question as to whether any protest had been lodged or whether any application had been made in this matter by the State of Maharashtra with regard to the question of preserving the office of the P. & T. Circle at Nagpur, and the reply was that Government had heard nothing from the Government of Maharashtra about this matter. So, neither the Union Government nor the State of Maharashtra seem to be alive to the promise that they had given, namely that they would try to preserve the importance of that town by keeping the Central offices there and also by bringing in some more offices there. That is one point that I would like to mention.

The second point, as I have mentioned earlier, is with regard to the wrong done not only to India, but to Indian culture by the United Nations Organisation. As you all know, the United Nations Organisation is a body for the prestige of which more than any other country, the Government of India have taken the greatest possible care. As you know, we have even, recently, sent our combatant forces to Congo for this purpose. Now, there is a subsidiary body of the United Nations Organisation, which is known as the UNESCO; it has got a very big name, and I do not want to give the whole of its name by amplifying the

abbreviation. That body decided some years ago to write a world history, that is, a history of the world culture; and a committee was appointed for the purpose, and that committee has succeeded now in preparing the first volume of the history. That volume covers the period up to 1200 BC. About the position that is allotted to India in that history, Dr. Majumdar, who is one of our eminent historians, has given a very important information in one of his lectures, delivered on the foundation day of the Bhandarkar Research Institute of Poona, which I shall read out to you. He says:

"It is at this point that my story begins, and it concerns, for the present, the first volume of the proposed history of the scientific and cultural development of mankind. This volume is the joint production of two authors, the portion concerning India being written by Sir Leonard Woolley, an eminent scholar of international reputation. The whole volume consists of more than 1500 typed pages and covers the period from the very beginning down to 1200 BC. It is admitted in the draft of this volume that the Aryans came to India about 1500 B.C. Nevertheless, everything concerning the Aryans and their culture is contained in about ten lines."

That is, everything concerning Aryans and their culture is contained in about ten lines in a volume of 1500 pages. He further says:

After a description of the Indus Valley Civilisation, its overthrow is ascribed to the conquest by the Aryans and it is in this connection only that a reference is made to the Aryans in the following words:

"Aryan victory seems to have involved wholesale massacre—the bodies of women and children lie amongst the ruins of the houses—

and there was no chance of any trade revival under the rule of the barbarians.'".

In other words, the Aryans have been called barbarians, and the charge has been made that the Aryans had massacred those persons who had been living under the Indus Valley Civilization. When I read that, my blood boiled with indignation, and I believe that every Indian who has read something of the old history will also feel the same way. Dr. Majumdar is one of the members of that committee. He says further that:

"Elsewhere, there is a passing reference to the Rigveda in the following words:

"The Rigveda is the epic of the destruction...."

I want to draw your attention, Sir to this particular passage, since you are most interested in Indian culture—

....of one of the greatest cultures of the ancient world."

These are the only references to the Aryans and the Rigveda in these 1,500 pages in addition to the following remark which may be regarded as apologetic or explanatory:

"For more than a millennium after their arrival, the history of the Aryans is shrouded in utter darkness; but at least in the third century B.C., the veil lifts a little...."

Dr. Majumdar protested against these remarks. After a good deal of consideration and correspondence, finally, instead of the word 'barbarians', the word 'semi-barbarous' has been used. That is what Dr. Majumdar has stated.

This will be a book of authority about the scientific and cultural history of the world up to the year 1200 B.C., being published by that big cultural institution under the auspices of the United Nations Organisation. It

is our sad experience that those who profess to be our friends sometimes stab us in the back in this way. I wish that people who are interested in Indian culture should take up the challenge and challenge the validity of the proposition contained in this volume of world history, which is wholly misleading so far as the history of the entire Indian culture and literature is concerned. The whole Rigveda literature is referred to in that volume in one sentence, as the 'epic of destruction'. What can we say to that? This is blasphemous, and yet that has happened.

I wanted to bring to the notice of the House the great wrong that has been done to India in that publication on the history of the human culture. I want that the Government of India and the Members of Parliament should see to it that a body of Indian scholars is brought together to examine this remark and give a proper reply to this kind of publication which will now be going into the world as an authoritative statement on behalf of the United Nations Organisation. I wanted to bring these two wrongs to the notice of the House. I thank you for the time that you have given me, though I have exceeded the time-limit which you had permitted, and I also thank the Members of the House for the indulgence that they have shown in listening to me even when I spoke beyond the time allotted. I thank you once again.

Mr. Speaker: Now, Shri Kasliwal. I wanted to call Shri Ramanathan Chettiar, but he is not here now.

Shri Braj Raj Singh and Shri Rajendra Singh rose—

Mr. Speaker: I shall call these hon. Members also. What happens is this. The Congress Party consists of nearly 375 members. They have been complaining to me that they do not get any chance. Every time, even though an Opposition party consists of

[Mr. Speaker]

only two or three members, they rise, and they feel that I have to call them. That is what I find. I am not disallowing representation of various parties; I am trying to allow representation of the various parties. But then, I find that these Members also are insisting on their being called. I shall give them opportunities.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri (Nabadwip): Women also need your blessing.

Shri Rajendra Singh: 40 per cent. of the time is allowed to the Opposition, and I think that should be allowed here also.

Mr. Speaker: That is what is being done. Otherwise, Shri Braj Raj Singh Shri Vajpayee, Shri Sampath, Shri B. K. Gaikwad etc. would not have any chance.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I very meekly protest against this remark of yours that I belong to a party which has only two Members here in the House, or even Shri Vajpayee belongs to such a party? That is not correct.

Mr. Speaker: How many Members has he got here in his party?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I have got 7 members in my party.

Mr. Speaker: All right. That does not matter. Even then, in a day of five hours, I have allotted 40 per cent. to the Opposition, that is, two-fifths of the whole time, and that comes to 2 hours or 120 minutes. If that is divided over 125 Members, the hon. Member's party gets only about seven minutes.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: We are sitting for 20 hours for this discussion.

Mr. Speaker: In fact, I am allowing the hon. Member to speak not only during these 20 hours, but even during the other discussions; even when we have only five hours for a discussion, still, I am calling him; whenever I have felt that his viewpoint has to be

placed before the House, I have called him. There is no meaning in protesting in this manner and trying to make the seven minutes as seventy minutes. All the same, I am showing any amount of indulgence. But they ought not to insist on their being called on any particular day. I am not forgetting them. I will certainly give an opportunity to those hon. Members. But the other hon. Members also must give an account of their constituencies. Yesterday one hon. Member got up and asked: Is there no chance? Therefore, I shall try to distribute the time, equally.

So far as the P.S.P. is concerned, I do not know where to locate Acharya Kripalani.

Shri Rajendra Singh: He is not a member of our Party.

Mr. Speaker: One after the other they go away from their Party and then everyone constitutes a party. That is my difficulty. I cannot go on extending the time. So far as Acharya Kripalani is concerned, I will continue to treat him as a member of the P.S.P.

Shri Rajendra Singh: No, Sir. Acharya Kripalani is an Independent Member. He should be treated as such.

Mr. Speaker: All right. Let me see.

श्री गणपति राम : (जौनपुर -रक्षित-
अनुसूचित जातियां) : अपोजीशन को ४०
पर सेंट टाइम मिले और कांग्रेस सदस्यों को
केवल २० पर सेंट यह तो बहुत अच्छी बात
बात नहीं है ।

अरुण महोदय : ६० पर सेंट ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : (बाराबंकी) :
इस सिलसिले में मैं भी कुछ निवेदन करूँ ।
जो समय विभिन्न दलों की सदस्य संख्या के
आधार पर दिया जाता है यह उचित नहीं
है । कम से कम हर विषय पर हर विरोधी

बल के एक सदस्य को तो अपने विचार रखने का अवसर मिलना चाहिये क्योंकि सब की अपनी अलग अलग राय है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह ही तो मैं कर रहा हूँ। हर एक पार्टी को चाहे वह छोटी हो या बड़ी हो अवसर दे रहा हूँ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : यह हो तो बहुत अच्छा हो। लेकिन मैंने पिछले साल भी देखा और इस साल भी देखता हूँ कि ऐसा नहीं होता।

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप : बूढ़े लोगों का भी जरा ज्यादा खयाल रखें।

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri : Women also need your blessing.

Mr. Speaker : I am calling her—all the three hon. lady Members.

Shri Kasliwal (Kota) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday when Shri M. R. Masani was going to end his peroration, he said that the mandate belonging to the Congress had expired. It is very easy to test that mandate. Let Shri M. R. Masani resign and seek fresh election from any seat anywhere he likes and it will be found out to whom the mandate of the people has been assigned. I challenge Shri M. R. Masani to say whether a single bye-election has been won by him or by the Swatantra Party.

Shri Rajendra Singh : He has not fought any bye-election.

Shri Kasliwal : People like Shri Masani are engaged only in self-delusion. I do not propose to waste more time on Shri Masani, but I will go straight to the Budget.

I would like to say at the outset that on the whole I welcome the Budget. So much criticism has been made about the Budget, that it is not socialistic, that it is an admixture of good and bad and that there are more indirect taxes than direct taxes. But I am not going into all those questions at the present moment. It is true that it is an admixture of good

and bad, but let me say that there are more good things in the Budget than bad and as such, I welcome the Budget.

What are the circumstances under which a Budget of this kind has been placed before this House? In a developing economy, there are certain objectives and those objectives have to be achieved in an intelligent, logical and coherent fashion, and this Budget indicates the way to achieve those objectives. Many criticisms have been made about increase in taxes. I want to point out here and now that I have hardly any objection to taxes. If I have any objection, it is to double taxation. I will point out how there is double taxation. But before I go into that question, I want to draw the attention of the House to page 20 of the *Economic Survey* where it has been said:

“...over the last few years, the economy has gained greatly both in terms of performance and of the potential for further growth.”

I am in entire agreement with this sentiment, but the question is whether there is really double taxation or not. I go straight to say that there is double taxation in the sense that prices have continuously risen.

The question of rise in prices has been raised in the other House and also referred to by many speakers here yesterday and the day before. The hon. Finance Minister gave some treatment to that subject in the Rajya Sabha, but may I say that the treatment which he gave to this very important question was rather a meagre treatment? Let me refer to page 9 of the *Economic Survey*. What is stated there on the question of spiralling of prices is very eloquent. It says:

“The general index of wholesale prices (1952-53:100) which was 117.9 at the end of 1959 rose almost continuously to a level of 127.4 about the middle of October 1960. There has been a decline, mainly seasonal, since then the

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index at the end of December 1960 being 124.2. The index has risen again thereafter; for the week ending January 28, 1961, it was 126.3 as compared to 119.2 a year earlier. The average level of prices for 1960 was 6.5 per cent higher than in the previous year".

The hon. Finance Minister stated in the Rajya Sabha that in a developing economy, there is bound to be some rise in prices. I am in agreement with him; I am in agreement with certain other speakers who have said that in a developing economy, there is bound to be some rise in prices. I am not concerned with rise in prices; I am concerned with the rate at which the prices are rising. You have seen that in the Second Plan the prices have risen to the tune of over 25 per cent. Are we going to permit this rise in the Third Plan? That is the question I am going to pose to the Finance Minister today.

The other day when Shri S. A. Dange and Shri M. R. Masani were speaking, they referred to this question of prices. I am constrained to say that Shri S. A. Dange almost ran amuck with quotations from a book written by Prof. Gadgil in which he was saying that in a developing economy prices do not rise. I challenge that statement. If he says that Prof. Gadgil is one of those well-versed in the art and science of economics, I have also another authority, equally well-versed in the art and science of economics. I want to quote an international authority on this subject, namely, Dr. Lokanathan. He wrote an article recently on the question of rise in prices. What does he say there?

"Provided the increase is not substantial and is limited to about 7—8 per cent during a period of five years, and provided also that prices of food and other essential consumption goods are not permitted to rise too much, a slightly increasing price level is, on the

whole, desirable. It would give resilience to the economy. It would keep profits at a reasonable level and thereby act as a spur to further savings and production. It would neutralise the inefficiency of the public and private sectors to some extent".

I would like to point out that the question of rise in prices is not the case only in a planned economy. It is the case all over the world. I have been recently in the United States. There is a continuous rise in prices. Hotel prices have risen by 50 per cent. Yet nobody says that it is a planned economy. In a planned economy, it is obvious that prices are bound to rise to some extent. But I am concerned with the question of what is the rate at which prices are permitted to rise. With that question, I pose the question, again, of the permissible limits to which prices can be allowed to rise in a planned economy. We have seen that in the Second Plan the prices have risen by more than 25 per cent. Are we going to permit that luxury now? No, we cannot. If we do, I will submit, and I will quote again Dr. Lokanathan at a subsequent stage to point out, that our Plan will fail. Government has been, all along, armed with a large number of powers to curb prices, to control prices, but those powers have not been utilised. The Government has created facilities to increase production, but these facilities have not been utilised.

Now, I will quote Dr. Lokanathan to show what is going to be the position in the Third Plan if this condition continues. I need not put it in my own words, because he has put it in a very inimitable way:

"A further 25 per cent increase in the cost of living and general prices, as happened during the Second Plan period, would cause serious injury to the economy, render the task of mobilising adequate resources almost insuperable, create social and economic

discontent, reduce the levels of achievement in terms of physical targets, accentuate inequalities of income and wealth distribution and further make nonsense of our goal of a welfare State. The prevention of any considerable rise in prices and cost of living must be regarded as an imperative in the Third Plan."

Having said so, I want to go to the question of the commodities which can be controlled. What are those essential commodities to which so many economists have given their attention, and pointed them out as the essential articles which can certainly be controlled?

The other day I was hearing a talk given by a famous economist of Delhi, Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao. He listed a number of articles. I am sure I will not have time to point out how all those articles can in some way or other be controlled, but I will just state two articles. First is the question of food, and the second is the question of clothing.

On the question of food, we see in the draft Third Plan it is proposed that food production should be increased from 80 million tons to 100 million tons. What should be done to achieve this? First of all, what should be done is that the facilities that we have created for the purpose of increasing production should be utilised. Have they been utilised? I have with me a pamphlet which was issued by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture in 1960. And what does it say? It says:

"The over-all short-fall is of the order of 2.45 million tons. In other words, the achievement in respect of these schemes during the First Plan period was only two-thirds of the targets."

Then I go to the next stage. There, what does it say? It says:

"Unfortunately, a similar situation continues in the Second Five

Year Plan also, the achievements for 1956-57 and 1957-58 under these very same heads being 3.3 million tons against the target of 15.5 million tons. If we could have fulfilled the targets....

—this report almost wails—

"....set out under these heads, the total production would have been very nearly sufficient for our needs."

The other day the Deputy Minister of Irrigation, while answering a question, claimed that 70 to 90 per cent of the irrigation facilities had been utilised by the States. I challenged that statement then and there, and I am prepared to challenge it now, and point out that not more than half the irrigation facilities that had been created for the purpose of production of food have been utilised. I appeal to the Finance Minister to see that if he is going to provide food for 50 crores to be the population at the end of the Third Plan—it is but natural, it is but necessary that he has to produce 100 million tons of foodgrains to feed that population.

Then I go to the next question.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: You must have family planning.

Shri Kasliwal: I agree, but what are the figures? Out of 40 crores, only 18½ lakh have received family planning training. This is the condition of family planning. This is not the time to go into it, but I am sure it will be raised by somebody or by me at the time the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Health are discussed here.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Quite right.

Shri Kasliwal: The question is: are we prepared to guarantee a minimum price, because it is obvious, and so many reports have said, that the marketable surplus which is coming

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into the market is becoming less and less? Therefore, are you prepared to guarantee a minimum price to the farmer?

The other day, the Deputy Minister of Finance said that at fair price shops wheat was being sold at Rs. 14 a maund. I would like to know the flour price you propose to give to the farmer. Is it going to be Rs. 14, is it going to be Rs. 13? That is what I want to know. It is for the Finance Minister to judge what flour prices he should fix. It is for him to decide whether the flour prices are to be fixed for a period of one year, for a period of two years, for a period of three years. I would personally suggest that flour prices must be decided for a period of three years. Of course, these prices must take into consideration seasonal variations and regional variations, but if you are going to give any stability to the mind of the farmer, you have to decide on this question that flour prices have to be fixed for a period of at least three years.

There is another question, and that is this—the question of buffer stocks and warehouses. It is surprising and shocking that a few years back the former Minister of Food and Agriculture, with great fanfare, announced that there was going to be a big Warehousing Corporation, and so many hundreds of warehouses were going to be constructed, in which grain would be stored. I would like to know how many warehouses have been constructed. I will leave it at that.

These are the four or five points that I had to make. Then I come to the other matter of cloth. In the Third Plan it has been suggested that 9,800 million yards of cloth altogether will be produced. I do not know whether million yard, including export, should that cloth will be sufficient. I will say with regard to cloth, as I have already said, that it is another essential article which has to be controlled, and I maintain that it is necessary that not 9,800

be produced, but 10,000 million yards of cloth, excluding export. What is the position if we produce 10,000 million yards. For a population of 500 million people, you will be providing only 10,000 million yards of cloth, the result being that each person gets only 20 yards of cloth. If in the Second Plan, a man got 16 or 17 yards of cloth, in the Third Plan he will get 20 yards of cloth. In other words, a person will have either a shirt more, a pyjama more or a dhoti more, and nothing more. That is the position. And if we are not going to control the price of cloth, what will happen? I shall not go into the history as to what the position was when the mills refused to produce cloth when the private sector was encouraged to do so and the price of cloth even began to rise in spite of the fact that cotton was being supplied to the mills at a much cheaper rate. In spite of that, the manufacturers of cloth continued to raise the prices. And I must congratulate the Minister of Commerce and Industry who took steps to control the prices of cloth. If this is the position, I only submit that cloth is another article which must be controlled.

As there is no time, I cannot go into the other essential goods which should be controlled.

Secondly, in the Third Plan, what is non-developmental expenditure which has to be avoided is a subject which I will take up later. I agree that there has to be taxation. I agree that in a developing economy there has to be direct taxation and indirect taxation. But the whole point is whether there is going to be double taxation. I maintain that a continuous rise in prices is nothing more than double taxation.

Shrimati Ha Palchoudhuri: Mr. Speaker, Sir, when I listened to Shri H. N. Mukerjee yesterday I was reminded of that poem by Rudyard Kipling entitled "If", where he says that if you do so and so, such as "if you loved all men but none too much" and various other things, "you will be

a man my son". It is a very fine poem. Shri Mukherjee also posed to the Government, that "if Government did certain things" he would be satisfied. I would like to pose certain "ifs" to their party. If they did not go on hunger strikes and marches the necessity for more police would not have been there; if they did not go on the roads as riotous crowds....

Shri Tangamani: Were the demonstrations in Calcutta riotous crowds?

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Not only in Calcutta but in many other places also.

If they did not go to the refugees and dissuade them from going to Dandakaranya that scheme might have some chance of fructifying.

I would like to say something also about Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri, my friend. I think he quoted the Finance Minister right out of context when he said that the "resources of the private sector had gone up 5 times within the past year." That is true that the hon. Finance Minister has said so in his speech while inaugurating the Technical Co-operation Mission's conference somewhere, but he has also said, however, that without the public sector the private sector would be entirely helpless." So, he has completely supported the public sector. I would also say that without the private sector there are many things which the public sector would not really be able to get through.

It has also been said that the taxation of the richer classes of persons in India has not been as much as it should or might be. May I just bring a few figures to the notice of the House? Taxation in this country is really the highest as you find in any other country at various higher levels of income. In the United States, the highest tax is 91 per cent and that is on the income level of Rs. 25 lakhs. In the United Kingdom, it is about 92 per cent at an income level of Rs. 2 lakhs. And, in India, it is 84 per cent at the income level of Rs. 70,000. After all, we want

this climate of tax to be carried on. That is true. But, at the same time, we want that economy to be generated so that the revenues may go up. It is quite true that the country, as Shri Masani has also remarked, is going to cast a ballot. I quite agree with my friend, Shri Kasliwal, that when the country goes to the polls in the next General Elections, it will know for whom to cast the vote, because it will, certainly, not be for any party that only stands for big business but it will be for a party that stands for the people of India. When the country has really gone to the polls it will be seen that they have given the vote to the party that has served the country all their lives. Sir, the people have put up with taxation that went up from Rs. 307 crores to Rs. 1,000 crores and it was not as if it was a Police State or anything like that.

I am not going to answer all the questions of the Opposition. After having said that we have done some spectacular things during this Plan in our various projects, I would bring to the notice of the Finance Minister certain things. We have said that we want industrialisation; we have said that we want the small industries to come up. In States like West Bengal, for instance, where the financial allocations have to be according to the Finance Commission on a *per capita* basis and where the problems of the State are so intense that even the Chief Minister of West Bengal feels, that the Third Finance Commission should go into the question and have the financial allocations for West Bengal reorganised.

What has happened there? There is not enough land. One acre per head is, perhaps, the agricultural land available there. You must have industry to keep people going. With the influx of refugees the problem has increased. The small units are the only answer. It will become very difficult now. I think the taxation on the small unit, the 4 unit power-loom is exorbitant, if I may say so. Because there the whole margin of profit can

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only be Rs. 300; whereas on the small units has been placed a tax of Rs. 444. This will only result in their going in for various devious ways which may not lead to the collection of revenue. I think they will try to find ways and means of getting out of it. I would certainly plead that this taxation should be taken off and something much more reasonable put in its place. I hope the hon. Minister will consider this.

I would also like to say that our Defence expenditure does not seem to have increased. When we are faced with all this trouble on our borders, the Defence expenditure seems to have remained static. However, in spite of the trouble on our borders, that our Army has been sent to the Congo is a matter of pride to all Indians and we stand solidly behind our Prime Minister in his decision to do this. I am sure our Army in the Congo, when it goes there, will prove its worth. Our mission always wants peace, but they will be ready to act when action will be necessary. Sir, we are proud of our Army; and we wish them the best of luck.

Next, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister another taxation proposal of his, and that is on newsprint. Newsprint is something that really gives publicity our Plans; it is through newspapers that the Plans get publicity. I want to put it to the House whether newsprint can be taxed and yet we can keep on having the amount of newspapers we want to have. In addition to that, the newspapers serve a very good purpose in really giving employment to a large number of people—educated people. So, here is something that should not be made to go down but rather made to increase. The taxation on newsprint, I hope, will really be reconsidered.

I would like to say just a few words about the staff artists of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry. Here is also another vehicle which is useful to the country. You should offer

them contentment; otherwise; I do not think your work can go on in the way it should. The staff artists in the Information and Broadcasting Department have many grievances. Look at the number of things they do not have, Sir. The staff artists do not have any provident fund; they have no pension; they have no annual increment, no house allowance. Everything, 'No'. I would like the Minister to look into this and see what more can be given to them so that, at some time, we are able to say to the House that they do have some security of service, they do have some housing and pension. After all, it is a well-known fact that "The doctors' fees are heavy and the lawyers' fees high; but the artists is just supposed to entertain and die." So, I think you must consider the condition of the staff artists.

There are also two other points which I would like to bring to your notice. There is this question of surplus men in the coal Controllers' offices. You have made some study, I think it is called, "time and motion study", by doing which you have found some people surplus. I hope it will not be found necessary to create more unemployment by creating surplus people because coal is something that is being consumed more and more. The industries are consuming it. If they are going to be declared surplus and are asked to take alternative employment, perhaps, they will be placed at a disadvantageous position and also, alternative employment may not always be possible. The same applies to some people in the Industrial Statistical Wing of the Central Statistical Organisation. They have been told that when these two wings are merged, they will become merged with the Directorate of National Sample Survey. People will be displaced from their homes. When people with low incomes of Rs. 180 or so are displaced from their States and Towns and are asked to come to Delhi, it becomes impossible for them.

13 hrs.

When we put forward all these grievances, I also realise that the tax must be found. There are some ways in which more money and more income for the country could be had. There are three things that really work miracles in getting money for the country. One is tourism; the other is shipping and the third is tea. Tea is of course our largest foreign exchange earner and any relief that is given is very welcome. We want more propagation of our Indian tea in the right quarters and I hope that there will be more allocation for the Tea Board to go on with this work. Secondly, if the allocation for shipping could be increased, it would at once earn you more money. We spend Rs. 150 crores a year on freights alone. We need ships to bring foodgrains that are going to be imported and to transport the ore that we are giving to Japan. We need bulk carriers; we need tankers and things like that. Then, there is the coastal shipping; it is our second line of defence. No matter what Shri Masani may say that we should not defend our coasts, with the long coastline that we have, it is a prestige industry. The shippers of India have always proved their worth and have tried to put India on the map of the world. Ships also earn foreign exchange because it goes and comes; it is never idle. It is our invisible export, you earn foreign exchange and trade is increased.

Then, there is tourism. Here is something that you really import and earn foreign exchange. With the tourists you import the goodwill of other countries. We should build more hotels and develop land that is as beautiful as anywhere in the world. There is no other country that is as beautiful as India and if we develop tourist attractions, we would earn not only Rs. 19-20 crores but much more. We expect more and more tourists and we can earn to the extent of Rs. 25 to 30 crores if we really take up this question earnestly.

It is a matter of great pride to us that there is no work for the panel on corruption. I have seen a news item

the other day. It is reported that there is a lack of complaints. This is indeed a very happy thing. After all this is what our Congress President has said and the Congress High Command is reported to have said; "there is no case for this corruption committee to take up". This is very good, Sir.

But I am sorry to say that there are two other items that I would like to refer to. Here is a news item that has been reported today, that the Government has been cheated to the tune of Rs. 1 crore during the past six months by the regional settlement commissioners in the Punjab, if I may say so.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Bengal is worse.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: These are the loopholes that have to be plugged. If that is done, some relief could be given, particularly to the poor man's cup of tea which has gone up by one naya paisa and this one crore might have saved that one naya paisa which, when diluted with the poor man's cup of tea, will not make it any sweeter.

The other day Shri Raj Bahadur pointed out the defalcations in the posts and telegraphs department. It was in answer to my question on the 14th March. He said that in 1958-59, there was defalcation to the extent of Rs. 9.80 lakhs and in 1959-60, it has come down to Rs. 6.81 lakhs. All these are considerable sums. If we also plug these loopholes wherever they may exist. I think many of the tax reliefs that we are clamouring for may be considered and we would earn more money through the instruments I have suggested.

There is only one thing more, before I conclude. We support this Budget because we find it is a bold Budget and we know that India will grow from strength to strength. We know that the Budget will be successful. It needs the co-operation of the whole country to make it successful. I would just like to quote one sentence from Hippolyte Lazare Carnot, the French Radical. He says that in a free country, there is much clamour with

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little suffering; in despotic countries, there is little complaint with much grievance. I only hope that the first part of it may come true of India. Sir, we are a free country, and so we clamour much but I also hope that there may be little suffering for the people at large.

श्रीमती उमा नेहरू (सीतापुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बजट का समझना कोई आसान बात नहीं है, फिर बजट के बनाने का बहादुरी का काम, जिस में डाइरेक्ट और इन्डाइरेक्ट टैक्सेज लगे हों, हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर का ही काम था। इस बजट को जब हम पढ़ते हैं और फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर की जो राज्य सभा में स्पीच हुई उस को देखते हैं तो पता चलता है कि इस बजट को इतनी खूबसूरती से कतर ब्याँत कर के रक्खा गया है कि हम स्त्रियाँ जो कि घरों के कामों में और प्लैनिंग में उस्ताद होती हैं क और कपड़े की कतर ब्याँत भी ठीक करती हैं, फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर को मुबारकबाद देती हैं कि उन्होंने ने बड़ी खूबसूरती से बजट की कतर ब्याँत की है।

यों तो देश में तीसरी योजना की चर्चा बहुत हो रही है और पहली दूसरी योजनायें खत्म हो चुकी हैं उन को देखने से मालूम होता है कि उन्नति बहुत हुई है, तरक्की बहुत हुई है और उस तरक्की ने भारत की शक्ल भी कुछ बदल दी है, लेकिन कहां की शक्ल बदली है, देहातों की नहीं, शहरों की शक्ल बदली है। शहरों में बड़े बड़े कागखाने दिखाई देने लगे, शहरों में लोगों के पास बहुत उम्दा उम्दा मोटर गाड़ियाँ दिखाई देने लगीं, शहरों में धन और लक्ष्मी दिखाई देगे लगी। लेकिन अगर भारत की असली सूरत या भारत का असली नक्शा देखना है तो हमें भारत के देहातों में देखना चाहिये। देहातों में जब हम जाते हैं तो ग्रामोद्योग धंधों को ढूँढते हैं, तलाश करते हैं कि कहीं हैं भी या नहीं, लेकिन वह हम को अभी तक दिखाई नहीं देते हैं। हमारी कम्प्यूनिटी प्रोजेक्ट्स और डेवलपमेंट प्रोजेक्ट्स जो

हैं वह अपनी तरह पर काम कर रही हैं और उन की काफ़ी उन्नति भी हो रही है। उस को देख कर ज़िल में यह इत्मीनान होता है कि मुमकिन है कि जो हमारा पंचायत राज का स्वाब है वह कामयाब हो, यह हो वह हो, और इस से दिल में खुशी होती है। लेकिन देहातों की तरफ हमारा जितना ध्यान जाना चाहिये था, वह हम ने नहीं दिया है। दो योजनायें हमारी हुई उन में उन की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। तीसरी योजना में भगवान जाने उस तरफ ध्यान दिया जायेगा या नहीं।

इन योजनाओं को देखते समय हम को अपने प्लानिंग पर भी ध्यान रखना चाहिये। पिछले दिनों घरों में भी, कारखानों में भी और होटलों में भी कोयले की कमी की पुकार मची थी। हम ने यह देखने की कोशिश की कि यह कोयले की कमी का सवाल किस तरह उठा। हम को मालूम हुआ कि प्रोडक्शन की कमी नहीं है, कोयले को इधर से उधर ले जाने में कुछ कमी है। वैगन्स का बन्दोबस्त नहीं है। मैं इस में ज्यादा दखल नहीं देना चाहती लेकिन मेरा सिर्फ इतना ही कहना है कि जब हमारे प्लानर्स प्लान करते हैं तो उन को इस बात का अन्दाजा होना चाहिये कि देश में कितना प्रोडक्शन होगा और उस का सारे देश में डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन कैसे होगा क्योंकि केवल प्रोडक्शन से तो काम नहीं चल सकता। प्लानर्स को मालूम होना चाहिये कि जो वे प्लान करते हैं उस में इतना प्रोडक्शन होगा और इतनी चीजें पैदा होंगी, तो उन को देश में डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन का भी बन्दोबस्त करना चाहिये।

जहां तक घर करने का सवाल है, जो औरत समझदार होती है और घर करना जानती है उस का घर चमकता रहता है, लेकिन जो औरत जरा फूहड़ होती है, जिस को घर करना नहीं आता, उस की वही हालत होती

है आज हमारे सामने कोयले के बारे में आ रही है कि कोयला तो है लेकिन उस के लाने के लिये वैगन्स नहीं हैं। तो इस का ख्याल हमारे प्लानर्स को रखना है कि जो भी प्रोड्यूस हम करें उस का सारे देश में ठीक तरह से डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन हो। वैगन्स का बन्दोबस्त पहले से ही करना चाहिये था।

मैं अपने फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर से क्या कहूँ, उन को भी मालूम है कि हमारा देश बहुत गरीब है और ज्यादातर बैकवर्ड एरिया है और देश अनडेवलप्ड है। हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत थोड़े लोग ऐसे दिखते हैं जिन के पास थोड़ा या बहुत पैसा है। ज्यादातर लोग तो बिल्कुल गरीब हैं जिन्हें खाने को नहीं है, जिन के पास कपड़ा नहीं है, जिन के पास मकान नहीं है। उन के पास कुछ नहीं है। प्लानर्स को उन के लिये प्लान करना चाहिये।

इस के अलावा जिन के पास थोड़ी बहुत रोजी भी है उन को शिक्षा नहीं है, उन के पास पैसा नहीं है कि वे अपने बाल बच्चों की बीमारी का इलाज करा सकें। तो यह हमारे देश की हाजिर है।

जो मिडिल क्लास के लोग हैं या जिन को उन से भी कम तनख्वाह मिलती है, वे बड़ी मुश्किलों से अपने बच्चों को शिक्षा दे पाते हैं। लेकिन उन की सब से बड़ी दिक्कत यह है कि आप हर साल कोरसेज बदलते रहते हैं, आप स्कूलों और कालिजों में हर साल नई किताबें रख देते हैं और इन लोगों के पास इन किताबों को खरीदने के लिये पैसा नहीं होता। हमारे वक्त में यह होता था कि मैं जो किताबें पढ़ कर आगे पास हो जाती थीं, मेरे भाई बहिन भी उन किताबों को इस्तेमाल करते थे। लेकिन आज यह चीज नहीं है। आज जो बच्चा पास होता है उस की किताब दूसरे बच्चे के लिये बेकार हो जाती है, उस के लिये दूसरी किताब खरीदनी पड़ती है।

इस तरफ भी प्लानर्स को ध्यान देना चाहिये ताकि गरीबों को किताबें मिल सकें।

आज हमारे सामने टैक्स का सवाल है। जो टैक्स लगये गये हैं वे छोटी छोटी चीजों पर लगाये गये हैं और हम को टैक्स देना बुरा भी नहीं लगता, लेकिन उसी हालत में जब कि जिन्दगी की जरूरियात की चीजें हम को मिलती रहें। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं है। कोई चीज नहीं मिलती और आप छोटी मोटी चीजों पर टैक्स लगा रहे हैं।

आज हम से देश की सेवा और त्याग की बात कही जाती है। मैं मानती हूँ कि हर इन्सान को चाहे वह अमीर हो या गरीब हो, यह फर्ज है कि वह अपने देश को जिन्दा रखे। लेकिन जो लोग भूखे हैं उन से आप यह आशा कैसे रख सकते हैं पहले उन के खाने पीने का इन्तिजाम करें और उन के रहने का इन्तजाम करें। हम उन को फ्री ऐजुकेशन क्यों नहीं देते, फ्री मैडिकल एड क्यों नहीं देते? हम चाय बन्द करने को तैयार हैं, लेकिन क्यों नहीं इन के बच्चों को फ्री दूध देते। अगर हम ऐसा करें तो हम अपनी नेशन को कायम रख सकेंगे। हमारा फर्ज है कि हम ये सब चीजें करें।

मुझे फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब से यह कहना है कि उन्होंने ने अपने बजट का श्रीगणेश सुपारी पर टैक्स लगा कर किया है। आप कहते हैं कि हम ने सब सुपारी पर टैक्स नहीं लगाया है, आप कहते हैं कि हम जो सुपारी इम्पोर्ट करते हैं उस पर टैक्स लगाया है और बाकी सुपारी को आजाद रखा है। लेकिन मिनिस्टर साहब जानते हैं कि और मैं भी अपनी उम्र के तजुबों से कह सकती हूँ कि जब एक हिस्से पर टैक्स लगता है तो उस का असर दूसरे हिस्से पर भी होता है। यह नहीं हो सकता कि दूसरा हिस्सा आजाद रहे।

फिर मिनिस्टर साहब ने कैरोसीन आयल पर भी टैक्स लगाया है। उन्होंने ने अपनी स्पीच में कहा कि हम ने लाल तेल पर टैक्स

[श्रीमती उमा नेहरू]

नहीं लगाया है। जब हम देहातों में जाते हैं और मजदूरों के घरों में जाते हैं और मिडिल क्लास के लोगों के घरों में जाते हैं, जिन के पास बिजली नहीं है, तो देखते हैं कि वे लालटनों का इस्तेमाल करते हैं। अब देहातों में भी लालटनें पहुंच गयीं हैं। लेकिन लालटनों में सफेद तेल डाला जाता है, लाल तेल उन में नहीं जलता। उस को डालने से लालटन काली हो जाती है। लाल तेल तो चन्द घरों में जलाया जाता है जहां कुप्पियां जलायी जाती हैं। लालटनों में लाल तेल नहीं डालते क्योंकि उस के धुंए से लालटन खराब हो जाती है। तो एक तरफ तो हमारी कोशिश यह है कि हम लोगों का स्टैंडर्ड आफ लिविंग ऊंचा करना चाहते हैं और दूसरी तरफ हम तेल पर टैक्स लगा कर लोगों को सफेद तेल न इस्तेमाल करने के लिये मजबूर कर रहे हैं। कहां तो हम ने वेलफेयर स्टेट के स्वाव देखे थे और जनता से कहा था कि हम तुम को बिजली की रोशनी में रखेंगे, और आज हम कहते हैं कि कुप्पी का तेल हम ने आजाद रखा है। यह देख कर दिल में बहुत तकलीफ होती है। मैं इतना ही कहूंगी कि मिनिस्टर साहब कैरोसीन के मामले पर दोबारा विचार करें।

चाय और काफी पर टैक्स का मैं ने जिक्र सुना और मिनिस्टर साहब ने अपनी स्पीच में भी हिसाब लगा कर बताया कि इस टैक्स से एक नये पैसे का इधर उधर होगा। लेकिन मैं ने सोचा कि जिस वक्त यह दाम बढ़ेगा तो पार्लियामेंट में तो सन्नाटा ही हो जायेगा क्योंकि पार्लियामेंट में तो रात दिन चाय और काफी चलती है और जो दूध भी अपना ले कर आते हैं वे उस को वापस ले जाते हैं लोग चाय काफी बहुत पीते हैं। इस के अलावा गांवों के घरों में भी इस वक्त चाय पहुंच गयी है। मद्रास में काफी है और यहां पर चाय है। आप ने खुली चाय पर टैक्स लगाया है, इस का नतीजा यह होगा कि इस की चोट गरीब घरों पर लगेगी। हालत यह हो गयी है

कि जिन होटलों में हम हैं अभी से वहां चाय की उसी पत्ती को बार बार उबाल कर पिलाते हैं। इस का मतलब यह हुआ कि जो हम थोड़ा सा जहर पीते थे वह अब दुगना हो गया क्योंकि वही पत्ती बार बार उबल कर हमारे सामने आती है और हम उस को पीते हैं।

अब यह कोर्स क्लाय की बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई। कोर्स क्लाय के बारे में मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि मिनिस्टर साहब चाहते हैं कि हम कोर्स क्लाय न पहनें और हम लोग बारीक कपड़ा पहनें। अब अगर मैं बारीक कपड़े की सड़ी खरीदने जाती हूं तो मिनिस्टर साहब कहते हैं कि कोई बजह नहीं कि मैं उसमें थोड़ा सा टैक्स उनको क्यों न दूं। हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय का यह ब्याल बहुत ही अच्छा है मगर मुझे कुछ दूसरा ब्याल आपके सामने लाना है और वह यह है कि क्यों नहीं आप ऐंमो करते कि देश को त्याग की तरफ ले जायें। आप ऐंमो करे कि कोई एक कोर्स कपड़ा ऐसा एक स्टैंडर्ड क्लाय बनवाइये, वह ऐसा कपड़ा होवे जो कि अमीर और गरीब एक असें तक इस देश में पहनें। बराबर वही कपड़ा वह पहनें और टैक्स से वे बरी हों। जो अपना फाइन कपड़ा है उसको बाहर भेज कर प्लांस के लिए धन कमाइये लेकिन यहां के लोगों को आप उसी स्टैंडर्ड क्लाय को पहनायें और उनके साथ यह टैक्स का झगड़ा खत्म करिए।

मेरे पास कुछ मिल वाले आये जिन्होंने मुझ से इस टैक्स के बारे में कहा और कल भी मैं ने यहां हाउस में स्पीच सुनी कि मिलों को यह दिक्कतें हो रही हैं कि मिल वाले जो अपना सूत बना रहे हैं उनका कहना है कि उस सूत पर भी टैक्स लगता है और उसी सूत से जब वह कपड़ा बनाते हैं तो कपड़े पर भी टैक्स लगता है अर्थात् डबल टैक्स इस तरह से कपड़े पर लगता है। अब मैं नहीं जानती कि यह कहा तक सही है। बहरहाल मिनिस्टर साहब इसकी

समझें। मिलें जो सूत बनाती हैं और जब वह सूत अलग बेचती हैं तो वह टैक्स देती हैं और वह कहते हैं कि वह वाजिब भी है लेकिन जब वह उसी सूत से कपड़ा बनाती हैं तो पहले सूत पर और द्वारा कपड़े पर जो टैक्स लगता है वह उचित नहीं है। बहरहाल मैं चाहती हूँ कि मिस्टर साहब इसको देखें।

मिर्जापुर से मेरे पास एक खत आया था और कुछ लोग भी आये थे। अब मिर्जापुर में आप जानते हैं कि कालीन वगैरह और हैंडलूम का कपड़ा बनता है। अब वैसे भी हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में बिल्कुल इंडस्ट्रीज का नाम नहीं है और हमारा प्रदेश इंडस्ट्रीज के मामले में बहुत ही गरीब है। आंध्र, केरल और उत्तर प्रदेश इन तीनों की इंडस्ट्रीज के बारे में एक ही सूत्र है। अभी कल वेद कुमारी जी आपके सामने खड़े होकर भिक्षा मांग रही थीं कि उनके प्रदेश के नम्बाकू वालों को किसी तरीके से सहायता दी जाय ताकि वे जिंदा रह सकें क्योंकि वहाँ की यह ही एक मुख्य अर्थोत्पत्ति है। उसी तरीके से मुझे आपसे कहना है कि मिर्जापुर के कालीनों पर जो टैक्स लगाया हुआ है तो यह इंडस्ट्री खत्म हो जायेगी अगर आप उस पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार न करेंगे।

कल मुझ से कुछ औरतें मिलने आईं और मुझ से कहने लगीं कि गजब हो गया है क्योंकि अब तो हमारी काँच की चूड़ियों तक पर सरकार ने टैक्स लगा दिया है

श्री मोरारजी बेसाई : चूड़ियों पर कोई टैक्स नहीं है।

श्री जगन्नाथ सिंह : सोडा ऐश से चड़ियां बनती हैं और उस पर टैक्स है।

श्रीमती उमा नेहरू : अब यह तो मिनिस्टर साहब जानें कि क्या बात है। मुझ से उन्होंने जैसा कहा वह मैंने आपको बतला दिया। मैं ने तो उनसे यह कहा कि मैंने तो ऐसा पढ़ा नहीं

एक माननीय सदस्य : शीशे पर लगा है।

श्रीमती उमा नेहरू : मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि चूड़ियों पर टैक्स नहीं है लेकिन मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि उनको डर है कि कहीं ऐसा न हो कि आगे चल कर हमारे सुहाग पर भी टैक्स लगने लगे और इसके लिए वे पहले से बेचारियां कह रही हैं कि उनके सुहाग पर टैक्स न लगाया जाय।

मुझे मिनिस्टर साहब से एक बात कहनी है और यह गुझाव देना है कि सब चीजें देख करके और मार्केट वगैरह देख करके किसी तरीके से प्राइस कंट्रोल करें। यह प्राइस कंट्रोल करना आपका काम है। आप चाहे कानून से करें या और किसी तरीके से करें लेकिन आपको यह व्यवस्था करनी है कि लोगों की चीजें कंट्रोल रेट पर और एक फिक्सेड रेट पर मिलें क्योंकि उधर आप टैक्स लगाते हैं और उधर बाजार में उस चीज और साथ में दूसरी चीजों के दाम भी हमदर्दी में बढ़ जाते हैं और चीजें इतनी महंगी हो गई हैं कि इंसान को जिंदा रहना मुश्किल हो गया है।

जैसा कि श्रीमती इला पालचौधरी ने सरकारी नौकरियों के सम्बन्ध में कहा आपको सर्विस वालों की ओर भी ध्यान देना है। मेरे पास कई तरह की शिकायतें आई हैं कि हालत यह हो गई है कि कोई मॅरिट नहीं कोई सीनियरिटी नहीं क्योंकि आखिर इंसान अगर बढ़ता है तो वह अपनी मॅरिट और सीनियरिटी के मुताबिक आगे जाता है। यह सुपरसीड करके लोगों को ऊपर ले जाना यह कुछ अच्छा नक्शा बाहर की दुनिया के वास्ते हम नहीं पेश कर रहे हैं। आपको इस ओर भी ध्यान देना है।

मैं और अधिक न कह कर मिनिस्टर साहब को आशीर्वाद देती हूँ और जो बजट उन्होंने पेश किया है उसकी सफलता की कामना करती हूँ लेकिन एक बात मुझे जरूर कहनी है कि मिनिस्टर साहब जरा किरोसीन आयल के बारे में ख़ुश करें।

श्री बजराल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, देश का राष्ट्रीय जीवन इतना अस्त व्यस्त, असंगठित और विभाजित हो चुका है कि चुनाव की संघ्या में कांग्रेस पार्टी को केन्द्र में ६३ करोड़ रुपये का नया टैक्स लगाने का साहस होता है। मैं नहीं समझता कि इस साहस पर मैं कांग्रेस पार्टी को बधाई दूं या देश के दुर्भाग्य पर आंसू बहाऊं। अफसोस की बात यह है कि कर लगाने से पहले वित्त मंत्री महोदय यह भी नहीं सोचते कि जितना रुपया वह सरकारी खजाने के लिए लेना चाहते हैं उतना ही रुपया उपभोक्ता को देना पड़ रहा है या उससे कहीं दूना, तिगुना तो नहीं देना पड़ रहा है। कुछ अर्थ शास्त्रियों ने हिसाब लगा कर बतलाया है कि इस बजट में जो ६० करोड़ का प्रस्तावित उत्पादन शुल्क रक्खा गया है उससे देश के उपभोक्ताओं को २०० करोड़ रुपया देना पड़ेगा और बाकी का १ अरब ४० करोड़ रुपया उन लोगों के हाथों में चला जायगा जिनके कि हाथों में नहीं जाना चाहिए जो कि सरकार के हाथ में आना चाहिए।

यदि सरकार को टैक्स लगाना ही था तो मैं सरकार से यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि अगर उसने अपनी यह नीति निर्धारित कर ली है कि उसे अप्रत्यक्ष करों से ही योजना को सफल बनाना है, अप्रत्यक्ष कर ही अधिकाधिक उसे लगाने हैं तो इस तरीके की कोई व्यवस्था करें कि जब भी कोई अप्रत्यक्ष कर लगायें तो इसका ध्यान रखें कि उससे अधिक भार उपभोक्ता पर न पड़े। इस साल ही नहीं पिछले सालों में भी जब भी अप्रत्यक्ष कर लगा है हमने देखा है कि जो भी कर लगाया गया है उससे अधिक उपभोक्ता को देना पड़ेगा। मैं नहीं जानता कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय के पास इस वक्त कोई ऐसी योजना है या नहीं कि जितना वह टैक्स लगाते हैं उतना ही उपभोक्ता से वसूल हो लेकिन जब हमारी नीति इस तरह की बन चुकी है तो हमें निश्चय ही यह निर्णय

करना पड़ेगा कि जितना कर लगाया जाता है उतना ही उपभोक्ताओं को देना पड़े। आखिर यह जो कर लगाये गये हैं खास तौर से अप्रत्यक्ष कर, उनका भार किस पर पड़ रहा है? वित्त मंत्री महोदय देशवासियों से यह अपेक्षा और आशा रखते हैं कि देश की योजनाओं को सफल बनाने के लिए हर एक को भार वहन करना है और हर एक को कुर्बानियां करनी हैं। मैं मानता हूं कि यदि देश को उन्नति करनी है, देश का विकास करना है और उत्थान करना है तो उसके लिए हर एक को कुर्बानी करने के लिए तैयार रहना चाहिए। लेकिन यह कुर्बानी करने का नारा देने से पहले हमें सोचना पड़ेगा कि आखिर कौन कौन लोग मुल्क में हैं जो कि कुर्बानी कर रहे हैं और कौन लोग ऐसे हैं जो कि कुर्बानी नहीं कर रहे हैं और जिनको कि योजना का सिर्फ फायदा ही फायदा मिल रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में यह चर्चा की गई है कि देश में १० खानदान इस तरह के हैं, दस ऐसे बिजनैस गुप्स हैं जिनके कि पास देश में जितनी भी अधिकाधिक पूंजी लगी हुई है उसका ६७ फीसदी है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब आप समाजवादी समाज की रचना करना चाहते हैं, समाजवादी समाज की रचना को सफल बाने के लिए जो आप बजट पेश करते हैं, योजना बनाते हैं, तो इन योजनाओं के रहते हुए इन बजटों के चलते हुए भी यदि पूंजी का इस तरीके से केन्द्रीयकरण हो रहा है तब आपको सोचना चाहिए कि कहीं आपके बजटों में और कहीं आप के नीति निर्धारण में कोई ऐसी गलती तो नहीं है जिसकी कि वजह से पूंजी का केन्द्रीयकरण हो रहा है। मुझे लगता है कि इस तरह की कुछ गलतियां इन नीतियों में हैं जिनकी कि वजह से ही पूंजी का केन्द्रीयकरण हो रहा है। जैसा कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं, कांग्रेस पार्टी के बहुत से लोग कहते हैं और हमारे मित्र श्री मसानी भी कहते हैं कि प्रत्यक्ष कर

अपनी सीमा तक पहुंच चुके हैं और उनमें और बढ़ोत्तरी नहीं की जा सकती है, मैं इस को नहीं मानता। मैं उनकी यह बात भी नहीं मानता कि देश में रुपया इकट्ठा करने के लिए सरकारी खजाने में लाने के लिए हमें अधिक से अधिक अप्रत्यक्ष करों के ऊपर जोर देना पड़ेगा। यदि यह बात सही होती तो फिर पूंजी का केन्द्रीयकरण कुछ हाथों में नहीं होता और तब फिर गरीब और गरीब न होते और अमीर और अधिक अमीर न होते जिसकी कि इस सदन में बारबार चर्चा की गई है। जब पूंजी का केन्द्रीयकरण हो रहा है तो उसके मानी यह है कि प्रत्यक्ष कर लगाने की अभी भी गुंजाइश है लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि सरकार की नीति कुछ इस तरह की बन चुकी है कि एक तरफ तो यह सिद्धान्त प्रतिपादित करते हैं कि प्रत्यक्ष कर और अधिक देने की क्षमता देश के लोगों में नहीं है। और इसलिये अप्रत्यक्ष करों से ही हमें रुपया वसूल करना चाहिए। दूसरी तरफ हम यह भी देखते हैं कि देश में गरीब और गरीब होता जा रहा है और अमीर और अमीर होता जा रहा है। सरकार को चलाने वालों को ही यह पता नहीं है कि हमारी योजनाओं से जो फल मिले हैं, वे कहां गये हैं और इस के लिए उन को एक कमेटी बनानी पड़ी है, जो यह जांच करे कि इन योजनाओं के कारण देश में जो आय बढ़ी, वह किधर गई? पिछले अधिवेशन में हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने बड़े आश्चर्य के साथ कहा कि उन्हें मालूम नहीं कि बढ़ी हुई पूंजी कहां गई और यह जानने के लिए एक कमेटी बनाई गई। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह जानने के लिए कोई कमेटी बनाने की जरूरत नहीं है। हम जानते हैं कि देश में पूंजी कहां जा रही है। हम जानते हैं कि देश की आम जनता गरीब होती जा रही है और शहरों के लोगों, बड़े बड़े उद्योग चलाने वालों, सरकारी अफसरों और राजनीति में ऊंचा स्थान रखने वाले लोगों की हैसियत बढ़ रही है उन के पास पूंजी इकट्ठी हो रही है। इस लिये हमें यह सोचना पड़ेगा कि मुल्क की इस स्थिति में अपनी योजनाओं को चलाने के

लिय हम क्या करें। सरकार की ओर से कहा जाता है कि योजनाओं को सफल बनाने के लिये कर चाहिए। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जितने रुपये के कर लगाये गये हैं, उतने रुपये के लिये कर लगाने की कोई जरूरत नहीं थी। सरकार की जो आर्थिक अवस्था है, उस को दृष्टि में रखते हुए बगैर कर लगाये ही उतना रुपया प्राप्त किया जा सकता था। कहा जाता है कि हम इकानोमी की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, इस के लिये इकानोमी डिवीजन बने हुए हैं, लेकिन फिर भी कुछ नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। लेकिन मैं नहीं मानता कि इससे कुछ होगा।

यदि सरकारी खर्च में फ़िज़ूल-खर्ची का हिसाब लगाया जाय और उस को कम करने की कोशिश की जाय, तो आसानी से पांच से दस करोड़ रुपय बच सकते हैं। एक तरफ तो जनता से कुर्बानी और त्याग करने का अनुरोध किया जाता है, योजना को सफल बना कर देश को समृद्ध बनाने का अनुरोध किया जाता है और दूसरी तरफ हम देखते हैं कि एक सरकारी अफसर के बंगले की मरम्मत के लिये पचास हजार रुपया दिया जाता है। क्या यह बात सरकार को शोभा देती है? क्या हिन्दुस्तान इतना विकासशील हो गया है, क्या यहां पर इतनी पूंजी एकत्र हो गई है कि एक बंगले की मरम्मत के लिये पचास हजार रुपया दिया जाये, जब कि आम जनता को पूरा मकान बनाने में पांच दस हजार रुपय लगते हैं?

इस के अतिरिक्त हम देखते हैं कि विदेशों से हमारे यहां प्रतिथि आते हैं और यहां से लोग बाहर जाते हैं करोड़ों रुपया इस पर खर्च किया जाता है। मैं इस बात के विरुद्ध नहीं हूं कि देश में आने वाले प्रतिथियों का सम्मान किया जाय, लेकिन मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जब महात्मा गांधी राउंड टेबल कांफ़रेंस में शामिल होने के लिये लन्दन गये, तो उन से कहा गया कि आप को यहां का ड्रेस पहनना पड़ेगा। इस के उत्तर में उन्होंने कहा कि मैं गरीब हिन्दुस्तान का प्रतिनिधि हूं, इसलिये मैं घुटनों

[श्री बजर्राज सिंह]

से ऊपर वाली धोती ही पहनूंगा। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि महात्मा गांधी इस तरह के सादे वेश में भी मुल्क की प्रतिष्ठा सारी दुनिया में बढ़ा सके थे। इस स्थिति में क्या वर्तमान सरकार के लिये यह कहना उचित है कि अगर हमारी एम्बेसीज इतना खर्च नहीं करती हैं, तो हमारी प्रतिष्ठा गिर जायगी। मैं इस तथ्य को स्वीकार करने से इन्कार करता हूँ। अगर महात्मा गांधी के पद-चिह्नों पर और परम्पराओं पर चलना चाहते हैं, तो हम को देखना पड़ेगा कि हमारी नीतियों में जो मूलभूत गलतियाँ हैं, उन को दूर किया जाये।

जो ६३ करोड़ रुपये के नये कर लगाये हैं, हम अगर चाहते, तो उन के बगैर भी अपना काम चला सकते थे। यहां पर कुछ विदेशी लोगों ने इस सम्बन्ध में जांच-पड़ताल कर के बताया कि मुल्क में २०० से ३०० करोड़ रुपये तक की चोरी प्रत्यक्ष करों में—इनकम टैक्स में—होती है। उस के बाद श्री त्यागी की अध्यक्षता में प्रत्यक्ष करों के विषय में जांच कर के लिये एक कमेटी बनी। उस कमेटी ने भी माना कि इन करों में हर साल तीस से चालीस करोड़ रुपये तक की चोरी होती है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि विदेशियों की बात छोड़िये, यह सरकार कम से कम अपने मित्रों की बात तो माने। हमारे यहां प्रत्यक्ष करों में तीस से चालीस करोड़ तक की चोरी होती है। तब फिर उस को वसूल करने लिये कौन सी कांशिश की जा रही है और क्यों नहीं कांशिश की जा रही है। आज चाय, काफी और कांच के बर्तनों पर कर लगाये जा रहे हैं, ताम्बे के बर्तनों के धन्वे को और एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगा कर पट करने का प्रयत्न किया जाता है, जनता के श्रम की आम चीजों पर कर लगाया जा रहा है, लेकिन इस तीस, चालीस करोड़ रुपये की चोरी को खत्म करने का कोई प्रयत्न नहीं किया जा रहा है।

मैंने अभी फ़िजूल-खर्ची की बात कही है। आज अगर यह सरकार गांधी जी की परम्परा के मुताबिक नीति पर चलना चाहे, तो आसानी से ६०, ६५ करोड़ रुपये बच सकते हैं। इसलिये इन नये करों की जरूरत नहीं थी। प्रश्न यह है कि जो कर लगाये गये हैं, उन का क्या असर पड़ता है। इस सरकार की नीति यह है कि छोटे उद्योग धंधों को पनपायेंगे और कमजोर लोगों को विशेष सुविधायें देंगे, उन को प्रोत्साहन देंगे, जिस से वे ऊँचे लोगों के स्तर के बराबर आ सकें। इसी आधार पर हमारे संविधान में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स को विशेष सुविधायें देने और उन के लिये स्थान सुरक्षित रखने की व्यवस्था की गई है। इसी तरह से छोटे उद्योगों के लिये भी कुछ विशेष सुविधायें देने की व्यवस्था की गई है। इस नीति के अनुसार हम खदर की बिज्जी पर कमीशन देते हैं, ताकि उस को मिल के बने हुए कपड़े के स्तर पर लाया जा सके, क्योंकि खदर मिल के बने हुए कपड़े के काम्पीटीशन पर नहीं आ सकता है। क्या यह जानने की कोशिश की गई है कि जिन छोटे उद्योगों पर उत्पादन-शुल्क लगाया गया है, वे बरबाद हो जायेंगे। मिर्जापुर, बनारस और मुरादाबाद में ताम्बे के बर्तन का उद्योग है, जिस में हजार-या दो हजार की पूंजी होती है। इस पूंजी से वे अपना काम चला रहे हैं। बड़ी हुई एक्साइज ड्यूटी—तीन सौ रुपया प्रति मीट्रिक टन—का परिणाम यह है कि बर्तन का उद्योग बरबाद हो रहा है। हमारी माता-तुल्य माननीय सदस्या, श्रीमती उमा नेहरू, ने कहा कि कांच की चूड़ियों पर टैक्स लगेगा। इस के उत्तर में वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि नहीं लगेगा। मैं उन की मूर्खता के लिये कहना चाहता हूँ कि सोडा ऐश पर दो रुपया प्रति किंटल एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाई जा रही है। इसी तरह कैरोसीन आयल और डीजल आयल पर भी अधिक ड्यूटी लगाई जा रही है। ये सब चीजें चूड़ियाँ बनाने के काम में

आती हैं। इस का परिणाम यह होगा कि इन करों का प्रभाव चूड़ियों पर भी पड़ेगा।

इसी तरह कांच के बर्तनों पर कीमत का १५ फीसदी टैक्स लगाया जा रहा है। उसमें पांच लाख से कम की पूंजी लगी होती है। छोटे उद्योगों के लिये यह नीति निर्धारित है कि सरकार उन को विशेष सुविधायें देगी और प्रोत्साहन देगी। इसी लिये हैंडलूम और खट्टर आदि को विशेष सुविधायें दी जा रही हैं। यह टैक्स लगाने का नतीजा यह होगा कि छोटे उद्योग बड़े उद्योगों से काम्पीटीशन नहीं कर सकेंगे और मर जायेंगे सरकार को यह देखना चाहिये कि किसी उद्योग की दशा क्या है। अगर मशीन से कोई चीज बन रही है और हाथ से भी वह चीज बन रही है, तो मशीन की चीज से हाथ की चीज मुकाबला नहीं कर सकेगी, इसलिये उस को प्रोत्साहन देना पड़ेगा। इसलिये इस विषय में गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करना चाहिये कि जिन कांच के बर्तन बनाने वालों की पूंजी पांच लाख से कम है, वे उन लोगों का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकते हैं, जो मशीन से काम करते हैं और जिन की पूंजी पांच लाख से ज्यादा है। अगर उन को ज़िन्दा रहना है, अगर उन का अस्तित्व नहीं मिटाना है, तो इस बारे में कदम उठाना होगा। अगर कर लगाना ही है, तो उन पर टैक्स लगाया जाये, जो मशीनों से चीजें बनाते हैं और जिन की पूंजी पांच लाख से ऊपर हो।

श्री त्यागी (देहरादून) : छोटे उद्योगों को छोड़ देने से क्या माननीय सदस्य की तसल्ली हो जायगी ?

श्री बजर्राज सिंह : मेरा कहना यह है कि कहीं उत्पादन-शुल्क लगाने की ज़रूरत ही नहीं थी और इतना रुपया दूसरे उपायों से बचाया जा सकता था, लेकिन सरकार को यह बुद्धि नहीं आई कि बिना टैक्स लगाये भी काम चल सकता है। अगर सरकार की यह नीति है कि छोटे उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन

दिया जाय, सुविधा दी जाये, तो फिर वह कुछ उद्योगों को मारने की कोशिश क्यों करती है ?

प्रश्न यह है कि अगर कर लगाने की आवश्यकता भी हो, तो क्या कोई और क्षेत्र नहीं है, जिन में कर लगाये जा सकते हैं ? और भी क्षेत्र हैं, जिन में हम कर लगा सकते हैं और जिन से सरकारी खजाने में रुपया आ सकता है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि कलकत्ता, बम्बई, मद्रास, बजीगापट्टम और कोचीन बड़े बन्दरगाह हैं, जहां पर माल ढोने और चढ़ाने का काम सरकार ने लिया हुआ है। वहां पर ढाई करोड़ टन माल हर साल उठाया जाता है। ज्यों ज्यों हमारी योजनायें आगे बढ़ेंगी, हमारे देश का विकास होगा और इम्पोर्ट और एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ेंगे, तो उस की मात्रा और बढ़ेगी। १९५७ में बरिष्ठ कमेटी बनी, जिस ने यह सिफारिश की कि स्टीवडोर सिस्टम खत्म कर दिया जाये। ये स्टीवडोर कलकत्ता में एक रुपया साढ़े पन्द्रह आने और बम्बई में एक रुपया साढ़े तेरह आने प्रति टन के हिसाब से मुनाफ़ा उठाते हैं, जब उन का उस में कुछ काम नहीं होता है। अगर स्टीवडोर सिस्टम को खत्म कर दिया जाये, तो इस समय साढ़े चार, पांच करोड़ रुपया और अगले प्लान के अन्त में आठ करोड़ रुपया प्रति वर्ष हम ले सकते हैं। लेकिन सरकार उधर क्यों नहीं जाती है ? कारण यह है कि अगर वह उधर जायगी, तो बंगाल की कांग्रेस कमेटी के लोग, जिन से स्टीवडोर्ज का काफी सम्पर्क रहता है, और बम्बई कांग्रेस कमेटी के लोग हो-हल्ला करेंगे और इस के खिलाफ़ आवाज़ उठावेंगे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप की कर-निर्धारण की सारी जो नीति है वह इस तरह की हो गई है कि जो ग्राम जनता के खिलाफ़ जाती है। कुछ लोग हैं जिन के नाम पर आप बोल सकते हैं, प्रचार के साधन आप के पास हैं उन का सहारा ले कर आप लोगों को मंत्रमुग्ध कर सकते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री

[श्री बजराम सिंह]

जिन के नाम पर आप हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को मंत्रमुग्ध कर सकते हैं, उस को अपने साथ रख सकते हैं और उस आधार पर आप इन करों को पास करवाने में और इन को लागू करने में समर्थ हो सकते हैं। लेकिन जैसा मैं ने शुरू में कहा कि इस देश का दुर्भाग्य है कि आम जनता चाहे भी तो भी वह जब इस तरह के टैक्स लगाये जाते हैं, ग्राह नहीं कर सकती है, चीख नहीं सकती है। जो कुछ हमारी परम्परायें हैं, बड़ों की प्रतिष्ठा करने की उन परम्पराओं को आप जीवित रखे हुए हैं, कुछ नाम हैं जिन से लाभ उठा कर आप इस तरह की बातें करते हैं। लेकिन जैसे मैं ने आप से अभी कहा कि चार पांच करोड़ रुपया आप को इस तरह से मिल सकता है और आगे चल कर आप को आठ करोड़ भी मिल सकता है।

यहां पर हमारे देश में चोरी छिपे सोना भी हर साल आता है। एक पत्र ने पिछले दिनों यह भ्रंदाज्ञा लगाया था कि १०० करोड़ रुपये से ऊपर का सोना पिछले कुछ सालों में हिन्दुस्तान में चोरी छिपे आ चुका है, स्मगल हो कर आ चुका है, स्मगलड गोल्ड जिसे कहते हैं, वह आ चुका है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह की नाजायज कार्रवाइयों को रोकने के लिये क्यों सरकार की तरफ से कोई प्रभावकारी कदम नहीं उठाये जाते हैं ताकि इस तरह से अवैध रूप से सोने को आने से रोका जा सके। अभी पिछले दिनों एक जहाज पर कलकत्ता में ३४ लाख का सोना हमारी सरकार ने पकड़ा था और वह सारा हमारे खजाने में गया। यह बहुत खुशी की बात है। और जगहों पर भी करोड़ों रुपये का सोना इस तरह से हर साल जाता है, चोरी छिपे आता है। क्यों नहीं आप इस तरह से आने वाले सोने को पकड़ते हैं? क्यों नहीं आप इस मामले में सख्त कदम उठाते हैं। हमें अगर

अपने साधन बढ़ाने हैं तो इस ओर हमें ध्यान देना होगा वे इस तरह भी बढ़ाये जा सकते हैं।

बार बार यहां बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात कही जाती है। इस के उत्तर में सरकार की ओर से हमेशा कहा जाता रहा है कि इस से कोई फायदा होने वाला नहीं है। अभी हम ने पलाई बैंक और लक्ष्मी बैंक को असफल होते देखा है। इस तरह के फेल्योर्ज से पता चलता है कि जो डिपोजिटर्ज होते हैं, उन का जो रुपया होता है वह भी खतरे में रहता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार विचार करे कि क्या अब समय नहीं आ गया है जब हम देखें कि उन बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो। अगर सरकार बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं करती है तो अवश्य ही वह उन को अपने प्रबन्ध में ले सकती हैं। जब सरकार रिजर्व बैंक से ४२ करोड़ रुपया मुनाफा कर सकती है तो इन बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर के भी वह इतना नहीं तो इस से कुछ कम या कुछ अधिक मुनाफा जरूर कर सकती है। जो भी फायदा इस से सरकार को होगा वह उस के खजाने में जायगा और उस हद तक उस को टैक्स लगाने की आवश्यकता नहीं रह जायेगी।

जीवन बीमा का आप ने राष्ट्रीयकरण किया है और उस से भी आप को कुछ धन प्राप्त हुआ है। आप को इस व्यवसाय से और भी धन प्राप्त हो सकता है अगर आप जनरल एश्योरेंस को भी अपने हाथ में ले लें। क्या कारण है कि उस का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं किया जाता है? अभी तक सरकार की ओर से इन कारणों पर कोई प्रकाश नहीं डाला गया है। जिस तरह से जीवन बीमा से आप को लाभ हुआ है उसी तरह से जनरल एश्योरेंस से भी आप को लाभ होगा; इस को चैलेंज नहीं किया जा सकता है। जब हम को अपनी योजना को सफल बनाना है और जब हम यह भी जानते हैं कि आम जनता में अप्रत्यक्ष करों को देने की क्षमता नहीं है, तब इन साधनों का हम को सहारा लेना ही पड़ेगा।

इस हेतु मैं चाहता हूँ कि जनरल बीमे का भी राष्ट्रीयकरण हो, इस को सरकार अपने कब्ज़ा में ले ।

आज हम देखते हैं कि हमारे देश में एक धारा चल रही है । हमारे कांग्रेस वाले कहते हैं कि स्वतंत्र पार्टी मुल्क को पीछे खदेड़ ले जायगी, उस की जो नीतियाँ हैं उन से मुल्क पीछे जायेगा, आगे नहीं और हमारे मसानी साहब कांग्रेस को चैलेंज करते हैं । जहाँ तक हमारा सम्बन्ध है, हम समझते हैं कि कांग्रेस और स्वतंत्र पार्टी में कोई फर्क नहीं है सिवाय इस के कि हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधानमंत्री बार बार समाजवाद का नाम लेते रहते हैं लेकिन जो अमल होता है व एक ही होता है । अगर देश को पीछे खदेड़ने की बात है तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि किसी तरह से प्रतिक्रियावादी शक्तियाँ आगे न बढ़ें, इस के लिये आप कौन से कदम उठा रहे हैं, आप कौन सा उपाय कर रहे हैं जिस से कि राजा महाराजाओं को जो २०-२५ करोड़ रुपया प्रिवी पर्स के रूप में मिलता है, वह बन्द हो । मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या समय नहीं आ गया है कि हम संविधान में संशोधन करें और उन के जो प्रिवी पर्स हैं उन को जन्त करें ।

अभी हाल ही में हम ने देखा कि एक राजा ने हिन्दुस्तान में ही अपने इलाके को स्वतंत्र बनाने की कोशिश की । इस तरह की बातें आगे न होने पायें, उस के लिये क्या अब वक्त नहीं है कि हम उन के प्रिवी पर्सिस को खत्म कर दें और उन से कहें कि उन के पास जो अरबों रुपया पड़ा है उसी से कमा कर वे खायें या फिर थोड़ा खायें ।

बार बार यहाँ कुर्बानी की बात कही जाती है । क्या अभी यह सोचा जा रहा है कि अगर मुल्क का ढाँचा समाजवाद पर आधारित होना है तो आय की अधिकतम सीमा निर्धारित कर दी जाय । क्या यह कभी सोचा जाता है कि बड़े से बड़े और छोटे से छोटे की आमदनी के बीच में अधिक से अधिक अन्तर कितना हो ? यह जो काम है इसे

सब से पहले सरकार के यहाँ से शुरू होना चाहिये । सरकार अगर अपने यहाँ जिन को एक हजार से ऊपर वेतन मिलता है तथा दूसरी सुविधायें मिलती हैं उन का वेतन एक हजार पर ला सके और दूसरी सुविधाओं को खत्म कर सके तो दसियों करोड़ रुपये इसी से बच सकते हैं । लेकिन सरकार की दूसरी ही नीति है । वह कहती है कि उसे नीचे वालों को ऊपर लाना है, ऊपर वालों को नीचे नहीं लाना है । आजकल जनसंख्या के आंकड़े इकट्ठे किये जा रहे हैं । मुझे लगता है कि हिन्दुस्तान के आयोजकों ने जो यह अनुमान किया था कि हिन्दुस्तान की जनसंख्या ४१-४२ करोड़ होगी, वह १९६१ में ४५ करोड़ के करीब होने जा रही है । अब इस ४५ करोड़ जनसंख्या को आप नीचे से ऊपर उठाने की बात ही क्या करते रहेंगे ? और योजना का जो प्रभाव पड़ रहा है, वह किन लोगों पर पड़ रहा है । ऐसा लगता है कि उन का जीवन-स्तर हमेशा नीचा ही बना रहेगा, उस को आप ऊपर नहीं उठा सकेंगे । ऐसी स्थिति में आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि कुछ समय के लिये दस बीस साल के लिये ऐसी नीति निर्धारित हो जिस से कि जो बहुत ऊपर हैं उन को कुछ कानून के द्वारा नीचे लाया जा सके और जो नीचे है, उस को ऊपर उठाने की कोशिश की जा सके । यह जो योजना चल रही है यह क्या कुछ पढ़े लिखे लोगों के लिए ही चल रही है, स्फेद पोशों के लिए ही चल रही है, नेताओं के लिये ही चल रही है, एक अफसरों के लिये ही चल रही है ? हो सकता है कि उन को इस से कुछ फायदा होता हो लेकिन जहाँ तक आम जनता का सम्बन्ध है, उसे कोई फायदा नहीं हुआ है । किसानों को कोई फायदा नहीं पहुँचा है, मजदूरों को कोई फायदा नहीं पहुँचा है, गरीब आदिमियों को कोई फायदा नहीं पहुँचा है, खेतीहर मजदूरों को कोई फायदा नहीं पहुँचा है । जो अनाधिक जोतें हैं, उन को अधिक जोतें बनाने के लिये आप ने कुछ नहीं किया है । खेतीहर मजदूरों

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

को जो बहुत ही कम पैसा मिलता है, उस को ज्यादा दिलाने का आप की तरफ से कोई प्रयत्न नहीं किया गया है, उस को ऊंचा उठाने का कोई प्रयत्न नहीं किया गया है। इन सब मामलों में सरकार की तरफ से कौन सी कार्रवाई की गई है या की जा रही है। मैं समझता हूँ कुछ भी नहीं किया जा रहा है। नारा दे दिया जाता है कि हम समाजवाद बनाने जा रहे हैं, लेकिन क्या उस नारे के फल-स्वरूप समाजवाद की स्थापना हो सकती है।

सरकारी खर्च में मितव्ययिता करने की बात मैं कह चुका हूँ। अब मैं विदेशी पूँजी के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। विदेशी पूँजी जितनी कि वह लगाई गई थी उससे कहीं अधिक रुपया कमाया जा चुका है, क्योंकि उसे अपने कब्जे में नहीं लिया जाता है मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कौन सी रुकावटें इस सिलसिले में आपके मार्ग में हैं। हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि वह एक इंडिया इनवैस्टमेंट सेंटर कायम करने जा रहे हैं यह नई दिल्ली में स्थापित किया जाएगा। इसका उद्देश्य यह होगा कि विदेशी पूँजी को अधिक से अधिक हिन्दुस्तान में लगाने के काम को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाए। जब हम उस विदेशी पूँजी को अपने कब्जे में करने की बात कहते हैं जो कि दुगना और तिगना मुनाफ़ा कमा चुकी है तो वित्त मंत्री महोदय डरते हैं और कहते हैं कि यदि ऐसा किया गया तो विदेशी पूँजी यहां नहीं आएगी। हमारी सरकार बार बार यह कहा करती है कि विदेशी पूँजी के यहां लगने के कारण हमारे देश की आन्तरिक या विदेशी नीति पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बिल्कुल मिथ्य है, यह एक धोका है। विदेशी पूँजी को हम निमंत्रण दे रहे हैं, ऐसा करके क्या हम अपने देश को गिरवी नहीं रख रहे हैं। मैं इसके विरुद्ध नहीं हूँ कि विदेशी पूँजी यहां न लगे लेकिन मैं यह जरूर चाहता हूँ कि जो विदेशी पूँजी लगे वह हमेशा ही सरकारी

स्तर पर लगे जिससे कभी भी जो दूसरे प्राइवेट लोग हैं वे मुनाफ़े के लिए कुछ कर सकें।

आज ही क्वेश्चन आवर में माइनिंग के सम्बन्ध में एक सवाल पूछा गया जिस के जवाब में बताया गया था कि इस पर विचार हो रहा है कि उनके लाइसेंस रिन्यू किए जायें या न किये जायें। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि लाइसेंस रिन्यू करने की बात ही क्यों उठती है जब हमारा १९५६ का इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी रेजोल्यूशन मौजूद है। पोलिटिकल साइड कुछ भी हो, तेल कंपनियां हों या इस तरह की दूसरी चीजें हो, जिन से करोड़ों रुपया हर साल कमाया जा सकता है, क्यों न हम कमाने की कोशिश करें। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि उनको बराबर सुविधायें दी जा रही हैं। यदि सरकार उनको अपने अधिकार में कर ले तो सरकार को बहुत से साधन प्राप्त हो सकते हैं।

अब मैं आयात निर्यात के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। एक तरह से कुछ लोग हैं जिन को आयात-निर्यात करने का अधिकार मिला हुआ है, खास तौर से आयात करने का और यह उनकी एक तरह से जमींदारी सी बनी हुई है। हमने जमींदारियों को खत्म कर के अच्छा ही किया। आयात के व्यापार में जो कुछ लोगों का आधिपत्य बना हुआ है, उसे भी हमको खत्म करना चाहिये। इस काम को अगर सरकार अपने हाथ में ले ले तो करोड़ों रुपया क्या वह कट्टा नहीं कर सकती है? इस सदन में बार बार सवाल उठता रहा है और मांग की जाती रही है कि इस काम को सरकार अपने हाथ में ले और कहा जाता रहा है कि इने गिने लोग हैं जिनको आयात के लाइसेंस दिये जाते हैं वे उनसे करोड़ों रुपये का मुनाफ़ा कमाते हैं अगर सरकार के पास साधनों की कमी है तो वह इस बात पर विचार करे कि क्यों न

अब आयात व्यापार को कम से कम वह अपने कब्जे में ले ले ।

मैं मूल्य नीति के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ । सरकार चाहे तो वह सही मूल्य नीति निर्धारित करके देश की जनता का कुछ लाभ कर सकती है । लेकिन सरकार की तो कोई मूल्य नीति ही नहीं है, न पब्लिक सैक्टर में और न ही प्राइवेट सैक्टर में । इस तरह की मूल्य नीति होनी चाहिये कि किसी चीज की जो कास्ट प्राइस है, उसका उत्पादन का जो खर्च है, उससे कितने अधिक परसेंट मूल्य पर वह उद्योगिता के पास बेची जाएगी । हम देखते हैं कि चीनी हमारे कारखानों में आठ आने प्रति सेर के हिसाब से उत्पादित होती है लेकिन उपभोक्ता के पास जब वह जाती है तो एक रुपये या एक रुपये एक आने प्रति सेर के हिसाब से बिकती है । चूँकि पाँच लाख टन चीनी को हमें विदेशों में भेजना है और विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करनी है, इसलिये उसके भाव को शायद आठ आना या एक रुपया मन और तेज कर दिया जाए उत्पादन शुल्क लगा कर । आप इस सदन की मंजूरी लेकर ही चीजों के दाम नहीं बढ़ाते हैं बल्कि और भी अप्रत्याशित तरीकों से भी चीजों की कीमतें बढ़ा रहे हैं । एक्सपोर्ट को बढ़ावा देने के लिए आन्तरिक भावों को जो आप बढ़ा देते हैं ताकि उसकी खपत कम हो सके, तो वह भी एक तरह से टैक्स बढ़ाने वाली बात हो जाती है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि सही मूल्य नीति आप निर्धारित करें । कारखानों में बनी हुई चीजों के बारे में तो आपने नियम बनाया हुआ है कि टैरिफ कमिशन उन चीजों की कास्ट प्राइस को तय करता है मगर मैं पूछता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के जो कस्बे हैं, जो खेती की चीजें पैदा करते हैं, उनके जरिये पैदा की गई चीजों की कास्ट प्राइस का पता लगाने के लिए भी सरकार की तरफ से

क्या कोई कोशिश की गई है ? जब-जब इस सदन में इस तरह की चर्चा होती है सरकार की तरफ से कहा जाता है कि यह बहुत विस्तृत समस्या है और इस काम के लिए हमारे पास इतने कर्मचारी नहीं हैं कि इस बात का पता लगा सकें कि कितनी लागत आती है, गेहूँ, ज्वार, बाजरा, चना आदि पैदा करने में जब आप यह भी नहीं जानते तो यह किस तरह निश्चित करेंगे कि आखिर इन चीजों की कीमत क्या होनी चाहिये । आप जिस समाजवादी समाज की बात करते हैं वह तो दूर रहा, बेलफेअर स्टेट की स्थापना के लिये भी तमाम खेती की चीजों का मूल्य उसी तरह निर्धारित किया जाना चाहिये जिस तरह कारखाने की चीजों का किया जाता है ।

और चीजों को छोड़ते हुए मैं कहूँगा कि सरकार की तरफ से विदेशी पूँजी को जो विशेष रियायत देने की बजट में कोशिश की गई है उनको वित्त मंत्री फिर वापस लेने की कोशिश करें । विदेशी जो पूँजी है उस पर रायलटी की दर बढ़ाने जा रहे हैं, बोनस टैक्स को हम कम करने जा रहे हैं । जहाँ पर भी पूँजी का सवाल आता है वहाँ आप विशेष सुविधायें देने की बात सोचते हैं लेकिन जब सबाल बेजार जनता का आता है तब आप कहते हैं कि बिना पैसे के काम नहीं चल सकता है । मैं मानता हूँ कि बिना पैसे के काम नहीं हो सकता, लेकिन बिना टैक्स लगाये हुए लोगों पर काम चल सकता है, और अगर टैक्स लगाना जरूरी ही हो तो फिर उस तरह से लगाइये जिस तरह मैंने सुझाव दिया है । जिन टैक्सों से आप को मुश्किल से चार-पाँच लाख रुपया मिलेगा लेकिन दसियों लाख मजदूर बेकार हो जायेंगे उन पर टैक्स न लगाइये । जैसे तांबे के बरतन का काम है, काँच के सामान की बात है, यह ऐसे छोटे-छोटे काम हैं जिनसे मुश्किल से आप को पाँच या दस लाख रुपये

[श्री बजराम सिंह]

मिलेंगे, लेकिन लाखों आदमी उनमें बेकार हो जायेंगे। मुल्क की आबादी को देखते हुए आपके पास सुनिश्चित योजना नहीं है कि आप सारे बेकारों को काम दिलायें, लेकिन जिनको आज काम मिला हुआ है, कम से कम उनको तो बेकार न बनायें।

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय (सागर-रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दो दिन से प्रतीक्षा कर रही हूँ कि कब आप मुझे को वक्त दें। बहरहाल आपने महिलाओं को बोलने का मौका दिया, इस के लिये मैं आपकी आभारी हूँ।

हमारे वित्त मंत्री ने जो बजट पेश किया है वह बड़े अच्छे और सुन्दर ढंग से किया है, साथ ही बड़े दिमाग और बुद्धिमानी से किया है। जो भी कर लगाये गये हैं वे भी बड़े अच्छे ढंग से लगाये गये हैं और वह भी इसलिये कि बिना कर लगाये काम नहीं चल सकता। इस वक्त हमारा देश विकास की ओर बढ़ रहा है, दिनों दिन तरक्की की तरफ जा रहा है। ऐसा नहीं है कि हमारे देश की तरक्की नहीं हुई, काफी तरक्की हुई है। सिर्फ इस बात का सवाल आ गया है कि कर लगाने से पहले ही हमारी जनता में असन्तोष फैल गया है। उसका कारण यह है कि जिस चीज पर कर नहीं है उसके लिये भी जब हम दुकानदारों और व्यापारियों के पास जाते हैं तो वे उनको महंगी देते हैं। वे उन पर भी कर लगा देते हैं। खाने-पीने आदि की ऐसी चीज हैं जिन पर टैक्स नहीं लगा है, लेकिन वे उन पर भी मनमाना दाम लेते हैं। हमारे वित्त मंत्रालय को गुप्तचरों को भेज कर इस बात का पता लगाना चाहिये कि किस जगह पर ज्यादाती हो रही है, किस चीज पर ज्यादा दाम लिये जा रहे हैं और हमारे गुप्तचर विभाग को समय-समय पर वित्त मंत्रालय को इस के बारे में खबर देना चाहिये।

हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब ने शहरों की ओर ज्यादा ध्यान दिया है, इस पर हमारे

बहुत से भाई बोल चुके हैं, श्रीमती उमा नेहरू भी बोलीं, इसलिये मैं इस बात को अधिक क्या दोहराऊँ ? हमें साफ दिखाई पड़ता है कि हमारे शहरों की बहुत तरक्की हुई है और दिनोंदिन होती जा रही है। बिजली है, पुल हैं, बांध हैं, कारखाने हैं, सब कुछ है, लेकिन देहातों की तरफ इस ओर ध्यान नहीं गया है। देहात के हमारे भाइयों ने हमें चुन कर भेजा है और कहा है कि संसद में जा कर जो हमारा दुःख है उसको कहना। लेकिन उन की यहां पर कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती। अगर हम रिपोर्ट भी करें तो वह रिपोर्ट भी आपके पास कागज पर पेंडिंग पड़ी रहती है, उसकी कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती और न हमें जवाब ही मिलता है। किसान लोग आज बड़ी तकलीफ में हैं। यह सच है कि अब की फसल अच्छी आई है, गेहूं सब जगह अच्छा है, इसलिये किसानों को जरा तसल्ली है। लेकिन उनको जो तकलीफ है, उसको मैं आपके सामने पूरी तरह से रख नहीं सकती। चारों तरफ गुंडागर्दी का जोर है, घूसखोरी इतनी बढ़ गई है कि कर्मचारी लोग जिम्मेदारी से काम नहीं करते, लापरवाही से काम करते हैं, जब तक उनके पास १०० रु० का हरियल नोट नहीं पड़वेगा तब तक वे काम नहीं कर सकते, क्योंकि उनकी आदत पड़ गई है। आप उस को साबित भी नहीं कर सकते क्योंकि बारह बजे किसी के बंगले में दे आते हैं। आखिर उसको कैसे साबित किया जाये ? इन्हीं सब कारणों से जनता में असन्तोष ज्यादा फैल गया है, इस पर हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब को ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

शराबबन्दी के सम्बन्ध में आप कहते हैं कि शराब पर जो कर लगाया गया है वह बहुत अच्छा है, लेकिन दूसरे जिलों में आप शराब को चालू किये हैं। कहीं पर आपने उस को बन्द किया है और कहीं पर आप उस को रखे हुए हैं, इससे भ्रष्टाचार फैलता

है। यहां के लोग मनो शराब, मनो अफीम और मनो गांजा ले जाते हैं। उन जगहों में पकड़े जाते हैं जहां शराबबन्दी है और उन पर मुकदमे सालों तक चलते हैं। इससे भी जनता परेशान होती है। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि या तो मद्य-निषेध बिल्कुल हिन्दुस्तान से खत्म कर दिया जाये या फिर उस को आल इंडिया में लागू कर दिया जाये, जिस में कि सचमुच उसकी खपत बन्द हो। आज तो यह होता है कि लोग उसे ले जाते हैं और पकड़े जाते हैं। वकील, पुलिस इंस्पेक्टर उनको परेशान करते हैं और दो, दो सौ और चार, चार सौ रुपये लेकर उनको छोड़ देते हैं और जनता की परेशानी बढ़ जाती है। इसलिये अगर कोई कानून इस सम्बन्ध में हो तो वह सबके लिये हो। आज कहीं पर तो वह लगा हुआ है और कहीं पर नहीं लगा हुआ है। जैसे हमारा सागर, विध्यप्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़ और मध्य-भारत है, वहां पर कितनी गड़बड़ी होती है यह मैं आपको गिना नहीं सकती। लोग जनता का खून चूस रहे हैं और आप की नीति ऐसी है कि दिल्ली में तो शराब खुली है और मध्य प्रदेश में बन्द है। इसलिये एकसा कानून जल्दी से जल्दी बनना चाहिये। आपको इस बारे में यह नहीं सोचना चाहिये कि इससे आपके पास पैसा आता है। ऐसा नहीं है कि शराब बन्दी नहीं होगी तो आपको पैसा नहीं मिलेगा और आपका काम नहीं चलेगा। अगर पैसा नहीं मिलेगा तो हम कुछ और सोचेंगे—अमरीका से डालर लायेंगे, जापान से लायेंगे और उससे अपना काम चलायेंगे, और जब हमारी जरूरत पूरी हो जायेगी और तरक्की हो जायेगी तो उसको वापस दे देंगे।

तो हमारी नीति इस ढंग की है कि हमारा ध्यान देहातों की तरफ कम जा रहा है। आप जानते हैं कि देहातों में दिनदहाड़े कत्ल होने लगे हैं, दिनदहाड़े डकैतियां पड़ती हैं, जनता परेशान है। अगर किसी आदमी के

पास पैसा है तो आमने-सामने आकर उसका कत्ल हो जाता है, लेकिन कत्ल करने वाले का कुछ नहीं होता, वह छूट जाता है। मैं यहां पर ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहती थोड़ा ही बोलूंगी क्योंकि मैं कोई एम० ए० या बी० ए० पास नहीं हूं। सिर्फ मैट्रिक पास हूं। मैं सिर्फ फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर से यह प्रार्थना करती हूं कि काश्तकारों के लिये नये औजार मिलें, समय-समय पर उनको तकावी ग्रांट दिलायें, खाई बन्दी हो, अच्छे बीज मिलें। यह सब चीजें समय पर नहीं मिलती हैं; मान लीजिये हमारे यहां बीज बोया आज जाता है तो वह हमें नवम्बर या दिसम्बर में जा कर मिलता है और इसीलिये हमारे यहां पैदावार पूरी नहीं होती। हमको चार या छः महीने पहले से ग्रांट मिल जानी चाहिये।

हमारे हरिजनों की हालत देहातों में बहुत खराब है। पिछली दो योजनाओं के पहले जैसी उनकी हालत थी वैसी ही आज भी है। उनको जो जमीन और जो सहुलियतें पहले दी जाती थीं वही अब भी दी गयी हैं, लेकिन उतनी नहीं मिली हैं जितनी कि मिलनी चाहियें। सारी दिक्कतें हैं। छुआछूत का भाव भी फैला हुआ है, उसको दूर करने की ओर भी जरा हमारी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये जिससे कि हमारे देश के सारे काम सुचारु रूप से चल सकें।

हमारे पास एक ज्योतिषी जी आये थे घर पर। उन्होंने मेरा हाथ देखा और कहा कि बाई, मैं आपको बतलाऊं? मैंने कहा कि बतलाइये। उन्होंने कहा भारतवर्ष पर नवग्रह पड़े हैं सन् १९६२ में। मैंने कहा कैसे? तो उन्होंने कहा कि जब यहां पर महाभारत हुआ था द्वापर में तो सात ग्रह थे, लेकिन अब नवग्रह हैं। मैंने पूछा कि हिन्दुओं पर होगा या मुसलमानों पर, तो कहा कि उन की तो चौदहवीं सदी है ही। अब हमको सन् १९६२ के आने वाले साल में बड़े विचार से चलने की जरूरत है। दिनों-दिन लड़ाई भगड़ा

[श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय]

बढ़ रहा है। अभी जबलपुर में और सागर में गुंडागर्दी के कारण झगड़े हुये। इस गुंडागर्दी को रोकने के लिये हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब को शान्ति से कदम उठाना चाहिये। वह राजनीति को चलाने में बहुत प्रवीण हैं। वह गुजरात से आते हैं। इसलिये उन को शान्ति ज्यादा है। वह सुनते सब की हैं पर करते मन की हैं। भोकने वाले भोकते रहते हैं। वह सब की सुनते हैं पर अपनी राजनीति को सावधानी से चलाते हैं। हम बोलने वाले गुस्सा होते हैं, खड़े होते हैं, बैठते हैं और इस तरह कसरत करते हैं। तो मेरा कहना यह है कि हमें राजनीति को चलाने के लिये सावधानी से कदम उठाना चाहिये।

14 hrs.

आप के जो कर्मचारी हैं वे सब जिम्मेवारी से काम नहीं करते। जो भी विभाग उन को सौंपा जाता है उस का काम वह ठीक से नहीं करते। जीपें उन को मिलती हैं, उन में वे जा कर शिकार खेलते हैं और इस तरह से पेट्रोल को बर्बाद करते हैं और काम नहीं करते। आप के इंजीनियर जो बांध बनाते हैं वे इतने कमजोर होते हैं कि बरसात में उन में दरार पड़ जाती है, लेकिन उन का कुछ नहीं होता। वित्त मंत्री के सामने वे अपनी रिपोर्ट रख देते हैं, उनको अमरीका जाना है, तो वे कहते हैं कि चलो दस्तखत कर दें। तो इस तरह कर्मचारी लोग लाखों रुपया खा जाते हैं और उस का पता भी नहीं लगता। तो इस तरफ आप को ध्यान देना चाहिये। मैं यह नहीं कहती कि आप के सारे कर्मचारी ऐसे ही हैं। कुछ बड़ी ईमानदारी से काम करते हैं और रात दिन काम में लगे रहते हैं। लेकिन सब इस तरह काम नहीं करते।

इस के अतिरिक्त मेरी प्रार्थना है कि जो लड़कियां पढ़ कर निकलें उन को बराबर नौकरियों मिलनी चाहियें। बे बी० ए० एम० ए० कर के निकलती हैं। लेकिन उन को नौक-

रियां नहीं मिल पातीं क्योंकि पुरुषों का बोलबा है। इस मामले में आप को हरिजनों का भी ध्यान रखना चाहिये। वैसे तो तीसरी योजना में सौ करोड़ रुपया लड़कियों की पढ़ाई लिखाई के लिये रखा गया है। मैं ने देखा कि केरल में लड़कियों की शिक्षा की दिशा में अच्छी उन्नति हुई है लेकिन पिछड़े हुए एरिया में बहुत कम का महुआ है। उस तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। क्यों नहीं दिया जाता? इस का कारण यह है कि उस एरिया के लोगों से अंग्रेज नाराज थे क्योंकि रानी लक्ष्मीबाई अंग्रेजों से लड़ी थीं और बंदेले लड़े थे। लेकिन अभी भी वहां की वही हालत है, मालूम होता है कि मंत्री जी भी उनसे नाराज हैं क्योंकि उन की तरफ उन का ध्यान नहीं जाता। इसलिये मेरी प्रार्थना है कि जो पिछड़े इलाके हैं उन की तरफ ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

अब अस्पतालों की ओर चलिये। अस्पतालों में बड़ा अन्धाधुन्ध काम होता है। गरीबों को दवा नहीं मिलती, डाक्टर लोग दवा प्राइवेट में बेच खाते हैं। हम दरवाजे पर खड़े रहते हैं लेकिन हमारी सुनवाई नहीं होती। महिलायें रात दिन बीमार पड़ी रहती हैं और हरिजनों की बात भी, चाहे वे बड़े आदमी हों, डाक्टर लोग नहीं सुनते। उन से कहा जाये तो गालियां देते हैं और उन की रिपोर्ट की जाये तो बड़े लोगों को मना लेते हैं और छोटे लोगों की सुनवाई नहीं होती। लेकिन राजनीति में तो छोटे और बड़े सब बराबर होने चाहियें, किसी के साथ भेदभाव नहीं बरतना जाना चाहिये तो आप को अस्पतालों की ओर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है क्योंकि जगह जगह बीमारियां हो रही हैं लोगों की सुनवाई नहीं होती।

यही थोड़ी सी बातें मुझे कहनी थीं जो मैं ने आप से कह दीं। राजनीति में बहुत देख कर चलना चाहिये। इस वक्त बहुत सोच समझ कर कदम उठाने की जरूरत है। लोग चाहे कुछ कहें आप को अपनी राजनीति

सोच समझ कर चलानी चाहिये। जिस से कि कोई गलती न हो। चप तो स्वयं बड़े चतुर हैं, मैं आप को क्या बतलाऊं। आप राजनीति को इस तरह चलायेंगे कि जिस से देश आगे बढ़ता जाये।

अन्त में मैं इतना और कहना चाहती हूँ कि स्त्रियों को उन का उचित हिस्सा दिया जाये। मैं तो कहूंगी कि उन को ५० प्रतिशत मौका मिलना चाहिये जिस से कि वे मरदों के कन्धे से कन्धा मिला कर काम कर सकें। महिलायें राजनीति को अच्छी तरह समझती हैं क्योंकि उन की गृहस्थी भी एक राजनीति है।

मेरी प्रार्थना है कि मैं ने जो बातें कहीं हैं उन पर आप ध्यान दें, जो मुझ से टूटा फूटा बन पड़ा वह मैं ने आप के सामने रख दिया। मैं तो केवल मैट्रिक पास हूँ, एम० ए० बी० ए० पास नहीं हूँ। आप ने जो मुझे समय दिया उस के लिये धन्यवाद।

श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो सन् १९६१-६२ का बजट सदन में प्रस्तुत किया है उस का मैं स्वागत करती हूँ। उन्होंने ने बड़े सुन्दर ढंग से और दृढ़ता से भारत की उन्नति का चित्र सामने रख कर बजट सदन में प्रस्तुत किया है।

इस में तिल भर भी आशंका नहीं है कि नया कर लगाने से जनता के मन को चोट पहुँचती है, परन्तु कर के बिना दूसरा रास्ता भी नहीं है जिस से कि देश की जनता उठ सके। अगर जनता को उठाना है, भूख और दरिद्रता को दूर करना है तो उस के लिये जनता को ऐसी चोटें सहन करनी पड़ेगी। किन्तु भारत की जनता खास कर गांवों की जनता तथा श्रमिकों या उन के उद्योगों पर कर का असर नहीं पड़ना चाहिये इस की तरफ हमें ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान दो चीजों पर लगाये गये करों की ओर दिलाना चाहती हूँ। उन का असर गरीब मजदूरों पर

सीधा पड़ता है। मुझे डर है कि इस से उन के उद्योगों को हानि पहुँचेगी।

गत वर्ष पावर लूम के रेशम पर कर लगाया गया। जिस से काश्मीर में जो पावर लूम चलते थे उन पर बहुत ही असर पड़ा। अब सन् १९६१-६२ के बजट में पावर लूम के रेशम पर जो कर लगा है उस से वह भार दुगुना हो गया है। काश्मीर में शिल्प कला बहुत प्रचलित है। उस पर भी इस का असर पड़ेगा। गतवर्ष जो पावर लूम के रेशम पर कर लगाया गया था और जो इस वर्ष लगाया जा रहा है इस से लगभग १३ आने गज वहाँ का रेशम मंहगा हो गया है। पावर लूम हिन्दुस्तान में दो तीन जगह ही हैं जैसे काश्मीर में, देहरादून में और मैसूर में। इस के अलावा शायद एक आध जगह और होंगे। काश्मीर में सरकार का एक कारखाना है और कुछ जनता के भी कारखाने हैं। सैंकड़ों मजदूर उन कारखानों में काम करते हैं। वह रेशम जो पावर लूम से तैयार किया जाता है वह सस्ता ही है, कोई खास मंहगा नहीं है, कम से कम चार रुपये गज है, और उस की जो चौड़ाई होती है वह सवा गज है। जो पावरलूम से रेशम बनता है वह बहुत नरम होता है और उस के अक्सर स्कार्फ बनाये जाते हैं जो विदेशों में बहुत जाते हैं। क्योंकि वे विदेशों में बहुत प्रिय हैं और उन से हमें फारिन एक्सचेंज की आमदनी होती है। ये चीजें सिंगापुर, सीलोन, अमरीका, और यूरोप के कई देशों में ली जाती हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूंगी कि काश्मीर के इस छोटे उद्योगको ध्यान में रख कर इस की तरफ जरा विचार करें।

आप ने कहा है कि उस पर सेल्स टैक्स नहीं होगा। मैं आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहती हूँ कि काश्मीर में तो सेल्स टैक्स है ही नहीं, तो फिर उस के लिये आप विचार करें वहाँ का जो रेशम उद्योग है उस को आप के इस कर से बड़ा धक्का लगेगा। इस पर विचार करने का जरूरत है।

[श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता]

आप ने एक लूम पर खुला टैक्स लगाने का प्रस्ताव रखा है। मेरे ख्याल में शायद ढाई सौ गज एक महीने में एक लूम पर कपड़ा बनता हो। लेकिन काश्मीर में तो इतना भी नहीं बनता होगा क्योंकि वहां सदियों में बहुत थोड़ा काम होता है। इस पर विचार करना चाहिये। अगर वहां के लूम पर महीने का कर लगाया गया तो उन को कठिनाई होगी। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि जो वहां का सरकारी कारखाना है उस से आप आंकड़े ले सकते हैं कि एक मजदूर एक महीने में कितना बना सकता है। उस से आप को पूरा पता लग जायेगा।

दूसरे मैं आपका ध्यान ऊनी धागे (यार्न) की तरफ दिलाना चाहती हूं जिस पर टैक्स लगाया गया है। अब इस ऊनी धागे पर टैक्स लगने का असर सीधे हमारे जम्मू तथा काश्मीर पर पड़ा है जहां कि इस वूल इंडस्ट्री में हमारे बहुत से लोग मजदूरी कमा रहे हैं और अपना पालन पोषण कर रहे हैं। कालीन के उद्योग में हमारे प्रदेश में छोटे छोटे बच्चे दस दस और बारह बारह साल के बच्चे लगे हुए हैं उनको कालीन बुनने की शिक्षा दी जाती है और कालीन जो कि ६५ प्रतिशत बाहर निर्यात होते हैं उन पर इस टैक्स का असर काफी पड़ेगा क्योंकि काश्मीर का कालीन पहले ही बहुत महंगा पड़ता है और वहां का बना कालीन अपने सुन्दर रूप और बनाई के लिए सारी दुनिया में विख्यात है। लेकिन अगर वह इस टैक्स के फलस्वरूप इतना महंगा हो गया कि उसकी मांग पर असर पड़े और उसकी खपत कम हो जाय तो वह सैकड़ों मजदूर जो उसमें लगे हैं खास कर १२, १३ और १४ साल की उम्र के बच्चे उनकी रोजी का क्या बनेगा? चूंकि हमारा प्रदेश गरीब है इसलिए जब वह बच्चे ही होते हैं तो उनको कालीन बनाने की शिक्षा दी जाती है और जो बचपन से ही इस कालीन बनाने के धंधे में लगे वह एक बहुत कुशल

कारिगर होते हैं और उन पर इसका बहुत प्रतिकूल असर पड़ेगा।

तीसरी चीज काश्मीर के शाल के बारे में है। वहां के बने शालों की सारी दुनिया में मशहूरी है। अब शाल दो किस्म के होते हैं एक पशमीने पर और दूसरा रफल की। अब रफल के शाल पर भी यह कर लगेगा ऊनी धागे के कारण इस समय रफल के शाल की कीमत १५ रुपये से लेकर १०० रुपये तक है और इसका बाहर के मुल्कों में बहुत निर्यात किया जाता है और अगर इस पर कर लगाया गया तो यह हलकी फुलकी चीज भी बहुत मंहगी होने वाली है। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाते हुए कहना चाहूंगी कि हमारे उस ठंडे प्रदेश में जो यह गरीबों के लिए एक सम्पत्ती चीज थी उसको उनकी पहुंच के बाहर न होने दें और इस दिशा में आवश्यक सुधार कर दें।

मैं आपसे यह भी कहना चाहूंगी कि देश में ऐसी चीजें हैं जिन चीजों पर कि कर लगाया जा सकता है। अब विलासता सम्बन्धी चीजों पर कर लगाना चाहिए वह सोने के रूप में हो या चांदी के रूप में। अब सोना, चांदी कोई चल सम्पत्ति नहीं है, एक जगह पर टिकी रहती है। करोड़ों रुपया आज भी इस सोने, चांदी के रूप में रुका हुआ है। क्या उन पर हम कर नहीं लगा सकते? मुझे इस बात का दुःख है कि हमारा ध्यान छोटी छोटी चीजों की ओर जाता है और जिन पर कि कर लगाने के पणामस्वरूप गरीब मजदूरों या गांवों की जनता पर प्रतिकूल असर पड़ता है।

अब यह नशीली वस्तुएं तम्बाकू, बीड़ी, सिग्रेट या मद्यपान इनका सेवन एक बुरी चीज है। मैं अमीर आदमियों का जिक्र नहीं करती बल्कि मैं उन मजदूर वर्ग का जिक्र करती हूं जो कि इस धंधे में फंस

जाता है। उनकी बहुत थोड़ी सी आमदनी होती है लेकिन वह इन नशीली चीजों पर अपना १०, २० रुपया प्रति माह बिगाड़ ही लेते हैं और जब उनकी और उनके परिवार की दूरंदा होती है और वह रोते रहते हैं और दूसरों के सामने झोली पसारते हैं कि हमारा गुजर नहीं चलता है तो मुझे उन पर तरस नहीं आता है क्योंकि वे अपना रुपया उन बुरी आदतों पर खर्च करते हैं और वे खुद ही अपनी तबाही के लिए जिम्मेदार होते हैं।

श्रीमन्, हमारा जम्मू व काश्मीर प्रदेश उद्योगों के सम्बन्ध में अन्य रियासतों से पिछड़ा हुआ है। मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान विशेष रूप से उस ओर दिलाना चाहती हूँ। अभी तक वहाँ कोई भी इतना बड़ा उद्योग नहीं है जहाँ कि वहाँ के लोग काम करके अपनी जिन्दगी बसर कर सकें। आज भी वहाँ के सैकड़ों और हजारों मजदूर यहाँ इतनी दूर आकर के गरमी में मजदूरी पेशा करते हैं और जो कुछ कमाते हैं वहाँ जाकर खर्च कर देते हैं। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि वहाँ की सरकार ने उनके लिए बहुत कुछ किया है मगर जब तक कि केन्द्रीय सरकार का हाथ न हो और कोई नये कारखाने खोलने का इंतजाम न हो तब तक वहाँ का मजदूर वर्ग ऊपर नहीं उठ सकता।

हमारे काश्मीर की आबहवा घड़ियों के निर्माण के लिए स्विटजरलैंड की तरह अनुकूल है। क्या वहाँ पर घड़ियों का एक कारखाना नहीं लगाया जा सकता था? वहाँ पर अनमोल घड़ियाँ हम बना सकते थे मगर मुझे अफसोस है कि इस दिशा में कोई आवश्यक कदम अभी तक नहीं उठाया गया है।

इस के अलावा हमारे प्रदेश में जड़ी बूटियाँ भी काफी पाई जाती हैं। रूस से आये कुछ विशेषज्ञों ने प्रदेश का दौरा करने के बाद अपनी यह राय प्रकट की थी कि काश्मीर में काफी मात्रा में जड़ी बूटियाँ

होती हैं। यद्यपि वहाँ की सरकार ने एक फार्म बनाया है जहाँ पर कि उन्होंने बहुत सी जड़ी बूटियों के बारे में एक्सपेरीमेंट किया वह तो सब ठीक है लेकिन जैसा कि रूसी विशेषज्ञों ने कहा था कि इस काम को आगे बढ़ाया जाय और बड़े पैमाने पर शुरू किया जाय वह नहीं किया गया।

जम्मू तथा काश्मीर प्रदेश में रेलों की सुविधा देने और बढ़ाने के बारे में मैं हमेशा कहती रहती हूँ लेकिन उसकी ओर अभी तक सरकार का ध्यान नहीं गया है। हमें पाकिस्तान और चीन के खतरे को देखते हुए और सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से अपने को तैयार करना है और दूसरे इंतजामात करने हैं लेकिन रेल वहाँ आज नहीं है। हमें स्वतंत्र हुए करीब १४ साल हो गये लेकिन वहाँ पर अभी तक रेलों की व्यवस्था नहीं हो पायी है। अकसर माननीय सदस्य मेरे से मजाक में कह देते हैं कि आप हमेशा रेल के लिए क्यों कहती रहती हैं तो मेरा उनको कहना यह है कि चूँकि रेल के बिना वहाँ की जनता को तकलीफ है और कष्ट है और उनका प्रतिनिधित्व करने के नाते उनकी आवाज मेरे दिल में आती है और मैं मजबूर हो जाती हूँ कि उनकी इस लीग स्टैंडिंग डिमांड को मैं जब भी मौका मिले आपके सामने लाऊँ। आपको मेरे प्रदेश में शीघ्र से शीघ्र रेलों की व्यवस्था कर देनी चाहिये। रेलें वहाँ पर स्थापित होने से बड़ी बड़ी मशीनें वहाँ पर ले जायेंगे और वहाँ नये नये उद्योग खोलेंगे और जाहिर है कि उससे वहाँ की जनता को फायदा पहुँचेगा।

सन् १९६१-६२ के बजट का गम्भीरतापूर्वक अध्ययन करने से एक अति सुन्दर चित्र हमारी आँखों के सामने आ जाता है कि हमारा भारतवर्ष चारों ओर कंसी उन्नति कर रहा है। कुछ भाइयों ने कहा है कि गांवों में कोई सुधार और विकास कार्य नहीं हुआ तो मैं उसको नहीं मान सकती क्योंकि

[श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता]

यह हकीकत है कि गांवों में पहले की अपेक्षा सुधार हुआ है और उन्नति हुई है अब यह बात दूसरी है कि जितना सुधार होना चाहिये या उतना सुधार अभी न हो पाया है। अब एकदम ४० करोड़ जनता को ऊपर उठाना बहुत मुश्किल है और उसमें समय लगेगा। अब गांव वालों की जितनी जरूरत थी वह एकदम से तो पूरी नहीं हो सकती और उनकी उन्नति के लिए जो कार्य हुआ है वह यह तो हो सकता है कि अपर्याप्त हुआ हो लेकिन कोई भी शक्स अपने दिल पर हाथ रख कर यह नहीं कह सकता कि गांवों में कोई सुधार काय नहीं हुआ। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि गांवों में प्राइमरी स्कूल और प्रोबेशनल खुले हैं, सिंचाई की व्यवस्था की गई है, नहरों और नलकूपों की व्यवस्था की गई है। जंगली रास्तों में सड़कें बनी हैं। यह सब चीजें वहां पर हुई हैं और उनमें हम आगे बढ़े हैं। विकास योजनाओं द्वारा गांव गांव में उन के काम हो रहे हैं।

खादी और ग्रामोद्योग का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है उसमें साफ दिखाई देता है कि आज उसमें कितनी तरक्की हो रही है। इस वक्त लगभग १५, १६ लाख आदमी उसमें काम करते हैं और जो कि सब गांवों के रहने वाले हैं। जो उन्होंने कर्मचारी रखे वह भी ग्रामीण लोग हैं और कातनियां भी गांव की हैं। आज हम करोड़ों रुपया उस पर खर्च कर रहे हैं और निश्चित रूप से गांव वालों को उसका लाभ मिल रहा है।

अम्बर बल्ले में जैसा कि आज से दो, तीन वर्ष पहले या उसमें अब सुधार हुआ है। अभी कुछ महीने हुए मैं जयपुर में खादी कांफ्रेंस में गई थी तो मैंने अम्बर बल्ले में काफी सुधार पाया था और मुझे विश्वास और पूरी आशा है कि उसमें अभी और अधिक सुधार होगा और आगे चल कर गांवों को इतना फायदा होगा जितना कि हम सोच

भी नहीं सकते। लेकिन एक बात का मुझे हर वक्त भय रहता है और वह यह कि जब हमारी खादी की पैदावार इतनी बढ़ जायगी तो उसको हम कहां छोड़ेंगे क्योंकि आज हम देखते हैं कि खादी बहुत प्रिय हो गई है, देश विदेश के लोग उसको लेते हैं लेकिन जब हमारे देश में बहुत अधिक खादी बनने लगगी तो उसकी खपत की क्या व्यवस्था होगी। मैं माननीय मंत्री से प्रार्थना करती हूं कि खादी के लिए हाट की व्यवस्था करने के हेतु वे आवश्यक कदम उठावें और इस बात का प्रबन्ध करें कि जितनी भी खादी पैदा हो उसकी बिक्री का प्रबन्ध किया जाये ताकि वह पड़ी न रह जाय। क्यों नहीं हमारी सरकार तमाम सरकारी दफ्तरों के कर्मचारियों के लिए जो बरदी पहनते हैं खादी पहनने का नियम बनाती? सरकार को इसको देखना चाहिए कि जो हमारे गरीब मजदूर और कातनियों द्वारा कपड़ा बनाया जाय वह कपड़ा हमारे यहां इस्तेमाल हो। इसकी तरफ सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए। जो मुझे समय दिया गया उसके लिए धन्यवाद।

Shri M. R. Krishna (Karimnagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is said that our country has not left any country in the world which can afford to lend money to get money; also, the Government has not failed to tax any commodity that is available in this country. Nobody would hesitate to pay taxes. The taxes may be very heavy on a certain section of the Indian population; they may be very light on some other sections. But, in general; people will not hesitate to pay taxes to the Government since the people are going to get the benefit out of whatever small amount they may be paying. But, when we are told in this House about the various items of extravagant expenditure and also the wastages which the Government could conveniently avoid

and when the Government does not take serious note of it, the people at large may lose confidence in the Government. It is only then that even the poor people who cannot afford to pay any taxes, whether they are direct or indirect, will try to find fault with the Government. Only this morning, it was said, on a very small matter like paying rent to one of the buildings hired for the State Trading Corporation, that the Government is losing nearly Rs. 30,000 a month. This sum of Rs. 30,000 for a country which aims to spend crores and crores of rupees for the development of this country may appear to be very small. But, people who are really starving, who may not be in a position to contribute much to the development fund, have every right to question the Government, which may consist of eminent and honest people. There are many other things for which the Government has no answer. It is time for this country and this Government to take note of these things and avoid such wastages.

The Finance Minister and many other Members who spoke in this House have said that the private sector in this country has contributed a lot and therefore, it becomes necessary for the Government to give certain concessions to the private sector industries. Nobody would grudge that. People coming forward to invest their money in the development of industries would be welcomed both by the Government and the people. While appreciating the endeavour of the private sector, the Finance Minister and the Government should not under-estimate the huge contribution that the working classes and the other people who are engaged in the various works contribute. That should not be forgotten. The money which the private sector industries have received from the banks, from the Industrial trust funds and various other financing agencies is very huge. It has been pointed out in this House that a few big business houses are utilising a very enormous share out of these in-

dustrial trust funds. Therefore, they have to do certain things more for the expansion of industries. But, while appreciating this, if we do not pay any attention to the work which the working classes are putting forward, we may be doing a great injustice.

The industrialists are supposed to construct houses for the working classes and they are supposed to contribute a meagre amount from their own earnings. But, many private sector industries are not taking advantage of it. Thereby, it is clear that the welfare of the labouring classes is not properly being looked after by the private industry. There are various things by which the efficiency of the working classes can be improved. If the working class people come to know or if they start feeling that the Government is assisting only the private capitalists and whatever contribution the working classes actually make to improve the industries and increase production is not taken into consideration, the country which has to depend mostly on the working classes, cannot make very rapid progress. All that I wish to say in this connection is that encouragement to the working classes, who are employed in the private sector industries, should be taken care of by the Government. Only yesterday, it was stated in this House that the people employed in the public sector industries, particularly in the coal mines and so on, are very well looked after, looked after much better than the workers in the private sector collieries. This is a point which the Government has to take note of because, whatever the Government may be doing in a small way or big way to the benefit of the larger section of the community, it may be to the benefit of working classes, but it is definitely not the richer class.

After saying these words, I would like to switch on to other points. Whatever we may get in the form of foreign assistance or whatever money

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we may receive by taxing the people, that is definitely meant for developing mostly the backward areas. What do we see here? We definitely see that most of the backward areas which remained backward before Independence are still left to remain backward. No attention has been paid to these areas. This morning, the Minister for Planning was replying a question which was directed to find out from the Ministry what steps the Government are taking to develop the backward areas and what is the criterion decided upon to set up the various public sector industries. The Minister was not in a position to give any reply to convince this House that the Government is really serious and sincere to develop the backward areas. If I could venture only to state about my own State, Andhra Pradesh, I would be bold enough to state that the industrial growth in that State has completely come to a standstill after achieving Independence. Whatever small industries could crop up before Independence, after Independence, neither have those industries expanded, nor new industries have been set up. If I can only point out one small industry, the Praga machine tools factory was started before the Hyderabad was integrated. After that, even though it is one of the finest industries, producing machine tools in this country, the expansion programme did not get any favourable reply or assistance from the Government of India. When the Government of Andhra Pradesh placed all the relevant facts before the Government of India and requested them to start some industries there, the expansion programme for Praga tools has been accepted. But, I think, what the Government of India first wanted to spend on this particular factory has been curtailed and they are not going to spend the amount which they thought of spending in the initial stages.

In Andhra Pradesh itself, there are two areas, one, the former Telengana area and the other, the Andhra

area. In the Telengana area, there is no prohibition whereas there is prohibition in the Andhra area. This very clearly shows that the State's revenue is not enough even to develop the other portion of Andhra Pradesh and therefore, prohibition is continued in one side while there is no prohibition on the other side. Whatever the State Government representatives come here and make representations to the Government of India, definitely, they are assured. But, afterwards, whatever proposals they place before the Government of India are not heeded to. I pleaded in this House that some definite criteria should be arrived at, to set up industries in various backward areas, and they should be made known to the whole country. In England and other countries, the main factors that warrant the Government's setting up industries are either the social needs of the people in the particular area or the strategic importance, whereas in this country, we try to forget both these things very conveniently.

If you take the number of the unemployed people and under-employed people, their number is growing every day. I think the position in Andhra Pradesh in this respect is in no way better than in many other States. If we take into account the revenues of Andhra Pradesh and compare them with the revenues of other States and also the industries which have been started in other States, I do not think anybody will be able to give an answer to the question why industries have not been started in Andhra Pradesh. Even for a thing like expansion of thermal power, when the Andhra Pradesh Government wanted some foreign exchange, that was not found by the Government of India to assist that State. If this is the type of encouragement that is given to a State like Andhra Pradesh, I think very soon, this House and the Government will have to face very grave

difficulties, since the different States may try to impose their own conditions.

The Prime Minister and various other Ministers often state that the method of production and the technical skill of all the workers in this country should be improved. Until that is done, the production cannot be improved and the unemployment problem also cannot be removed. Therefore, the Planning Commission has set up a small committee to find out how far they can train people who are already in service in various technically skilled profession. The Ministry of Defence has got a very fine machinery. Every year, the Ministry of Defence has to release a lot of people from the services, and these people add to the number of unemployed people in the country. The other Ministries as also the various industries must take in a few of them for training. Before the services of these people are dispensed with, they should be trained in various skills, so that after leaving the service, they would become useful to themselves and to the country. I think there is some plan with the Planning Commission in this behalf, and I hope that will be expanded and spread over all the States in the country.

Even in the location of small-scale industries, preference should be given to the under-developed States. At present, the pattern is that big and small industries are located only in those States where the people are prepared to contribute a lot of money; that means that only those States that can afford to spend money or where a lot of private entrepreneurs are available will get the assistance of the Government of India to have these industries located in their areas. But, as far as the small-scale industries are concerned, Government should lay down a policy that first of all, the preference should be given to those States where there are no big industries. Since the starting of big industries, it is often

said, is based on the availability of raw materials, the cost of production etc., therefore, this argument cannot at the same time be applied to the small scale industries; hence, preference should be given to the under-developed States in the matter of starting of small-scale industries.

Finally, I would like to touch upon one very important point. Today, in this country, we talk about the need for very many skilled and experienced people, but at the same time, there is also this cry that these people are not being utilised properly. For instance, I may speak about the Army officers, seniormost Army officers, right from the rank of Brigadier to Lt. General most of these officers, putting in a lot of service and having served in various capacities, and having gained experience from the rank of Lt. to Lt. General, are not being properly utilised after they retire from the Army. If an ICS officer could be suited anywhere, whether it be in any industry or in any other institution, I do not see any reason why Government should not make it their policy to make the best use of these officers who are retiring from the Army, Navy and Air Force. This will also relieve the feeling from the minds of the officers that after they leave the service, they are not at all looked after properly and they are not at all given any responsible posts. I should like the Government of India to find out how far these officers could be utilised in the various services. After all, these officers have been trained in various capacities, and they have got the experience both in war as well as in peace; the talents, experience and merits of these officers should not be unnecessarily wasted. The Government of India will definitely get better service from this class of officers than from the other civilian officers.

Having said this, I should not fail to speak about another very important thing. Now-a-days, you are very careful to see that any question asked in this House should not create a feeling either outside this

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House or outside this country that Defence Forces of our country are weak in any sense. Many people say that the promotions in the Army have caused a great deal of heart-burning amongst the senior officers. I do not know how far this is true, but I would very much like to say that the Defence Minister should be able to inform this House of the machinery that has been created to do this kind of job, that is, to give promotions etc. As far as I know, up to the rank of Lt. Col. it is all a case of time-scale promotions. I should think that this action of the present Defence Minister will be appreciated by all those officers up to the rank of Lt. Col., because, formerly, an Indian who joined the Defence Forces would retire as a Major, if he was very lucky; but, today, an officer who has joined the Army will go up to the rank of Lt. Col. in India, whereas in U.K., there are many officers who retire as Captains but are given the rank of honorary Majors. This is a good turn which our Defence Minister has done. But the promotions after the rank of Lt. Col. are said to be done by one man, or there is no proper attention given and so on. The Defence Minister will be doing a great service to the defence personnel and also help to remove the feeling in our enemy countries that there is any kind of discontentment among the officer classes in this country, if he were to tell this House the means and the machinery that are employed for giving this kind of promotions to the senior officers.

After the first or second appointment of the Army Chief, I think there was a small press report to the effect that some officers were dissatisfied with the way in which the promotions had been made. In the Army, if two officers join at the same time, because one officer gives his name a little earlier than the other, he becomes senior to the other officer. Both may be very good fighters, very intelligent and very efficient, but

because one happens to be one minute senior to the other, the first officer gets the preference; and by the time the second officer has to ascend to that position, his retirement age is up and he has to reduce without ascending to that post. This happens. It was happening with the lower ranks formerly. Now this may happen even at the higher ranks. But one thing is certain. In this country, if there is any category of people who are very much satisfied or who should not grumble, it is the officer classes. It is up to the Lieutenant-Colonel's rank, and the men in the Army who form the very base; they are very steady and very strong, and they do not have any kind of complaint against the Government. Therefore, even by this propaganda that the army officers are not satisfied, any enemy country should not feel that there is any kind of division in the Indian Army. The Indian armed forces have done very wonderful work and they have proved their mettle everywhere they have been sent. Therefore, in this country, the army officers, the men and everyone, have done their very best. I think our pilots are so superior that their performance is appreciated even by very advanced countries like Britain and the United States of America.

Therefore, I once again appeal to the Defence Minister to come to this House and tell us what is the method evolved in giving these promotions after the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. If he does so, I think he will have done a great service both to the country and to the defence forces.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Heda.

Shri Basumatari (Goalpara-Reserved-Sch. Tribes): No hon. Member has spoken from this side.

Mr. Speaker: I will call as many Members as possible. Some of them may not speak beyond 15 minutes. Others may just state their points and take only 10 minutes, if they are

prepared to agree to it, so that the hon. Minister may address himself to those individual grievances.

Shri Heda (Nizambad): First, I would like to refer to two points, one raised by Shri M. R. Masani yesterday and the other stated by Shri Somani also yesterday. Mr. M. R. Masani stated that this is a 'lame duck' session of Parliament and, therefore, this Parliament has no sanction to bring such big taxation proposals; particularly when the elections are coming only next year, the Finance Minister should not have come with such heavy taxation. This was his point. We know the definition of 'lame duck' session. In the literal sense this session is not a 'lame duck' session. As is the convention, after the new Parliament is elected when the old Parliament meets for the last time, its session is called 'lame duck' session. This is the pre-election Budget Session, and so it has every right as a regular Parliament to proceed with its business. The elections are coming only next year and the argument that taxation proposals should come after the election results does not hold any ground at all.

We are fighting these elections on the basis of what? The main plank is the Third Five Year Plan. The ruling party has brought forward a big ambitious Plan. And when there is a big Plan and just after its approval and introduction of that Plan we are fighting the elections, it is but natural, and should be expected of any sincere Finance Minister of Government, that the taxation proposals should also match the requirements of the Plan.

In the Third Five Year Plan itself, it has been stated that the total taxation should increase from 8.5 per cent to 11 per cent. So the envisaged increase is about 2.5 per cent. I think when we are fighting the elections on that very basis, on the basis of the size of the Plan and the policy of the Plan, it was but natural for the Finance Minister to have come with these taxation proposals that he has.

Otherwise, it would have been said against us that we have brought forward a big plan only to cajole the country and we do not mean it. We would have been asked how without any resources we could fulfil this Plan; therefore, it is a utopia, only a dream and there is no sincerity behind it. That would have been the objection or accusation against us. It needed a courageous and bold Finance Minister to come on the eve of the elections with heavy taxation as demanded by the Third Five Year Plan since we have approved it. Therefore, this was just but needed.

The second point I would refer to was the one raised by Shri Somani. Shri Somani was very eloquent and was quoting many examples, particularly from the United States of America. He was saying that in a developing country, the big industrial houses had a particular duty. They contribute to industrial development and, therefore, the so-called talk against the expansion of these houses or the monopolisation of business in these houses should stop. He further stated that these houses are very small when compared with similar houses in other countries. It is quite true that among the first hundred of the biggest business houses in the world, there is none from India.

14.46 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

There is no doubt about it. But if you just look at the national income of that country, the total financial resources of that country and the total financial resources of those industrial houses, you will not see such a gap of difference. But here the gap between the poor man, the average man, and those who are in charge of these big houses is so wide that it is but natural that people feel it.

Shri Somani belied himself when he was elaborating his point. In elaborating his point so far as the USA is concerned, he stated that there is a tendency for many small houses to come together, combine and become a

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big industrial concern. What does it denote? It denotes that those small concerns develop themselves independently as small units and afterwards because of competition, because of monopolistic tendencies, they combine themselves because they want to exploit the particular trade or industry. Here what is the trend? Here that is not the trend. It is no a case of small units coming together and combining. Here there are a few houses, at the most 20 or 25, but practically 50—80 per cent of the new licences is in their names.

This takes me to another aspect of the very same problem, that it is the financial and banking mind which overrides the industrial mind. When industries are owned by banking or financial interests the industries suffer. It is just possible that the banking or financial interest may indulge in, or have an eye on, speculative tendencies and exploit the trade, as happens in many established industries. In all those industries which are newly started, it is the speculative tendency that has the upper hand; thereby, it is the financial and banking mind that exploits the industry. This fact itself goes against the steady, natural and fast development of the industry. Because of two factors, the issue capital of these big concerns is subscribed in no time. The first is that there is very good scrutiny by the Development Wing. The second is the factor of foreign collaboration. When foreign collaboration comes, they naturally go into the details of the project and they see that the industry will make profits. Similarly, when the Development Wing recommends a licence, naturally it sees that there is no over-production and the concern will go very well. Because of these two factors, the issue capital of these big concerns is subscribed in no time. Many times immediately afterwards the shares are quoted at a premium. Therefore the very promoters who have taken the shares in the name of their friends or their relatives sell

them in the open market and before the industry starts, they make some good money. I am glad to note that there are one or two industrialists — one of them is a Member of this House, I need not name him — who have done very good work. When he got greater number of applications for his industry than were required he allotted the shares not to his friends and relatives, but according to a scientific system, taking a ballot. But that does not prevail everywhere. In many cases, rather in most cases, the shares are allotted in the names of people who are amenable to the promoters, and afterwards the shares are sold, and soon the prices go up in the market and profits are made before any industrial activity has started.

From the national point of view, we have to take note of this fact, and this fact will dominate our scene for a long, long time, namely, that industrial development should not be torpedoed, or overridden by the speculative financial or banking interest. So, this is a point I think we should bear in mind.

Then I come to the taxation policy itself. Our taxation policy is no doubt very sound, and therefore the Finance Minister has done very well in making his net wide and making all strata of society feel the burden. No doubt, the poor have no capacity to bear extra burden, therefore they are feeling more. The rich have got the capacity, therefore they are feeling less, or rather they are not feeling it at all, because probably they had expected much more than what they got. But the point is what is the best taxation policy? If you need Rs. 60 crores in the shape of taxes, how much has the consumer to pay? If the consumer has to pay Rs. 30 or Rs. 40 crores, and Government get Rs. 60 crores, that would be the best taxation policy. But, if the consumer has to pay Rs. 100 crores, and Government get only Rs. 60 crores, that will be a very bad policy. Therefore, those commodities which

go into the black market, which have got a margin in their price, which go directly without entering the books, without coming into the orbit of income tax or any other tax, should be taxed, and the taxation will not be felt to that extent by the consumer as otherwise, and the consumer will not suffer. But if the commodities where there is no black market, which have a free market and the price is just reasonable, are taxed, the result would be that if the Government collects Rs. 10 crores, it is just possible the consumer has to pay Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 crores. This is common knowledge.

Take the case of kerosene. It is only superior kerosene that is taxed, but..

Shri Tangamani: Most of the States get only superior kerosene.

Shri Heda: even the inferior quality kerosene's price has gone up. The retail and wholesale trade is not co-operating with the Government today. That is very much clear. This is not a new phenomenon. It was there yesterday, it was there two years before, it was there ten years before. The point is that Government should make all preparation to see that this class, wholesale and retail trade, does not behave anti-nationally, that it behaves properly, that it does not indulge in the activity of profiteering for itself. From that point of view, we hardly find any hard steps taken.

Well, our Finance Minister has a very big name, and therefore it was expected that a man with such a big name and reputation would come forward with severe steps and curb these activities.

Acharaya Kripalani (Sitamarhi): He is a Finance Minister; he is not a policeman!

Shri Heda: I mean his reputation as a strong man of our country is

there, and I am referring to that factor, and I hope Acharyaaji will not deny this reputation to him.

Take the case of the Preventive Detention Act. Can we not use that Act for this purpose? If we cannot, we may amend that Act, but use that Act. We may sometimes get into the net the wrong persons or even innocent persons, but that does not matter, but in the interests of the country, some punitive, immediate, strong steps should be taken. They are very, very necessary. From that point of view, I think we have not fared very well. In this taxation, our target is to increase it from 8.5 to 11 per cent in the course of the Third Plan. Therefore, this policy is not going to be the policy of this year alone, further years are there. Therefore I hope that some such steps would be envisaged.

Then, I would go to another point, namely these foreign collaboration. Now, there is a big rush of foreign collaborations. These collaborations are welcome, because they increase our industrial development, our industrial tempo but the point is that even there, where we have got sufficient know-how, and where the public sector, the Government, have got enough resources, should we not prefer loans to foreign collaboration? I am referring to nothing in particular, I am just referring to the general point, the general problem.

Take the case of the steel mills. We have got now three new steel mills with foreign collaborations, from three different countries, and I am sure that these steel mills are doing far better than similar steel mills in their own countries. We have got such a big experience at our command. We had already two other steel mills in our country. So, in our new steel mills, if we still require foreign collaboration, it means we are not in a position to stand on our own legs, to run our own house. What would be the impression created in the foreign coun-

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tries? I am not going to the extreme example of Russia, where they took foreign assistance and technical know-how in the beginning, but stopped them as soon as they felt that they could run them efficiently or inefficiently. For a long time, they did run them inefficiently, but ultimately they learnt to run them efficiently themselves. We should not go to that extent, but we should be wise, and when we have already got such big experience at our command, I think there should not be unnecessary rush for foreign collaboration. There should be discretion used in this regard, and this would save us foreign exchange for the future and even for the present, because foreign collaboration is more costly than getting foreign loan, and I think the climate in the international world, in the international sphere, is such that we can get foreign loans quite easily. Therefore, we need not go the whole hog for foreign collaboration. Foreign loans will do.

One last point about a particular industry, and I have done. The Finance Minister has taxed ceramics or potteries. I have only a small point to make, and I hope that he has already received the particular representation. This small cottage industry, particularly the pottery of Khurja, used to be greatly noted. I would tell the story here that they used to be so beautiful and marvellous even 25, or 50 years before, that they would be simply stamped as "Made in England" or something like that, and sold in our country. Many times they would just go there and come back with the label and they were sold. The quality is there. When I went to England last year I had a chance to go to this particular area where the potteries are very much popular and very famous; and they were also telling me that there is one place in India where the potteries are very good. I hope that this cottage industry would not be taxed as has been done.

15 hrs.

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have been listening to the debate which has gone on for the last three days. I was particularly impressed by the pointed reference made to the basic economic issues facing the country.

The hon. Shri Dange who opened the debate, in his usual sweet but twisted arguments tried to paint a picture that the whole economy is tilted in favour of the vested interests and the richer sections. As usual, in his anxiety to paint this catastrophic picture of our economy, he went very far. And the argument that he used reminds me of that famous logically fallacy of *reductio ad absurdum*, particularly when he referred to the question of rise in prices and disagreeing with the Minister when he said in the other House that in a developmental economy, inevitably there is a certain, but within reasonable limits, rise in prices, he said it is possible and it may be so in a monopolistic capitalist economy. According to him, in a socialist economy there is no rise in prices. Quick came the hon. Member, Shri Asoka Mehta, who is always listened to in this House, on matter whether political or economic, with great respect because he speaks with great authority and knowledge, with the contradiction....

Shri Tangamani: Did you check the figures? Did Government check up the figures?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us hear the hon. Minister.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: with the contradiction that there has been considerable rise in prices. The hon. Member, Shri A. P. Jain gave his own personal experience how even the necessities of life in the Soviet Union are costly.

Shri Tangamani: In war time.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: If there has been a rise in prices in the Soviet economy or in the Chinese economy, then, according to Shri Dange's logic, it is not a socialist economy; this is so if we carry his logic further.

Acharya Kripalani: Even then it is not so.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Sir, if you carry his logic further, then in England 100 years ago when industrialisation took place and there was considerable rise in productivity and national wealth and the prices fell down as a result of the increased productivity, then, England had great socialist economy. That is the twisted logic of the hon. Member; and I think the House should try to analyse it, when he brings this twisted logic to bear on all matters whether of political economy or national economy. He made some small references later on; but this is the general observation that I have to make about his line of approach.

Then there was the hon. Member who speaks so eloquently and who represents a new party in the country. When I heard him I was reminded of the great and learned speeches made in the 19th century in the House of Commons by eminent men whom we know through our studies of the economic—history of England. They spoke so eloquently against any measure of social progress, whether it is rapid industrialisation or whether it is the introduction of a ten-hour day instead of a fourteen-hour day. They always spelt doom for the economy of England, in their eloquent and learned arguments. Here, the hon. Member, in the same way, says that the future of the country will be safe only if there is economic democracy of the market place where people can go in the bazars and settle their economic balance. That is the Picture he paints, the Economic picture of the country by reminding that he is opposed to all form of planning and all that we are doing in the last 10 years.

I will come later on to say that that is not the way the country will go ahead. That is not the way. As you know everything is against it. Everything is not in favour of economic progress; and everything is in favour of the *status quo* is the argument of the hon. Member which is in correct line, both in eloquence and knowledge, with the great Barons and Dukes of the later 19th century who spoke in England.

A number of hon. Member spoke about the growing expenditure, and particularly of non-development expenditure. And, I would like to refer in some detail to this matter. Let us understand what is the picture. There has been a rise in the expenditure on administrative services. It is entirely true. The hon. Member, Shri Masani, gave us certain figures. I have here the figures for the last 10 years.

During the last ten years the expenditure on administrative services rose from Rs. 213 crores to Rs. 52.04 crores. This increase of about Rs. 31 crores was in respect of the Tribal Areas, General Administration and Police. So far as expenditure on Tribal Area is concerned it includes both social and other expenditure in those backward areas. A large part of the increase in expenditure in the Tribal Areas is necessary for the development of those areas. In addition, it may be necessary, in those areas, to strengthen the Administration including the policing of these areas. The increase under General Administration is mainly in respect of expenditure on the Secretariat including Parliament, provision for Elections, Intelligence Bureau and larger requirements of Union Territories. All this, however, is not merely expansion of the staff, even though with the enormous increase in the activities and responsibilities of Government for Plan development, some increase in administrative and supervisory staffs is inescapable. Part of the increase is also attributable to the additional emoluments allowed to

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low-paid staff from time to time. The increase of Rs. 6 crores under Police is mainly in respect of larger payments to the States for policing the border areas which, as the House knows, has assumed greater importance now. There has been larger provision for Indian Missions abroad; and there has been expenditure on Tibetan refugees. With the increase in the work-loads on the maintenance and audit of accounts, Audit has come into importance and there is increased expenditure on Audit also.

This is the picture which shows that although there has been an increase, firstly, there has not been very disproportionate increase; and secondly, the work-load per unit or per section has not gone up very much. So, to give a picture that there has been disproportionate increase in civil expenditure is wrong firstly. Secondly, this is actually brought out with a view to attack the taxation measures and to prove that the taxation policy or the amount received from taxation is not true because it goes to non-development expenditure or to the increase in civil expenditure. I would like to say that this is not true, even on the account that our taxes go to meet non-development expenditure.

We have provided the Economic Classification of the Budget. I think it is a very technical document the reading of which will show that very little of the additional taxation raised by Government is utilised for non-developmental purposes. During the Second Plan period the additional taxation raised by the Central and the State Governments together was of the order of Rs. 1,040 crores of which Rs. 960 crores were expended on developmental schemes included in the Plan. In addition considerable amounts were made out of revenue both at the Centre and in the States for expenditure on development schemes outside the Plan. The criticism that the bulk of the additional taxation was absorbed by non-deve-

lopmental expenditure, is therefore, clearly untenable. While non-plan expenditure was also larger than what was originally envisaged, this was mostly due to the circumstances which could not be visualised at the time when the resources for the Second Plan were drawn up. For instance, the defence needs went up by Rs. 155 crores and the House will not say that it was unreasonable; it was quite necessary. We did not visualise this increase. Similarly, the interest payments on public borrowings had also gone up. Public borrowings over the Second Plan period were larger than what we expected. It was larger and so were the interest charges; they went up by about Rs. 50 crores. This is mainly due to increase in the volume of public borrowings and also progressive increase in the interest rates. The statutory and other non Plan grants paid by the Centre to the States in pursuance of the recommendations of the Second Finance Commission caused a further rise of Rs. 80 crores. In addition, during the Second Plan period, Rs. 50 crores were paid to the States as grants for raising the emoluments of low-paid employees and Rs. 20 crores for sharing the expenditure on natural calamities. All these things will explain why there has been some rise in non-plan expenditure; they are not only justified but they were entirely necessary.

It does not mean that I minimise the need for putting a curb on the growth of civil expenditure or non-plan expenditure. The present Finance Minister at the head of the Finance Ministry is himself a safeguard against any untoward increase in expenditure. He comes down heavily with an iron hand on any untoward or unnecessary or unjustified expenditure. Then there are other institutions and built-in arrangements that we have evolved over a period of years to check the growth because we agree that there

is an inherent tendency for such expenditure to grow. But all the same over a period of years we are building such institutions which put a curb on it. For instance, we have the Economy Board at the highest level. Then there are internal economy committees in each Ministry. Then we have also an Organisation and Methods Division of the Cabinet. There is a Committee on Plan projects known as COPS; then there is the Secretariat Reorganisation Unit. All these are working and from time to time, their reports are there before the House. There is a continuous effort on the part of the Government to check all avoidable expenditure and to keep it down as much as possible.

So, Sir, while agreeing with the anxiety of the house that this expenditure should be brought down to the minimum, I would only plead with them to consider these things. The picture that some of them gave that this expenditure had been going on rather uncontrolled was wrong. The facts show that whatever increases there had been are firstly because of the growing tempo of developmental activity and they have been commensurate with the activities in the country.

The hon. Member, Shri A. P. Jain, referred to the question of counter-veiling duties. He has pointed out that when we impose excise duties we also have in some cases imposed counter-veiling customs duties. Similarly, in the reverse order, he suggested that when we imposed customs duties on machinery this year, we should have counterveiling excise duties. In principle, the two are not the same. That is my first disagreement with him. When we impose excise duties, we want to prevent any untoward rise in price by reducing the customs duties on the imported goods. If we impose customs duties, it does not mean that we should have

counter-veiling excise duties. It is not as if that it has led to a windfall in the case of the purchasers of the machinery. What is the picture of our economy today so far as the manufacture of these machine goods are concerned? If we raise the customs duty, as has been indicated by the Finance Minister in his Budget speech, it will act as a measure to encourage the growth of indigenous machinery producers. As regards the types of machinery which are already being manufactured in the country, the question of additional profits being made by the manufacturer will arise only if the indigenous manufacture is cheaper and imports are free. None of these two conditions obtain today. We carefully check the machinery that is imported. Secondly, the machinery that we manufacture here today, whether it is cement industry or sugar industry or whatever it may be, is costlier and it is our task to encourage that industry and make that machinery locally. So, this duty will give a fillip to the production indigenously and secondly the danger or windfall profit is not there because the two conditions do not apply.

Some Hon. Members referred to the low return investment in Government industrial and commercial undertakings. This question was raised in the other House and the Finance Minister had given a very full reply. But as a number of hon. Members have raised it in this House, I would like to repeat the arguments for the benefit of the hon. Members. This criticism is based on the report in explanatory memorandum which says that the percentage of profit would increase from .2 per cent in 1959-60 to .51 in 1961-62. It was described by the hon. Member as very low. This percentage, however, has been worked out merely on the actual return received by the Government. It in no way reflects the actual profits earned by these undertakings. The House has also to remember that out of a total in-

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vestment of Rs. 605 crores upto 1960-61 over Rs. 400 crores are in respect of concerns which are comparatively of a recent origin and are either in the course of construction or have not yet reached their full level of production to yield adequate returns. Rs. 300 crores are for the Hindustan Steel Ltd., alone which has yet to go into full production. Then again there are certain companies like the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., Bharat Electronics, shipping and air corporations and the Oil and Natural Gas Commission which are intended to serve specific needs and their importance cannot be judged solely from their revenue earning capacity. Further, in the case of those concerns which have reached their production stage; a significant portion of their profits are intended to be ploughed back for further investment in the concerns themselves and the fact that they have not made adequate return to the general revenues should not be taken to mean that they are running at a loss. If you see the actual profits of some of these concerns, they are not so low. The profits of the Sindri Fertilisers came to about Rs. 1.59 crores on a paid-up capital of Rs. 23 crores and the profit earned by this concern comes to nearly seven per cent. The Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, the Pencillin Factory at Pimpri, made a profit of Rs. 87 lakhs in 1958-59 and Rs. 77 lakhs in 1959-60 and the entire profit had been ploughed back by the concern. The Hindustan Cable have also made a profit amounting to 11 per cent of the capital employed. The Indian Telephone industry earned a profit of more than 6 per cent in 1958-59 and 1959-60 although it paid dividend to Government of only 2½ per cent. So if you see the actual profits they are not unreasonably low. But the fact remains that they have to be run on a commercial basis and the twin principles of higher productivity and return on capital investment should be the main criterion and not only the post office socialism that has become so current in these days.

But the House should know that so far as the Third Plan is concerned the resources for the Third Plan assume contribution from public sector enterprises including Railways and State enterprises at a little over Rs. 550 crores. The Central Government undertakings excluding Railways are expected to contribute Rs. 300 crores of which Rs. 111 crores would be from steel plants, Rs. 33 crores from fertiliser factories and Rs. 28 crores from Posts and Telegraphs. These surpluses, it may be added, have been arrived at after providing for payment of interest and dividend including amounts required for meeting current depreciation charges.

This brings me to our honourable and respected Member Acharya Kripalani. He has raised a number of points and I would like to deal with them. The first point he raised was about agricultural wages based on the report of the Second Agricultural Labour Enquiry. He said that wages per day of a casual adult male worker has declined from 109 naye paise in 1950-51—that was when the first Agricultural Labour Enquiry Committee was set up—to 96 naye paise in 1956-57—a decline of about 12 per cent. According to the Enquiry there was also a decline in employment. The results of the Second Agricultural Labour Enquiry are however not comparable with those of the first Enquiry because the concepts and methods of estimation differ considerably. The decline in wages shown by the second Enquiry is mainly due to the fact that payments made to the labourers in kind were valued in the first Enquiry at retail prices—obviously they are higher—and in the second Enquiry at wholesale prices which are lower. So although we may say that there has not been any considerable rise in the wages, it cannot be said that there has been a fall just on the basis of this Enquiry.

Acharya Kripalani: I quoted only the second Enquiry. I did not talk of the first Enquiry.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am not questioning him. I am only explaining the methodology used in the two enquiries and sometimes a statistical illusion is created by a plethora of figures.

Shri Asoka Mehta (Muzaffarpur): Sir, if I may be permitted to interrupt the hon. Deputy Minister, what is the advantage of carrying out enquiries where we alter the systems and methods and produce data which are not comparable? This is a question which has been raised by economists also outside this House. These are all *ad hoc* enquiries where you cannot draw any conclusions. All that the hon. Deputy Minister has said is that we are not justified in saying that the rate of payment has gone down nor are we justified in saying that it has not gone down because the data is not comparable. Sir, so much money is spent and so much effort is put in. Why is it that systematic, comparable data are not produced?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I agree with the hon. Member. But sometimes our statistical experts in innovating new methods, advanced methods, change the methodology. I hope in future these enquiries would be conducted in such a way that the data collected are comparable. But I agree with the basic issue raised by the hon. Member.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: It should be comparable.

An Hon. Member: You agree

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I believe in honest reply. I do not believe in twisting things. I believe in accepting facts.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi (Puri): So you accept that it has gone down?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The hon. Member said that additional taxation can

be avoided by tightening the machinery of tax collection. Sir, this is taking a very narrow view of our taxation effort. In his Budget speech the Finance Minister said that taxation is an essential instrument of economic policy. Undoubtedly, every effort should be made to ensure that taxes legitimately due to the Government are fully and honestly paid. It is, however, quite wrong to imagine that improvements in the machinery of tax collection can yield resources of such a large order as to make the tax effort unnecessary. In the Third Plan, we are up for a large tax effort and it cannot be done only by improving the machinery.

Acharya Kripalani: I was talking about the present Budget, only about Rs. 60 crores. If you are careful you will get it all right.

Shri Morarji Desai: I wish I could put you here.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am talking of the Plan period. That is the difficulty. But taxation has other objectives. The Finance Minister clearly said that in a developing economy, in a planned economy, we have to reduce consumption, we have to create more savings for fruitful investment, for investment going in the right direction. So it is a new mechanism suited to the dynamism of the present-day economy, and to equate it with the old conception of taxation that it is just to raise revenue is hardly true in the present-day world. I think, Sir, to put it most respectfully, the hon. Member needs some of the new conventional wisdom which the hon. Member sitting with him has pointed out.

Similarly, he said that we do not distinguish between necessities and luxuries. I can quote examples to show that in a country like this we are not producing a plethora of luxuries and we cannot get all the yield by taxing luxuries as we may do in a society of mass consumption. But it is true that we are spreading our tax effort so wide as to put the tax

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incidence very thin at each one point. Our efforts will continue. Although our tax effort would be wide it would be thin at each particular point.

The hon. Member, Shri Asoka Mehta, raised a point which needs some explanation. He said that the bulk of net capital formation is being financed by internal and external borrowings. But it is not quite evident how this will lead to an inevitable rise in prices. Deficit financing by the Centre has been progressively brought down from Rs. 475 crores in 1957-58 to Rs. 149 crores in 1958-59.

Shri Asoka Mehta: I think you are answering a point which I never made. I will welcome your answering it, but I never made that point.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I have the text of the report with me. If he has not made that point then I need not answer it.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: We are interested in it.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Then he drew attention to transfer payments made by the Central Government. It is true that transfer payments budgeted for 1961-62 amount to Rs. 545 crores as compared to final outlays of Rs. 935 crores. Of the total transfer payments of Rs. 545 crores as much as Rs. 117 crores or 23 per cent goes to public in the form of grants, subsidies, scholarships, pensions, compensation to displaced persons etc. This supplements the income or capital resources of the public. Quite a sizeable part of "consumption expenditure" of the Central Government and grants to States is on social services like education, health etc., which benefit more the poor sections.

My only point is that if we had not followed it would have meant more deficit financing, which has been gradually reduced from Rs. 475 crores to Rs. 96 crores in 1959-60 and Rs. 34

crores in 1960-61. And everybody knows that if there has been more deficit financing, what would be the social consequences.

This takes me to the last point, and that is the overall picture of the economy. My respected leader, Acharya Kripalani, painted a very dismal picture; maybe because I am younger in age, I am more of an optimist. But I want to say that I entirely disagree with the gloomy picture that he has drawn. I would like very briefly to tell the House of the picture that I have in mind, and the picture that was very aptly described by Shri Asoka Mehta, namely, the call or the challenge of the time.

Acharya Kripalani has said that there has been a deterioration in human relations, in efficiency, in discipline and in moral values. In short, he has enumerated only the debit side of the picture. I want to present the credit side. What is the credit side? Over the last ten years—1951 to 1961—the national income will have increased by 40 per cent; the per capita income by 20 per cent; and per capita consumption by 16 per cent. The infra structure of the economy has been strengthened considerably, creating conditions for more rapid development in the future. The index of agricultural production has risen from 96 in 1950-51 to 135 in 1960-61. In terms of actual quantity, the production of foodgrains has gone up from 52 million tons to 75 million tons, and it was described by the Prime Minister sometime back that we have crossed the hump in agricultural production; and we are well on the way towards the take-off stage so far as industrialisation is concerned, with what we will achieve in the Third Plan period.

The total irrigated area has increased from 51 million acres to 70 million acres. Consumption of nitrogenous fertilisers has gone up from 55,000 tons to 360,000 tons. In the

industrial sector, production has risen from 100 in 1951—I am giving the index number—to 170 in 1960, a 70 per cent increase. With the completion of the new steel plants, the total steel production, as the House knows, will go up from 1.3 million tons to 4.5 million tons. I can enumerate the advancement in various sectors, whether it is education, or social services or agricultural production or organisation or engineering or science and technology, etc. Everywhere, we have gone from progress to progress, and as I said, this provides a very good base for the take-off stage in the Third Plan, in the coming years.

Acharya Kripalani: What about the price? I myself gave the figures.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The prices have not gone up more than in other countries of the world. They are very comparable with the growth in our national economy. I disagree with the hon. Member; that is what I said earlier. I beg of the House to have this attitude, namely, we must meet the challenge of the times and not be in a pessimistic or a gloomy mood. After all, we have done so much during the last ten years, and what is the outlook that we should have after having done so much? That is my quarrel with the hon. Member. The years that are to come, the coming decades or the sixties—the next five years of the Third Plan as I said—are the very crucial years for the economic development of the country. We have to do so much. We have done so much and we have to do much more and we have to reach the take-off stage in our economy so that we go to the self-sustaining economy and ultimately achieve the mass consumption economy. The road is long. We have to be stubborn and not be pessimistic. We must look ahead but we must be steadfast in our purpose and austere and iron-willed; and that is the mood with which I will end my speech.

Shri Sampath (Namakkal): Just after the able speech of the able Deputy of the Minister of Finance who took

great pains to relieve his chief of some burden, I am glad I have the opportunity to say a few words. The hon. friend who preceded me began his speech by paying ample compliments to a Member of the Opposition, maybe because of the fact that he has always been giving very strong support to most of the ill-advised measures taken by the Government. In this context, I am reminded of one of the sayings of Mr. Winston Churchill who is reported to have quoted his father in the House of Commons that "it was the business of the Opposition to oppose everything and turn out the Government. If by any combination of circumstances, the Opposition is occasionally forced to support the Government, that support should invariably be given with a kick and not with a caress." However much disorganised and disunited we may be on this side, it is not heartening to hear encomiums being paid by the Treasury Benches to an Opposition Member, especially when he has made a speech supporting this very unpopular budget.

Regarding the budget, I cannot but reaffirm the view that has been expressed not by one but by many Members who preceded me in this debate, namely, that it is an anti-people's budget. The people (I am sure, will not ever pardon this Government for its calculated attempt to fleece the poor and the middle class families of their hard-earned wages and salaries, and earn encomiums first and other kinds of help later during the election year from the capitalist and big monied class. Not a few were deceiving themselves with the delightful idea that the people will not be hard hit from new imposts in this budget, this being a pre-election year; but experts and pastmasters as they are in electioneering technique. A Congress Ministry perhaps should have decided to instil hope in the minds of big monied interests who have of late taken to the Congress pattern of socialism a little bit seriously. So, it is no wonder that frantic efforts have been made by our Finance Minister

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to prove his party's and bona fides to the monied interests by offering bouquets to them and brickbats to the common people.

This budget, with its net cast wide to tax a large number of commodities, has imposed a heavy burden on the common people. That it is certain to push up the prices out of all proportion is already evident in the market. These measures, instead of damping the inflation, will accelerate it much further. The Finance Minister has extended a patriotic invitation to the people of India to shoulder more burdens and be prepared to do more sacrifices. But naturally and quite legitimately, the people also would like to put some questions. And they want to know for whose benefit they should sacrifice, and as to what has happened to the fruits of the two five year plans about which my hon. friend who preceded me spoke so enthusiastically? He said that there has been a rise in our national income by 42 per cent. It is good, but quite recently, on the floor of the House, our own Prime Minister, who is also the Chairman of the Planning Commission, admitted that he did not know what exactly has happened to that 42 per cent rise in the national income and where it has gone exactly. And, now, our Government has appointed a committee to find out where exactly that rise of 42 per cent in the national income has gone. Now whenever our Ministers have the necessity to enthuse the people both inside the House and outside, they give a plethora of data, figures and statistics. But the rising national income that features so prominently in the figures and statistics is not to be found in the country. That is why the people ask what right the Finance Minister or the Government has to tax the people when they are still searching for the prosperity that is to be found only in our statistics.

Taking only certain main items, the taxing of which is quite unrea-

sonable, I would first draw the attention of the House to the rise in duty on newsprint. It is the small newspapers which will be hard hit. As the House is aware, the small newspapers do not have the benefit of big advertisement income and they entirely rely on the circulation of the paper. So, the increase in duty of newsprint will very adversely affect the small newspapers.

Regarding the duty on betelnut, many hon. Members in this House have very elaborately dealt with it. In Tamil Nad, there used to be a time when, for a quarter anna we were getting you *vetri-lai-pakku*—what they call pansupari here. After the new impost, that costs $\frac{3}{4}$ anna and there need be no surprise if it is simply rounded off to 1 anna, following the methods of our Government.

Regarding the new duty which is put on cigar manufacture, I would request my hon. friend to consider the suggestion sent by the Cigar Manufacturers Association of Tamil Nad, that instead of simplifying and rationalising the levy on cigars, Government might consider the raising of the non-taxable limit to Rs. 25.

Regarding kerosene, even Shri Heda who preceded me said that the taxation has affected both inferior and superior variety. Especially the Finance Minister's argument is misleading in that he says that in rural areas, they are only using inferior variety of kerosene. But may I submit that in about 7 States of India, including Tamil Nad, only superior variety of kerosene is being supplied to the people? Very recently more and more middle-class families have taken to kerosene as alternative fuel to firewood and charcoal, thanks to the advent of cheap stoves. They will be hard hit as a result of the duty. Also, the rural population who still have to resort to kerosene for burning their lamps will be hard hit.

The cumulative incidence of duty on diesel oil—of the Rs. 5 crores that

was raised in the last budget and Rs. 1.33 crores which is sought to be raised in the current budget—will throw a very heavy burden on the motor transport industry, which will be ultimately be shifted to the shoulders of the general public.

Regarding the tax on wireless sets, I would only suggest that the Government may consider the proposal to raise the exemption limit to Rs. 300 from Rs. 160, as proposed.

Regarding the duty on powerlooms, it will put into a very sorrowful plight many thousands of small factory owners. Formerly a factory that owned four looms was exempted from any tax. Now they are very heavily taxed and the exemption limit has been reduced to two looms. According to the new proposals, a factory with four looms working two shifts will have to pay Rs. 3,072 per annum, which is too much for such a small cottage industry to bear.

Regarding the additional duty on coffee, the Finance Minister's bias to the south is but very well-known. It is really surprising that he has taken both coffee and tea for severe taxation. At least we can understand his love to tax on tea, as it is rumoured that it is a beverage upon which his very esteemed colleague, the Defence Minister, Shri Krishna Menon, survives. But I do not understand what made him lay his heavy hand on coffee too, which is a very popular beverage in South India. Especially the argument that he has advanced is quite wrong. So far as tea is concerned, he says the duty has been increased to restrain consumption of tea and to encourage export. He advances the same argument to coffee also and says,

"with a similar object, the rate of duty on coffee is proposed to be increased by 33 per cent bringing Rs. 38 lakhs."

This argument is entirely wrong, because the coffee production both in India and in the world has gone up so much that the production has

resulted in accumulation of stocks to the tune of one year's world production.

In India, in 1950, we produced 22,000 tons of coffee and in 1960 we have produced 47,000 tons of coffee. In the current year, it is expected to go up to 60,000 tons. If we take the export figures, in December, 1960, we offered for sale in the export market 4,000 tonnes, but only 2,400 tonnes were taken by the export market. In 1961 January, we offered 4,154 tonnes, but only 2,640 tonnes were taken. In 1961 February we offered 3,648 tonnes and only 2,640 tonnes were bought. So, there has never been any want of supply to the export market from our side. We have never been guilty of it.

Our exports have increased very creditably. In 1954-55, it was 8,082 tons. In 1959-60, it increased to 20,000 tons. So, our rate of increase in exports, has been very considerable and creditable. If we compare these figures with the figures of internal consumption, in 1954-55, the internal consumption was 19,838 tons. In 1959-60, it was only 28,679 tons, which means an increase of only about 9,000 tons. Our production, as I already stated, is 47,000 tons for 1960 and it is now estimated that for the current year, it will be 60,000 tons. So, if the Finance Minister comes forward by taking hard measures to curb internal consumption, what are we to do with the surplus we are having? Are we to burn all of them like the Brazilians? One of the main purpose of the Indian Coffee Board, I believe, is to popularise coffee. We have been taking measures at a considerable cost to popularise coffee-drinking. Now the Finance Minister has come, without any reason whatsoever to curb the internal consumption, and that too in a fantastic manner. He has levied this tax even on the varieties which have lower prices, that is, Robusta, apart from Arabica, which is the highest priced variety. Now both the varieties have been taxed in the same manner. We could have understood

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him if he had come forward with a tax only on the superior variety. But now he has taxed both the varieties, superior as well as inferior, in the same manner.

It would be interesting in this context to know that the total world exportable coffee this year is about 4.4 million tons, but only 2.4 million tons could be sold and the rest are lying idle. If he looks at these figures carefully, the Finance Minister should be impressed that he has no reason whatsoever to levy this unnecessary tax, which will only curb the internal consumption, that is very badly needed in the matter of coffee.

As I have already said, even the indirect taxes are affecting the people as a whole very much, but, in particular, the people of the south are the most hit very hard, especially by the taxes on betel-nuts, keosene and coffee. Even in the matter of taxing, the people from the south are very badly treated, and when it comes to the question of allocation of Plan funds, it is again the people of the south who are neglected in a contemptuous manner. In the House, only quite recently, member after member belonging to almost all the parties, and coming from the various Southern States, namely, Mysore, Kerala, Andhra and Madras, were complaining and pleading when the railway budget was being discussed that in the allocation of new lines south has been very badly treated and more new lines should be allocated. Every member impressed the fact that the south, especially Tamilnad and Mysore, have been very badly treated in that not even a single inch of new line has been given to these two States in the plans. Even those lines which may be considered as inter-State lines, they have not been taken up. Recently, when the Chief Minister of Kashmir requested the Prime Minister for more railway lines in Kashmir and he replied that it is the south which should get priority when

we have enough funds. But the Railway Minister did not say anything about it in this House even when so many members demanded him to say something about that.

Not only with regard to railways but even with regard to other matters the position is the same. With regard to the steel plant in Salem, our State Ministers, to save their skin there, tell us "they assured us" "they promised us" "it is going to come" and so on. When we read the local newspapers we are heartened. But when we come here and hear the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel, who is very pessimistic about the steel plant in Salem, we get disheartened.

There is another point to which I would like to refer in this connection. In the Plan we have been demanding more allocations without any fruit. Now the people of south India, who are settled in Burma and Ceylon are experiencing untold misery under those respective governments. May be it is a ticklish point to discuss, as it might be said that it is the domestic problem of another government. But, all the same, it is our people who are suffering. So, our Government should do something in this matter. We interest ourselves in matters like Congo, Laos and other countries. We must also get ourselves interested, even more interested in issues where our people are involved, when it is a human problem and when tragic dramas are enacted in neighbouring countries as a result of which our people are suffering. With these words I end my speech.

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the position of the Finance Minister, particularly during the budget discussion, is always unenviable, and more so during this budget, because if he levies taxes he is blamed for imposing burdens on the poor and if he does not levy the taxes, he is accused of being unmindful of the needs of the country or the Plan. In any case, those people who want to criticise this Government and

the Finance Minister will have ample opportunity to do so

Acharya Kripalani: Therefore I showed him my sympathy.

Shri Morarka: But the difficulty of the Finance Minister is more so, because he has to reconcile certain contradictory objectives. He has to levy excise duties and yet hold the price-line; he has to collect wealth tax and yet promote savings; he has to provide for the decentralisation of industry and yet he has to promote high-skilled, more scientific and modern steel plants.

In this budget, the Finance Minister has imposed a tax of Rs. 61 crores and the respected Acharyaji, who spoke yesterday, questioned why the Finance Minister raised only Rs. 61 crores because, according to him, he must have raised at least one-fifth of Rs. 1,100 crores, which is the target for the Third Five Year Plan. Sir, I think, Acharyaji did not make a small arithmetical calculation, because this tax of Rs. 61 crores is per year, and during the five year period it is bound to yield more than Rs. 300 crores, which would be not only one-fifth but a little more than one-fourth of the total target under the Plan.

Acharya Kripalani: I am willing to admit that I was wrong in my mathematics. But that makes the budget even more vicious than I had expected it to be.

Shri Morarji Desai: That is no explanation.

Shri Morarka: Sir, I propose to divide my speech into two parts. During the first part, I propose to give, to the best of my ability, answers to some of the points which have been raised here, and according to me, on inadequate appreciation of certain proposals and, in the second part, I myself want to make some criticism of certain things which I feel are weakness in the Government administration.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Unmindful of the difficulties of the Finance Minister?

Shri Morarka: The first criticism is about the direct and indirect taxes. The Finance Minister is charged with having raised more indirect taxes and less of direct taxes. It is quite true that in every budget the quantum of indirect taxes is more than the quantum of direct taxes and this pattern, say whatever you like, is likely to continue for times to come. This is not a peculiar thing to this country; this is a common feature all over the world. But there is one point which I want to bring to the notice of this House, which, it seems, everybody has ignored. If you kindly see the collection of direct taxes, you would find that as compared to the budget provisions for the current year, we propose to collect in the year 1960-61 exactly Rs. 27.5 crores more, both by way of income-tax as well as corporation taxes. And the Finance Minister, in explaining this increase, in the budget speech, said:

"The taxes on income, including the corporation taxes are expected to increase by Rs. 25 crores due mainly to the completion of a larger number of assessments pertaining to earlier years and better realisations than originally anticipated."

I would have thought that this statement implies that there has been a windfall collection this year alone and that for the next year this windfall would not occur, because this year they have cleared the arrears. But if you see the budget provisions for the next year, you will find, not only this amount, not only these Rs. 25 crores, has been taken as recurring, but even more has been added, that is, Rs. 1 crore by way of corporation taxes and Rs. 2 crores more by way of income-tax. But if you take all these into consideration, you will find that in one year alone the amount of direct taxation added is about Rs. 30 crores and, if you take for five years, it comes to Rs. 150 crores.

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16 hrs.

The House may ask as to how without raising the rate of income-tax or corporation tax or without any budget provision this increase will occur. Last year the hon. Finance Minister, if I may say so, under the plea of simplifying the company structure of taxation revised certain corporation taxes and income-taxes on companies. According to me that has yielded the hon. Finance Minister this increase of about Rs. 30 crores per year. I am sure that if the hon. Finance Minister had told the House that he was going to raise Rs. 30 crores more by way of direct taxes under his new proposals, the House would have been happy and the criticism against the hon. Finance Minister would have been much less. But the hon. Finance Minister believes in performing bloodless operations. Therefore he did not give out this fact, and the criticism about direct and indirect taxes was levelled again.

The second point about these direct and indirect taxes is that even in these indirect taxes in the peculiar stage of our economy there cannot be a water-tight division. As it is the industrialists, the middlemen or the entrepreneurs are charging the consumer the fullest price. If an additional excise duty is levied, it is not necessary that the entire burden of the excise duty is passed on to the consumer. In the case of some articles, it is passed on, in the case of others only partially it is passed on and in the case of some other categories no burden is passed on to the consumer due to consumer resistance. This position obtains particularly in the case of paper, textiles, rayon and things like that.

Now take for example the import duty on machinery. How is the import duty on machinery an indirect tax? It will have to be paid by every person who imports machinery directly and he will have to bear the burden.

Shri Rajendra Singh: He may recover it through eventual profits that he will have from those machines.

Shri Morarka: Even income-tax is paid on profits. Let my hon. friend have some patience. Let him wait and he will understand better.

Similarly, excise duty on refrigerators, import duty on cars and on air-conditioners are taxes which, though called indirect, are in a sense direct taxes on consumers. Therefore I feel that while there is some justification for the argument that the tax on the poor is always increasing, to some extent direct and indirect taxes are not so watertight in this country as they obtain elsewhere.

Apart from this I would like to bring one fact to the notice of the House. So many hon. Members who have spoken here criticised the hon. Finance Minister on the question of direct and indirect taxes, including Acharya Kripalani and others, but not a single one of them has ventured to suggest as to what should be done, where direct taxes should be increased and what should be the levy. Without venturing any constructive suggestion, they have only talked from a negative aspect of criticising the hon. Finance Minister for not levying direct taxes.

Hon. Member, Shri Asoka Mehta, no doubt, spoke about tax shelters. I quite agree that some of these tax shelters can be done away with in due course, particularly the concession given in the tax on dividends received by one corporation from another as also some exemptions given for the investment made in certain corporations. Those things can be done away with.

In a study made by the National Council of Applied Economic Research it has been pointed out that after a certain stage, that is, after an income of Rs. 70,000, if a person makes an additional income, his net saving goes down rather than increase. I would

read only one passage from that. At page 40 it says

"But even at a much lower level of income, i.e. Rs. 70,000 with the corresponding level of wealth of Rs. 11.67 lakhs, any addition to wealth in the form of earning assets will increase tax liability by more than the income from those assets. For at this level, any addition to unearned income will attract income-tax at 84 per cent. To illustrate, if the individual saves Rs. 1,000 and gets an additional income of Rs. 60, he will be called upon to pay additional tax of Rs. 60.4—Rs. 50.4 of income-tax at 84 per cent and Rs. 10 of wealth-tax at 1 per cent."

So, if a person saves Rs. 1,000 over Rs. 70,000, his net saving will be less than what he has earned. Therefore, I think that while as a criticism this is all right, unless and until hon. Members point out something definite as to where there is scope for levying additional direct taxes, this is . . .

Shri Achar (Mangalore): Some hon. Members suggested 'raise the rate'.

Shri Morarka: The hon. Member says, "Raise the rate of tax". There are two things, personal tax and corporation tax. I do not think there is any scope at all so far as personal taxes are concerned. So far as corporation tax is concerned, it is quite true that under the revised scheme you have got a substantial amount more and the shareholders have suffered. But I do admit that in course of time you may have to introduce a slab system in the structure of company tax, not many slabs but only one slab. That means that a company making profit up to a certain limit would be charged 45 per cent, as it is charged today, and any company making profit above that may be charged 55 or 60 percent or whatever that may be. When you devise such a policy, you will of course have to keep in mind the paid-up capital, the number of shareholders, the reserve etc. But though it is a difficult

thing, I do not think that it is impossible to find out some formula by which the extra profits generated by the development plans can be mopped up by some means or the other.

I want to say a few words about foreign aid. Hon. Members who criticise foreign aid seem to give an impression that it is as if these foreign loans are hanging on the trees and are waiting only for us to go there and pluck them. I am reminded of a famous saying, namely, that the strength of a man is known by the number of enemies he has and the credit of a country is known by the debts it has.

Shri D. C. Sharma: God save that man and that country.

Shri Morarka: From a latest publication we find that we have been given loans of about Rs. 2,100 crores up to the end of 1960 and another Rs. 636 crores by way of grants, making a total of Rs. 2,700 crores and odd. According to me this is a big amount and it certainly requires some merits in a government to get this help from other countries. While I say this, I do make one criticism, and a very valid one. We have framed our Third Five-Year Plan and have assessed the needs of the Plan at Rs. 2,600 crores of foreign exchange. Out of this Rs. 2,600 crores, Rs. 500 crores would be required for repayment of loans and Rs. 2,100 crores for Plan needs. You would be surprised to know that we do not propose to earn a single pie of this out of our foreign trade though the need for foreign trade and for promoting exports has been emphasised again and again right from the year 1956. I am sorry to say that the Export Promotion Department has done every little and it has left much to be desired so far as our actual exports are concerned.

On the 30th November, 1956, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari justified his mid-term tax proposals mainly on the ground of a decline in the reserve of our foreign exchange from Rs. 746

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crores to Rs. 543 crores. That means our foreign reserves had fallen by Rs. 200 crores and that was the alarmist view taken by him. He brought in his mid-term budget and this is what he said:

".....it is necessary at the same time to make the utmost effort to conserve and develop our foreign exchange reserves. One plank in this programme has to be export promotion."

The hon. Finance Minister in para 58 of the *Economic Survey* says this talking about exports:

"This need, to put it briefly, is paramount; promotion of export has to be viewed as a central plank in public policy."

It was "one plank" in the 1956 budget, and in the 1961 budget it became "a central plank". But I am sorry that till now so far as export promotion is concerned very little has been done. Without going into the details, it may suffice to point out here. . .

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): May I inform the hon. Member that in five years, up to March 1961, we have exported more than what we had decided in 1956 to export. We have over-reached our target, in value.

Shri Morarka: I am sorry to say that the hon. the Deputy Minister is so unaware of our needs and targets. But I may tell you, Sir, only this, that our exports today are less than our exports in 1950-51 which was almost a normal year.

Even today we find our exports of tea have fallen by Rs. 8 crores, and the export of vegetable oil has fallen down from Rs. 40 crores in 1955-56 to only Rs. 9 crores in the year 1958-59, though it recovered slightly, that is to Rs. 18 crores in 1959-60. Still there is a substantial fall.

Coming to the prices, much has been said about the rise in prices. I admit that there has been a rise in prices, and I also admit that this rise in prices has caused a lot of hardship among many sections of the community. But this rise is unavoidable. Because, our desire to cram into a few years the achievements that were spread over more than half a century in western countries is bound to create stresses and strains in our economy. The other day the Leader of the Communist Party, Shri Dange, said that in other countries even during the development period the rise in prices did not take place. Though he was right, but even granting it, the development in those countries was spread over a country, half a century and so on. Here we want to achieve those things in the course of five years or ten years.

But, according to me, the main reasons for this rise in prices are three. In the first place, there is an excessive spending of money by the Government. In the year 1951-52 the total spending by all the Governments, that is the Centre and the State Governments, was Rs. 998 crores. In 1960-61 this amount has gone up to Rs. 2,587 crores. This is only on Government account. Add to this the spending on private account. Naturally, when so much money is injected into the system the prices are bound to rise.

The second reason why prices have risen, according to me, is the imposition of these excise duties. In the year 1950-51 our revenue from excise duties was only Rs. 67 crores. Now, in the budget year, we are providing for Rs. 435 crores, that is Rs. 367.5 crores more. If this burden does not fall on the commodities, where does it fall? How can you prevent the price rise when you want to raise so much by way of this tax?

The third main reason for the price rise is the increased of population. Our planners had estimated that the

population would rise by about one and a half per cent per year. Actually, it seems it has risen by 2 per cent.

Acharya Kripalani: Who says half a per cent?

Shri Morarka: 1½ per cent. Over a period of ten years they had estimated that it would be 12½ per cent. So it comes to an average of 1½ per cent.

Acharya Kripalani: Who had calculated?

Shri Morarka: The planners.

Acharya Kripalani: Oh, they must be blind.

Shri Morarka: But actually, it seems, it has come to 2 per cent.

Last but not least, the rise has also been caused by the introduction of the metric system of weights and the decimal system of currency. Everybody who was in the retail trade always rounded it off to the next higher figure. So prices have gone up.

Having said this I want to make a few points of criticism.

Acharya Kripalani: You too!

Shri Satish Chandra: It has not increased by a single naya Paisa from rounding off.

Shri Morarji Desai: The traders have done it; that is what he means.

Shri Morarka: I am sorry that the hon. Deputy Minister is so well informed! Even the Postal Department and the Telephones Department have done it. Where it was two annas they are now charging 15 naye Paise.

Shri Satish Chandra: Postal Department is not a commodity, nor has any excise duty been levied on it!

Shri Morarka: When Government has given the lead, the others like shop-keepers, vegetable sellers, etc. have all done likewise.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Morarka: I am now coming to the most important point. Please give me few more minutes, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The pressure is so much that I will have to request every Member to finish in ten minutes. There are so many Members who want to speak. The hon. Member may have a few more minutes, but he should try to finish now.

Shri Morarka: From the Economic Survey we find that during the year 1951-52 the non-development expenditure per year of all the Governments was Rs. 518 crores. In 1955-56, that is by the end of the First Plan period, it went up to Rs. 586 crores. That means, it rose by about Rs. 68 crores per year during the First Plan period.

During the Second Plan period it rose from Rs. 586 crores to Rs. 884 crores, that is, almost by Rs. 300 crores per year.

I think the Finance Minister would like to make enquiries as to why during the First Plan period the rise in non-development expenditure per year was only Rs. 68 crores whereas in the Second Plan period it has gone to Rs. 300 crores per year. This is my first criticism against this planning.

The second point I want to make is that now that the Second Plan is about to end in the next few days, we find that while we have spent the total amount allotted, the physical targets and the main objectives have not been fully achieved. Take, for instance, national income. It was assumed in the Second Plan that it would rise by 25 per cent. Now we find that during the first four years it has risen by 12.2 per cent and in this year it is expected to rise by another 6 per cent. Even assuming that this expectation comes true, we would have achieved only 70 or 75 per cent of our target.

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Similarly, take the question of irrigation. Our target at the end of the First Plan was 60 million acres. And now, having spent the entire amount allotted for the Second Plan period also, we find that our achievement would be 60.5 million acres. That is, we would have achieved the target of the First Plan after spending the amount even of the Second Plan.

Acharya Kripalani: That is scientific planning!

Shri Morarka: Similarly, about electricity actually generated we find, as against an additional target of 2.4 million kilowatts, our achievement would be only 1.3 million kilo watts during the Second Plan period.

I refer very often on the floor of the House to what I call unwise expenditure. I shall give an example. We have here an institution called the Indian Statistical Institute. We gave this institution recognition of national importance last year. At that time, and even before that, criticism has been made that this institution, to which we give about a crore of rupees every year, does not publish its data in time. You would be surprised to know that the latest report available in the Library is relating to the data for the years 1951-52 and 1952-53. In the year 1961 we are getting the data relating to the year 1951-52! May I ask, what shall we do with this data? It might be of historical importance but of no practical utility for the purposes of the Plan. I submit that over this institution, which has now been recognised as an institution of national importance and to which we give one crore of rupees—an amount with which we can run a full-fledged university—some strict supervision must be exercised.

Shri D. C. Sharma: One crore of rupees is a gross exaggeration.

Acharya Kripalani: What do you mean? It is one crore.

Shri Morarka: There is no time for me. Otherwise I would have given my hon. friend the actual figure. It is no gross exaggeration. The annual report and accounts of this institution, the House was assured, would be placed on the Table of the House. Till now, these have not been laid. We have one most interesting example of the performance of this institution. About a certain year, this institution has estimated that food production in the country is about 96.5 million tons. The Government estimates for the same year are about 73 or 75 million tons. I was told that the Director of this institute was asked as to what happened to the surplus and he said that our consumption has also increased. The Government statistics show a production of 73 or 75 million tons. This institution shows a production of 96.5 million tons.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is why there was need for this institution.

Shri Morarka: If that is so, I have only to make one request. Our target in the Third Plan is 100 million tons. If the figures of this institution are correct, let them revise the target. Otherwise, the future generations of the population would serve at this rate.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must conclude now.

Shri Morarka: I would like to say a word or two about the Defence Ministry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why should he say anything against any individual? He should speak of the policies or activities of that Ministry.

Shri Morarka: I am only speaking about the policies. I won't narrate examples of wasteful expenditure which I did on the last occasion. The several examples that I gave have been confirmed by the Public Accounts Committee. So, I need not repeat them again. There is one thing. The Public Accounts Committee recommended that certain matters should be

investigated impartially by a committee. Accordingly, a committee was appointed consisting of one Member, Shri Vishnu Sahay, Cabinet Secretary. That report has not come till today. Similarly, there is another committee appointed under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Law Minister Shri Hajar-navis. That report also has not come. Then, there was a third committee which was to investigate about the destruction of our wireless station at Gurgaon. That committee has made a report. But it has not been told to this House as to who has been responsible, what was the extent of loss and what action has been taken against the persons responsible. My point is only this. If a committee of this House makes a recommendation for an impartial investigation, the committee which is appointed to investigate must be an impartial committee, must be a committee which would enthrone confidence and inspire faith. It must not be a committee merely of government servants or even Deputy Ministers.

In conclusion, I will give one instance about this year. Rum is supplied to the Defence forces. This rum is purchased from....

Shri A. M. Tariq (Jammu and Kashmir): Is it a bomb?

Shri Morarka: Rum. This is purchased through two agencies. One agency is our Food and Agriculture Ministry. This Ministry supplies it to the Air Force and it is distributed free to the personnel there. Second, it is purchased by the Army canteens and it is sold to the personnel through the canteens. Would you be surprised that in the same year, during the same period, in the same packages, the Food and Agriculture Ministry has supplied rum at about Rs. 3-5-0 or Rs. 3-8-0 per gallon and the Defence Ministry canteens have purchased it at about Rs. 12 or Rs. 13 per gallon?

Acharya Kripalani: Nothing surprising.

Shri Morarka: It may have been from the same party, as far as I know. One may argue that the public exchequer has not suffered. It may be so. Yet, why should corrupt officials be allowed to profit at the cost of our defence personnel? Surely, this is a matter serious enough for them to enquire.

Since you have given me so much time, I do not want to strain your indulgence any more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He will seek another opportunity. He should conclude now.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, as you will recall, this Budget was first discussed in the Rajya Sabha, which to my mind, is a violence to parliamentary democracy as we understand it. Several Members have reminded us of this and if this is not taken proper care of in the next budget, I am sure, it would amount to doing violence to parliamentary democracy in this country.

The Finance Minister has said that taxation is an instrument of economic policy. It is an incomplete statement. In fact, the entire budget, the revenue receipts and revenue expenditure, the credit policy and operation—all these things which are included in the budget are an instrument of economic policy. Not only that. That is an instrument for the realisation of the social objectives also.

As the Budget is, it is quite true that it has not been framed or designed with the purpose of realising the social objectives which we have laid down. The phenomenal rise in the size of the big businesses as has been pointed out by Shri Asoka Mehta and Acharya Kripalani in the course of their speeches, confirms the view that the Government policy as it emanates from the Budget is, in fact, running against the social objectives of our country. The pernicious effect of this phenomenal rise in big

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business, as you say, inter-corporations, will have a very serious bearing on the social objective which is so dear to us. Mr. R. K. Hazari, in the course of his enquiry about big business says:

"Inter-corporate investment is, therefore, capable of abuse, and the law has to step in to prevent abuses which may be detrimental to the interests of shareholders and even more to the economic development of the country."

I would like to emphasise the last sentence, even more to the economic development of our country. While production is going up and while there are some economic activities increasing to our advantage, the fruits are being shared by a particular section of the people, which will be ultimately not only detrimental to the social objective of this country, but also against the broad interests of the people of this country. Therefore, it is high time that the Government realises that when the Budget is being framed, it should be framed to realise the social objective which we have set down. Otherwise, if we keep to the traditional form of the budget, it would not lie in the mouth of the Finance Minister to say that taxation is an instrument of economic policy. Taxation would be nothing more than doing something against the people. The Finance Minister has given a call to the people of the country that they must girdle up their loins and be ready for a period of self-denial with sweat and toil. Of course, no country can be built up unless the people unite to make sacrifices; there cannot be any running away from a decade or a period of sweat and toil. But, in order to ask the people to prepare themselves for that toil, one has to create a climate of confidence, confidence in the hearts and minds of the people that this sacrifice and toil would be ultimately to the advantage of the people who inhabit this country.

Now, what is the situation today? Mr. D. R. Gadgil—he is not a socialist—who had been associated in the formulation of the Third Plan, says in the introduction to his book which he has recently published, namely *Planning and Economic Policy in India*:

"The willing acceptance of hardships and self-reliance can come about only if there is a feeling of common purpose, common interest and common sharing. Such a feeling appears totally absent in the country today. Most of our developments are against the possibility of creation of such a feeling."

This is what is said by a man who has been associated in the inofrmation of the Plan, who is an economist and who does not have any bias or prejudice, socialist or capitalist or any political prejudice. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is anything in the budget which will suggest that the outward indications are against the conditions which are so far prevalent in the country. So, how is the country going to believe that the fruits of the Third Five Year Plan would go down to each village and each house?

As I see it, this Budget is not going to inspire the people. The people, because of their habit and because of their own difficulties and interests might do what you want them to do, but there would not be their willing co-operation; there would not be any inspired activity which we must have if we want to pull the country out of the morass of poverty and the morass of retarded development.

The hon. Finance Minister, while speaking in the other House, said, that Government had resorted to over-estimation of expenditure and under-estimation of the revenue receipts, because of the caution and care which this Government want to display while framing the budget. Acharya Kripalani has pointed out in detail how year after year, during the

last ten years, Government have done the same thing. The Finance Minister says that this has happened because of care and caution. If that is so, how is it, as Acharya Kripalani himself has pointed out, that in the case of the Bhakra-Nangal project, the estimate has risen by more than a hundred per cent? If care and diligence and caution are being shown in framing the budget and in estimating the expenditure and the revenue, why is it that the same virtues are not being displayed, and why is it that the same acumen and diligence are not being displayed while estimating the outlay on such big projects?

This shows that Government and their machinery are inefficient. They are just moving according to the process of trial and error. They do not have that scientific approach of having a look at things and then making a proper assessment and then giving a correct picture to this House. Somehow or other, by piling up an excuse here or an excuse there, they want to cover up their inefficiency. I do not think I shall have time enough to point out how year by year Government have erred, and erred on both sides, on the side of revenue receipts as well as on the side of expenditure.

My leader Shri Asoka Mehta has very pertinently pointed out that in the present circumstances, there must be a schedule of production, and there must be conscription of savings, and at the same time a restraint on consumption. So far we have gone, but how can this forced saving be achieved? How can the schedules of production be organised? That is for Government to answer. Yet, there is nothing in the Budget or in the papers circulated by Government which can make it clear to us that Government will take due care to see that the productions are properly scheduled. To that extent, I find that Government have definitely not given the attention which they should give to these matters.

My hon. friend Shri B. R. Bhagat has tried to plead with the House that in the matter of non-Plan expenditure, there has not been any extravagance. I would like to draw your attention to the conclusion which the estimates Committee have come to in this connection. In the 92nd report of the Estimates Committee, the relevant wording of the conclusion is as under:

"The Committee consider that in view of the phenomenal rise in the non-Plan expenditure, in spite of the reasonable size envisaged by the Planning Commission in that direction, it would be most desirable for the Planning Commission to have a special study made of the disproportionate rise and make suitable to see that such expenditure is kept under control, and does not expand in the Third Plan as it has done during the Second Plan period."

So, this is the warning given by the Estimates Committee. And yet, my hon. friend the Deputy Minister would not admit it. So, it is plain that the Finance Minister and his colleagues are trying to defend the indefensible. What they should have admitted forthright they are trying not to admit in the House. This is not the way in which we can create a climate of confidence. People feel that Government do not tell the truth, and that they are hesitant, and because of certain reasons, they do not tell the truth to the country or to the Members of Parliament. There should be frank and forthright admission.

You know, Sir, that for the railways, a separate budget is presented to this House. The public sector or the State sector is expanding. As has been pointed out already by several Members, what is happening in the public sector—I mean the big public projects—is that we do not know the receipts, the expenditure and all those factors which are relevant from the economic view-

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point; we are completely in the dark in regard to these things. When Government say that after an investment of over Rs. 700 crores, we are getting a return of 1½ per cent, is it not reasonable for this House to suspect that things are not so well as they ought to be? But the hon. Deputy Minister will come out and say, 'No, no, because of this reason and that reason, it is so'. Who is at fault? He is at fault because he does not give a complete picture to this House which he ought to. My pleading is that next time when they come to this House with their Budget, they must give a separate budget of all these big public enterprises so that the House can be in a position to know what actually is the state of affairs and the House can also offer informed criticism. But this is not the way to do things, to keep things hidden from the sight of this House and then coming and saying, 'No, no, because of this reason and that reason, it has happened'.

Therefore, my suggestion to the Government is that next time they come, they must come with a separate budget and an account of these public enterprises.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Are you sure that they will come next time?

Shri Rajendra Singh: I do not know if they will come. But whoever comes should do it. If you come, you should do the same thing.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: All right.

Shri Rajendra Singh: There is a controversy going on that in the static economic equilibrium of a society, full employment can be possible but that would be at a very high technical level; but if a dynamic equilibrium has to be injected in our economic situation, the size of the employment cannot be so much as we would like to have. So naturally we have to suffer from certain surplus hands and we cannot help it. So far as this position is concerned, it is

really something which needs more attention than we have given so far. Both viewpoints have to be respected. My leader, Shri Asoka Mehta, has said that in this country, especially in the under-developed countries of South East Asia, the rarest commodity is time and within a limited time we have to accelerate the pace of our economic development to an extent where we can bring about a sense of satisfaction to the people who have suffered so long. If that is the situation, the employment aspect should not be overlooked.

What has been done by the Government in this respect? As their Report itself says, in spite of the targeted money which had to be spent in the Second Five Year Plan, we could not provide the number of employment opportunities which we had estimated to create during the Plan. My humble suggestion in this regard would be that on the one side, we must have the production of capital goods, whatever be the price. Unless we have heavy industries, the economic independence of this country cannot be achieved. That is true. At the same time, I can never understand why large-scale consumer industries are being allowed to expand or even created in this country. Small industries, small units of mechanised industry should be opened up. They would help to produce consumer goods and at the same time be helpful to the heavy industries. That can be possible. It would be in the larger interest of the country to do that. It would create far more employment opportunities than what is being done by organised industry by creation of larger capacity of large consumer industries. Therefore my suggestion is that from now on steps must be taken to see..

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must conclude now.

Shri Rajendra Singh: I have taken only ten minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it? I must congratulate him on his being so much absorbed in his speech he does not know how time is running out.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Time is the rarest commodity.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he is given 20 minutes, would he be satisfied?

Shri Rajendra Singh: That is what you had been kind enough to allow to Shri Morarka.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then he has only one minute more.

Shri Rajendra Singh: There should not be discrimination in my case.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has to have it from his own Party. Therefore, he should not compare his time with that given to others.

Shri Rajendra Singh: I am the second Member speaking from my Party.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Therefore, I have given so much time.

Shri Rajendra Singh: My hon. friend, Shri M. R. Masani, said that the PSP is a pressure group and is something like a satellite of the Congress. Shri Masani is supposed to represent in this country—and he claims to do so—the captains of industry and commerce. But I have gone through the comments of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry on the Budget. They have endorsed the budget proposals of the Government. So it is evident that Shri Masani does not represent the people who are in the free enterprise or who are the advocates of free enterprise. In fact, he represents a certain big business or small business—I do not know which—of free enterprise. If he is a satellite of a big business house, I think compared to that, myself and my Party are in better company.

Shri D. C. Sharma: A good point!

Shri Rajendra Singh: Not in your company. I am in the company of your leader.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does the hon. Member mean to say that if he is in the company of Shri D. C. Sharma, he is not in good company?

Shri Goray (Poona): That is the best company one can have.

Shri D. C. Sharma: He dare not be in my company.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Shri A. P. Jain has told this House that there are certain windfalls in the income and profit of certain industries. The Government, either by their taxation proposals or by any other legal devices, do not care to take it out from them. This contention is very very correct. My leader, Shri Asoka Mehta, has also said that we have allowed to remain in the country—may be deliberately, may not be deliberately; I do not impute any motive—so many pockets, so many shelters and so many hide-outs in which businessmen hide their profits and do not give to Government. What is due to them by way of tax. That is why there has been such a phenomenal rise in the income and profits of these big business houses. I know of one house which had hardly a total of Rs. 32 crores assets at the time of independence; but now it has a total of over Rs 100 crores assets. What a genius that house is that within 14 years there has been such a stupendous increase, from Rs. 32 crores to Rs. 100 crores. Naturally, if all the taxes had been paid to Government, there could not have been such a rise in the assets of this company. So, it is beyond all doubt that even the present taxes are not collected adequately. So, my only submission is that if the present taxes had been collected honestly and adequately, there could not have been any reason for bringing in the tax proposals which the Finance Minister has brought. Therefore, my suggestion to the Finance Minister is this, that before he goes to the people with fresh tax proposals, he must first make himself efficient, make his staff honest and make them collect all

[Shri Rajendra Singh]

the taxes which are due from the business houses and other people.

Shri Bhagavati (Darrang): Sir, this year's Budget has added importance and significance as we are on the threshold of a new Five Year Plan. When we look at the expansion of the Plan, financially or otherwise, from the First to the Third, the Finance Minister's claim that new dynamism has been created in the economy seems to be fully justified. There is no doubt that we have made advancement in all directions. There has been increase in production and national income. But it is also evident that the resources have fallen short of the demand for further development. So, the Finance Minister has to call upon the nation for austerity and further sacrifice.

This may be inevitable in the developing stage of an underdeveloped country, but the question is whether adequate resources have been created by industry in the public or private sector, and whether the resources thus created have been re-invested for further production. As a matter of fact, that is the only way of putting the economy on a sound basis. Otherwise, if the self-generating process does not set in, we shall have to go on taxing the people for new investment, which cannot be a sound policy.

According to Prof. Galbraith, a country which accepted socialism as a means of ensuring rapid economic development must organise the public sector to own and run basic industries and commercial enterprises so as to create the maximum possible surpluses which would be used to finance their expansion on new production enterprises. Investment in the public sector has been rightly stepped up from Rs. 570 crores in 1956-57 to Rs. 800 crores in 1960-61. It is not enough that this money brings as much for investment as was usually to be done in the private sector. If it is so, it will be only post office socialism as has been said by Prof. Galbraith.

Shri Devatia, Director of the National Council of Applied Economic Research, has written in an article that in the last ten years, the steel industry, in which there are three public sector plants and in which about Rs. 500 crores have been invested, will be producing some 2.6 million tons of steel, against a plan target of 4.3 million tons. The power capacity of the country may also reach a level of only 5.8 million k.w. against a ten year target of 6.4 million k.w. Major and medium irrigation projects account for the single most important investment made in the public sector. Here again, the targets set for providing irrigation to the farmers and also for making full use of the water that is already available are not being achieved.

While I say all this, I want to make it clear that I do not support those who criticise the public sector only to prove that it is no good and that private enterprises should be encouraged. I only wish to say that the public enterprises should be run in the most efficient manner, because the future of socialism and the socialist economy in this country depend on the success of the public sector. We should now see how public investments are expanded so that they may yield the maximum, and that again for new investments, so that further taxation may be avoided as far as practicable. This principle should apply in the case of the private sector also. The money earned by private industrialists should be ploughed back for further industrialisation. Government should adopt a policy and also take measures to ensure it. Nationalisation of banks and utilisation of hoarded gold may be some of these measures.

Of the Rs. 63 crores of additional taxation proposed in this year's Budget, about Rs. 3 crores will come from direct taxes and the rest will come from indirect taxes. This ratio appears to be out of all proportion. The net has been cast widely

to rope in as many people as possible. In that way the burden is sought to be distributed evenly. But then, the important question that arises in this connection is whether the increased income has been evenly distributed.

I fully support the view that in an underdeveloped country, socialism has to solve the problems of production and for that, the problem of finding out money for investment. But this should not mean that the problem of distribution is to be in any way neglected. Now, nobody seems to be in a position to say precisely how the increased income has been distributed. There is no indication of that in the *Economic Survey*. I think it is very important to assure the public about equitable distribution. This is an inseparable condition of socialism, on the basis of which we are pledged to build up our economy and the social order in the country.

It is doubtful whether small increases in the tax on a large number of items are economic, as the revenue ultimately gained does not justify the collection charges. Then again, market prices rise more than the rate of tax. The consumers have not only to pay the tax, but have also to pay something in the shape of increased prices. The Government has conceded this in its press note where it has been said that at least in the short run, there has been profiteering at the expense of the common man.

Taxes on some items such as kerosene and betel nuts do not seem to be justifiable. I do not know why it is necessary to slow down the rate of increase in the use of superior kerosene as has been said by the Finance Minister. So, I would join the hon. Members who have pleaded for the withdrawal of these tax proposals.

Increase of excise duty on loose tea, I am afraid, may affect the un-economic units of the tea industry. Reduction of export duty may create

favourable conditions for export, and thus benefit the country and that section of the industry which mainly exports tea, but such tea gardens which produce common tea and have to depend on internal sale or consumption will be handicapped by the increase in excise duty. In 1959 it was estimated that 243.6 million lbs. of tea were retained for home consumption, and this figure has gone up to 274.6 million lbs. in 1960. The total world export of tea has also increased from 1,039 million lbs. to very nearly 1,200 million lbs. in 1960, but India has not gained by this increase. So, steps to increase tea export are welcome, but let us not create one problem by solving another. In view of the increase in competition from other countries, it is not safe to depend entirely on external markets, though it is essential to speed up export for earning foreign exchange.

17 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE in the Chair]

Sir, for some years past we have seen a lot of inflation and a lot of government spending. This leads to the impression that the two have an unavoidable connection. If this is so, the reasons are to be found out and remedied. The constant rise in the price index is the most disturbing factor in the life of an average man. Whenever I travel in trains or buses, or in the countryside and talk with the common people, I find that they invariably express a feeling of grievance as to the rise in the cost of living. I know that sometimes some of them are victims of political and interested propaganda which always seeks to minimise our achievements or advancement. But, whatever it may be, it is wrong to ignore the widespread feeling in this regard. We cannot remove this feeling merely by statistical arguments. We have to remove the real cause for the dissatisfaction.

Sir, people will not mind being taxed if they are protected against insecurities borne out of uncertainty

[Shri Bhagavati]

about employment, provision for ill-health, children's education and old age. The agriculturists want to be protected from the uncertainties about cultivation due to flood, drought, cattle mortality, pest menace, hailstorm etc. With a view to giving them protection against all these insecurities, I submit that a National Insurance Scheme should be undertaken without further delay. An Agricultural Insurance Scheme should also be undertaken to give protection against flood, drought, etc. I hope I will not be told that this is an impracticable proposition.

We have not yet found that kind of equilibrium, political, economic or social which gives men that sense of ease and security out of which they gain confidence in themselves and faith in the goodwill of their neighbours. In the interest of international peace and national integration this equilibrium is to be established. Removal of all disparities is a prerequisite for this. So, it is in the fitness of things that our Plan has made it a matter of principle to remove disparities. But, I do not know if this principle has been scrupulously observed in removing regional or other disparities or inequalities.

Compared to other States, Assam still lags behind. The State's national income has not kept pace with the national income of India. In terms of 1948-49 prices, India's national income has been estimated to be Rs. 12,471 crores in 1960-61 as against Rs. 11,690 crores in 1958-59. The *per capita* income has also risen during this year to about Rs. 306 from Rs. 294 in 1958-59, representing a rise of more than 10 per cent in 2 years. But the *per capita* income in Assam was Rs. 272 in 1958-59; and it has declined to Rs. 270 in 1959-60. This proves that Assam has not received due share in development works. Though Assam is potentially rich, she is yet very backward in the field of industry. Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, the Finance Minister of Assam has said in his Budget speech that apart from tea and oil, the industries

now existing in Assam are not worth the name. In the First and Second Plans, Assam did not get any Central Sector project. These plans had to deal mainly with the deficiencies in social services. Assam had to spend 44 per cent of the total expenditure on social service against the all-India average of 18.7 per cent.

Assam's *per capita* or national income is far behind the All-India average. But the cost of living or the cost of construction is the highest there. Compared to 1955, the cost of living of the general working classes in this State was 17 to 21 per cent higher during the last 5 years. In comparison with 1955, the cost of living at Gauhati and Tinsukia in 1960 was 18 per cent higher; at Silchar it was 25 per cent higher.

Assam's Budget this year has shown a large overall deficit. The Finance Minister of Assam has said that it is beyond the present resources of the State to cover the large and growing deficit outside revenue account. He has stated in his Budget speech.

"Our grievances, particularly, relate to the total denial of any share from the excise duty on crude oil and from the export duty from tea; the inadequate share from excise duty on tea; Central Government's apathy to increase royalty on crude oil; the inequitable imposition of West Bengal Entry Tax on Assam tea, not consumed in that State but merely auctioned in Calcutta for the purpose of export; the deprivation of full share of income-tax collection from profits of the Tea companies, registered outside our State, though earning profits from tea produced in Assam; absence of proper assessment of our needs; the scant consideration given to the high cost of living and high expenditure on construction work due to bad communications etc."

I think all these grievances are genuine.

Now, the Assam Government has submitted a memorandum to the Third Finance Commission for a larger share of the revenues and increased financial assistance. I have no doubt that the Finance Commission and the Government of India would give very earnest consideration to the needs of Assam. The difficulties of Assam can be overcome only through liberal grants-in-aid and larger allocation of the proceeds of the Central taxes. I believe, Assam has a rightful claim for all this. Assam's Finance Minister has justification when he says that to drain a State of its resources, to deny it even a share out of its revenue and to withhold adequate aid for serving its needs and for exploiting natural resources within its areas is not the path of real democratic Plan.

I request the Finance Minister to give special consideration to the case of Assam.

Lastly, I am sorry that the day before yesterday, hon. Member, Shri Guha thought it necessary to refer to the Assam disturbances in relation to the national integration question. He said that the Government of Assam did not accept the advice of our late lamented leader, Pandit Pant. But this is not correct. In reply to some such criticism, Pantji himself said that what was embodied in the Assam Language Bill was nearest to the formula he recommended.

Acharya Vinoba Bhave in his present visit to Assam, during his *Pada Yatra*, has met many people in his prayer meetings. There, in one of his speeches he has advised the people to follow a policy of 'Forgive and Forget'.

An Hon. Member: Do not beat him.

Shri Bhagwati: I hope everybody will accept the advice of the Saint on the March and build up unity and

goodwill between all the people in the State and also in other parts of the country.

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप : श्रीमान् जी, जहां तक कि इस बजट का सम्बन्ध है, मैं यह कहूंगा कि बजट बहुत ही अच्छी तरह से बनाया गया है और विदेशी देशों की खूब नकल की गयी है, मगर इसमें हमारे देश की कुछ विशेषता नहीं है। मेरा यह कहना है कि जब हम गर्व करते हैं कि हमारा देश धार्मिक है, हमारा देश सदाचार के सिद्धान्त को मानने वाला है, तो यह इस तरह की नकल करना कुछ शोभा नहीं देता।

मेरा यह कहना है, और कहना है मैंने एक आध दफा कि अंग्रेज ने जो हम को सबसे बुरी बात सिखाई है वह है गधे की पूजा। गधे की पूजा से यह मतलब है कि किसी को भी बड़ी कुरसी पर बिठा दिया और उसके सामने नाक रगड़ो। तो मेरा कहना है कि यह नहीं होना चाहिये। हमको कुछ विशेषता दिखानी चाहिये। मैं यह कहूंगा कि इस तरह से बजट बनाना चाहिये कि लोगों को सुभीता मिले। अब तो बजट को देखने के बाद ऐसा मालूम होता है कि हमारी सरकार सिर्फ यह समझती है कि जनता भेड़ है। उसकी ऊन भी उतार लो, फिर उसकी खाल भी उतार लो और फिर उसका मांस भी खा लो। तो ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए।

हम को यह दिखला देना चाहिये कि हम जनता के रक्षक और सेवक हैं। मेरा यह कहना है कि इस तरीके की समाज बनानी चाहिये जिसमें कि एक आदमी भी भूखा न रहे। मगर हम क्या देखते हैं? हमारी सरकार नकल करती है उन देशों की जिनमें प्रकार प्रकार के ऐब पड़ गये हैं। वहां यह जरूर है कि बड़े बड़े मकानात बन जाते हैं,

[राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप]

हम भी बड़े बड़े मकानात बनाना चाहते हैं मगर हम कहने को कह देते हैं कि हम समाजवादी हैं मगर हम नीचे नहीं देखते कि लोगों को कैसे कष्ट हैं। अब आज के ही अखबार में एक बात छपी है कि कुछ इस किस्म के कोढ़ी हैं जिनको कि अब भीख मांगने की इजाजत नहीं है और वह भूखे पड़े हैं। अखबार में आज उनकी तस्वीर भी निकली है लेकिन उसकी हम कोई पर्वाह नहीं कर रहे हैं। ऐसी हालत अपने यहां होते हुए भी हम विदेशों की नकल करते हैं और होड़ करते हैं कि हम भी उनकी तरह से अपने यहां आलीशान मकान बनायें।

जहां तक कर लगाने का सम्बन्ध है मेरा तो कहना है कि हम इस तरीके से हर एक चीज पर कर न बढ़ायें बल्कि हम जनता पर छोड़ें कि जनता अपना बजट आप बनाये। अंग्रेजों ने हमको इस लायक नहीं बनाया कि हम अपने पैरों पर खड़े होकर अपना काम करें। हम को बिल्कुल गुलाम बना दिया। हमको मानसिक दास बना दिया। हमें इस तरीके से सोचना चाहिये कि प्रत्येक ग्राम वाले अपने अपने ग्राम का प्रबन्ध स्वयं करें और प्रत्येक ग्राम को वह कुटुम्ब मान लें, बड़ों का आदर हो और बच्चों से प्यार हो। हट्टे कट्टे ग्राम का काम करें इस तरह का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये। मैं गांवों में जाता हूं, गांव वालों को कहता हूं कि अरे भाई गांव वालों आप वह करो जो एक दफे महात्मा गांधी ने सन् १९४२ में कहा था कि अंग्रेजों भारत छोड़ो। सन् १९४२ में गांधी जी ने "कुइंट इण्डिया" का स्लोगन दिया था और वह नारा बड़ा मशहूर नारा अपने समय का था। उसी तरह से मैं गांव वालों को कहता हूं कि वे गांव वाले सरकार को कहें कि वह मेहरबानी करके उनके गांवों को छोड़ दे। गांव वालों का नारा कुइंट बिलेज होना चाहिये। हम अपने गांवों में स्वयं आप इन्तजाम करेंगे, अपने

पटवारी रक्खेंगे, पटवारी हमारा होगा और चौकीदार भी हमारा होगा। हम यहां पर न्यायालय भी कायम करेंगे। हम ऐसे न्यायालयों में नहीं जाना चाहते जहां पर कि ३, ३, ४, ४ और ५, ५ वर्ष तक कोई फैसला ही नहीं होता। लोगों को कहता हूं कि सरकार से लड़ो मत। सरकार को कहें कि अगर आपको हमारे गांवों से १०० रुपया चाहिये तो हम आप को १०१ रुपया देंगे मगर हमारे गांवों में आप तशरीफ मत लाइये। ऐसा होने से आप देखेंगे कि आपका कितना नफा होगा। आपको बहुत सारे आदमी नहीं रखने पड़ेंगे कि यह कर जमा करें और वह कर जमा करें। आप जो हम से चाहेंगे हम खुशी खुशी दे देंगे। अगर इस तरीके से हम समाज का प्रबन्ध करें तो दरअसल में यह कुछ हमारी विशेषता होगी।

साथ ही मैं यह भी कहूंगा कि हमको बहुत जोर इस बात पर देना चाहिये कि हम आदमी को धार्मिक बनायें, आदमी को सदाचारी बनायें। आज हम बहुत जोर दे रहे हैं कि कानून बनायें, कानून एक एक करके लादते चले जा रहे हैं। यह चीज मैंने पहले भी एक मौके पर कही थी और आज फिर उसको दुहराना चाहता हूं कि यह जो आप इतने ढेर सारे कानून बनाते चले जा रहे हैं तो उनसे तो हमारे वकीलों के दिमाग खराब हो जायेंगे और यह सब उन बेचारों को याद कैसे रहेंगे। इसलिये ज्यादा अच्छा तो यह है कि आप अधिक कानून न बनायें। आप हम मित्रकर कोशिश करें कि हम अच्छे आदमी बने। यह कैसे होगा, उसके लिये इन्तजाम करना होगा। इसके लिए मैं कहता हूं कि हम सदाचार गुट बनायें। वह सदाचार गुट क्या हो। प्रत्येक मुहल्ले में और गांव में कुछ नौजवान हों वह देखें कि उनके इधर उधर कोई बुरी बात तो नहीं हो रही है और अगर हो रही हो तो वह उसे रोकें। अगर बुराई उस पर भी न रहे तो

फिर हम उसके लिए पुलिस की भी मदद लेंगे और बुराई को रोकेंगे। अगर इस तरीके से हम कोशिश करेंगे तो आदमी आदमी बनेगा।

अफगानिस्तान के एक वजीर ने फारसी में एक शेर बनाया है। उसने कहा है :—

“हर चीज शुद इबनुलबशर,
अम्मा चिदम आदम शवद।”

आदमी हिन्दू हुआ, मुसलमान हुआ, ईसाई भी हुआ।

यह सब तो हुआ मैं पूछता हूं कि आदमी आदमी कब बनेगा। दरअसल हमको आदमी बनने की जरूरत है।

मेरे पास जो कुछ शिकायतें आई हैं वह भी मैं आपके सामने अर्ज करना चाहता हूं। कुछ आदमियों ने मुझ से यह कहा कि साहब जो भ्रष्टाचारी अहलकार हैं उनके खिलाफ बहुत सारी अर्जियां दी गई हैं मगर उनका कोई नतीजा नहीं निकलता हालांकि वह शिकायतें सच हैं। मैं सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा कि उसकी पूछताछ की जाय।

एक और इत्तिला मुझे मिली है और वह यह है कि सोने का भाव आज १४० या १४५ रुपये तोला हो गया है। मेरे पुराने जमाने में तो सोने का भाव २५ रुपये तोला था। इसके मानी यह हुए कि सोने की कीमत पहले की अपेक्षा इस वक्त ५ या ६ गुना बढ़ गयी है। इसके एक मानी यह भी है कि उतनी ही हमारे रुपये की कीमत कम हो गई। अगर यह बात सच है और जो मुझे यकीनी तौर से मालूम है कि सच है तो इसका बजट पर बड़ा असर पड़ेगा। अब आप यह देख लीजिये कि कहीं ऐसा हाल न हो जैसे कि जापान से मुझे एक खत से पता चला है। वहां मेरा आश्रम है। वर्ल्ड फेडरेशन सेंटर उसका नाम है। उसके पांच छोटे मकान हैं और थोड़ी सी जमीन भी है...

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अब अपना भाषण समाप्त करें।

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप : मुझे आप खत्म कर देने के लिए कह रहे हैं जब कि आपने दूसरों को आघ आघ घंटे का समय दिया है।

सभापति महोदय : अब दस मिनट का समय मुकर्रर हो गया है.....

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप : यह दस मिनट की कैद क्या मेरे से शुरू की जा रही है ?

सभापति महोदय : आपके पहले से शुरू हो गयी है।

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप : अभी मेरे से पहले जो भाई बोले हैं वह कोई २० मिनट बोले हैं।

सभापति महोदय : जी नहीं दस मिनट ही बोले हैं।

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप : जैसी आपकी आज्ञा। मैं जल्दी ही समाप्त किये देता हूं। मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि जापान में यह हालत है कि वह छोटी सी जो मेरी जमीन है जिसमें वह छोटा सा हमारा वर्ल्ड फेडरेशन सेंटर है जिसके कि ५ छोटे छोटे मकान हैं, उनकी बाबत मेरे एक मित्र ने यह खबर दी है कि आजकल उसकी कीमत साढ़े १३ लाख यैन है जो कि हमारे सिक्कों में १६,००० रुपये होगी। ७० यैन का एक रुपया के बराबर हो गया है। अब अगर उस तरह की हालत हमारे मुल्क में हो जाती है तो आपका यह बजट बिल्कुल बेकार हो जायेगा। मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारे मन्त्री महोदय इधर ध्यान दें और देखें कि ऐसी कोई बात यहां पर न होने पावे।

मुझे अभी एक आदमी ने यहां आते आते फोन किया था कि हमारी सरकार आयुर्वेदिक के बारे में कुछ नहीं कर रही है। अब यहां नार्थ एवैन्यू में एक औषधालय खोला गया है। मैं तो खुद बहुत दफे वैद्यक दवाएं खाता हूं और बहुत सी आयुर्वेदिक दवाओं की

[राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप]

प्रशंसा भी किया करता हूँ जैसे कि व्यवस्था-प्राप्त है। इसलिये मैं अर्ज करूँगा कि इधर भी अगर सरकार ध्यान दे तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। समय आ गया है जब सरकार को आयुर्वेदिक के प्रति उपेक्षा का भाव छोड़ देना चाहिये और उसको अधिक से अधिक प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिये यह पद्धति बहुत सस्ती पड़ेगी और इसके जरिए गांवों में मामूली वैद्य दवा दारू कर सकेंगे और उसमें ज्यादा खर्च भी नहीं होगा।

एक बात जो मैं बहुत महत्वपूर्ण समझता हूँ वह यह है कि समय और शक्ति का दुरुपयोग न हो। तीन चीजें मेरे नज़दीक सबसे महम हैं जिनकी कि हमें रक्षा करनी चाहिये। हमारा समय ठीक खर्च हो, हमारी शक्ति ठीक खर्च हो और देश में अधिक से अधिक उत्पादन हो। आप यह देख लीजिए कि पंजाब का आन्दोलन हुआ था, जिसमें ४५ हजार आदमी जेल में चले गए। कितनी शक्ति का दुरुपयोग हुआ। यह हमारी गलती है। मैं उनकी गलती नहीं बताता। यह सरकार की गलती है। उसको चाहिए था कि जब उसने देखा कि उनमें इस तरह की तबियत है, तो फौरन पंजाबी सूबा बना देती इससे सब झगड़ा खत्म हो जाता। उधर पंजाबी सूबा बन जाता और इधर हमारा महादिल्ली बन जाता। आसानी से तमाम झगड़े खत्म हो जाते। इस पर ज्यादा सख्ती नहीं करनी चाहिये कि आप अपना सूबा क्यों बनाते हैं। सख्ती इस पर करनी चाहिये कि सूबे का अधिक खर्च नहीं हुआ चाहिये। अगर मिनिस्ट्रों की रेजीमेंट की रेजीमेंट न हो, तो ज्यादा अच्छा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि चार पांच मिनिस्टर बहुत काफी हैं। दो दो सभायें भी बेकार हैं। मैं खुद बहुत दफ्ता सोचता हूँ कि मैं थोड़ा सा रुपया ले रहा हूँ, क्या दरअसल मैं कुछ काम करता हूँ। मैं रोज यहाँ आता हूँ। रोज बोलता तो नहीं हूँ। अपने ख्यालात भी नहीं सुना सकता हूँ। कभी कुछ कह लिया। मैं सोचता हूँ कि मैं अपने भाइयों का रुपया ले रहा हूँ,

वह ठीक ले रहा हूँ, या नहीं। हमको यह सोचना चाहिये। हम ने यह जो अंग्रेजों की सरकार की नक़ल उतारी है कि यहाँ पर पांच सौ बैठ गए हैं और उधर तीन हजार एम० एल० ए० और विधान परिषद् के मेम्बर बैठ गये इसकी जरूरत नहीं है। हम सब को काम पर लगा दीजिये। अगर मुझे मथुरा जिला दे दिया जाय और मैं अपने ब्रज में काम करूँ, वहाँ कलैक्टर न हो, कप्तान न हो, तरह तरह के अफसर न हों, तो सिर्फ अकेला मैं मथुरा को चन्द दिनों में एक नमूने का जिला बना सकता हूँ। यह हम, आप सब कर सकते।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये चुनाव न हों। अगर हम यहाँ पन्द्रह साल जम कर बैठें, तो हम मुल्क में इस तरह का इन्तजाम ला सकेंगे कि जो बजट बना है, उसकी जरूरत नहीं रहेगी। हम इस तरह का इन्तजाम ला सकेंगे कि लोग अपने घर में आराम से रहेंगे और उनको तकलीफ़ देने वाला कोई नहीं रहेगा।

मैं दोबारा यह कहूँगा कि हमारा उसूल यह होना चाहिये कि सब को सब के लाभ में लग कर सब को सुखी बनाना चाहिये और हमारी लड़ाई लड़ने वाले विचारों से हो, चाहे वे विचार दिन के हों, कांग्रेस के हों या कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के हों, जो विचार हम को लड़ाये, वह बुरा और जो विचार मिलाये हम को, वह अच्छा।

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi (Ludhiana): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Finance Minister has given us a very lucid and clear exposition of the country's developmental economy in his budget speech and the Economic Survey that has been circulated to us. Budget reflects the policies of the Government, and this Budget is more important for, being the first Budget of the Third Five Year Plan, it is indicative of the policies that are to be adopted in the next five years.

But I will take up only three salient features of these policies in my observations. They will be, firstly, the emphasis on the industrial production of the country particularly in the heavy industries sector; secondly, the treatment to the agricultural sector and the increased production—which is the foundation of the planning—and, thirdly, allocation to the defence preparedness of the country.

But before I deal briefly with these three features of the policies in the budget planning, I will shortly deal with the criticism that has come about the taxation proposals in the Budget. The emphasis in the criticism has been that there has been more of indirect taxation and much less of direct taxation, that these proposals are very much anti-people, and that the net is so wide that not only is everybody touched but most of the people are hit. I am surprised to see how these proposals can come in for criticism. Indirect taxation has been criticised, on the mistaken ground that in a country like India which is very much under-developed, indirect taxation is the main source of revenue. In fact, direct taxation is always the feature of a country for revenue which is under-developed and direct taxation, in a highly developed country where the high income-groups are in a very large number. In an under-developed country, like ours, if we have to export our own capacity, with the planning that we have got to carry out,—and nobody joins issue with the Plan and even some say that it should be a more ambitious one—we have got to find resources, and if we have to find the resources, it is not only on the foreign aid that we have to depend but we must pool our own resources. Then, if we have to look to our own resources, naturally taxation is an essential ingredient, and in an under-developed country like India, taxation naturally has to be from the indirect sources also and not from the direct sources only because that is not very much possible.

Emphasis has been laid on the fact that there should have been excess

profits tax, capital gains tax and so on. I concede, and I also believe and would at the same time say that taxation is one of the ways to remove the economic disparities and wealth differences, but we have got to increase production, situated as we are, and when we are maintaining the private sector on the basis of the industrial policy resolution of 1956. Then, we have got to see that we give sufficient incentive to production in the private sector. I quite see that the time will come when direct taxation should be heavy; the time will come when the country becomes highly developed when the direct taxes would be the main source of revenue then we must remove the economic disparities and prevent concentration of wealth in a few hands. But as long as the emphasis is on increased industrial production, both in the private and the public sectors, I would submit that we shall have to have a climate where the incentive to create more production should not be curbed. Therefore, we have to be very cautious in the matter of direct taxation, and the emphasis in an under-developed economy shall have to be on indirect taxation. But certainly I would say that in this wide net of indirect taxation, there are certain matters to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister.

I would just invite the attention of the hon. Minister, for example, to one item on which the excise duty has been levied, namely, woollen yarn. The hon. Minister, while imposing this duty in Part B of his budget speech, said that a part of this duty would be absorbed in the cost of manufacture and the consumer will not have to pay. Of course, certainly nobody would object to an excise duty which is absorbed in the cost of manufacture, but if it hits the consumer in respect of the price he has to pay, then certainly consideration should be given, especially in the case of the excise duty on woollen yarn.

I would particularly invite the attention of the hon. Minister to the

[Shri Aji. Singh Sarhadi]

hosiery industry. 90 per cent of the hosiery industry is concentrated at Ludhiana, and it serves the defence forces. I am not sure of the figures, but, if I remember aright, nearly 45 per cent of the entire production in the hosiery industry is taken away by the armed forces through the Director-General of Supplies and Disposals. In the case of this industry, the price of the woollen yarn is fixed under the control order. The hosiery yarn and hosiery goods have been put under price control under the Woollen Yarn Production and Distribution Order, 1960 and Woollen Textile Control Order, 1960. The ex-factory prices of hosiery yarn have been fixed by a notification. The yarn so produced is distributed to various hosiery units through the Hosiery Industry Federation at the ex-factory price fixed. The Textile Commissioner has also fixed ex-factory price of hosiery goods based on the control price of the woollen yarn. Under such circumstances, the spinners would certainly increase the price of their manufactures by $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent or at least 10 per cent in view of the excise duty on hosiery yarn. Therefore, it would fall on the consumers. I am told the hosiery industry is earning some foreign exchange also. I am not sure of the figures; I put a question, but the figures were not given. So, I particularly plead the cause of hosiery and woollen yarn.

I had categorised the three features of the budget. Regarding the emphasis on heavy industries in the industrial production programme, I certainly agree that in order to strengthen the economy of the country, we have got to give importance to it. I am not against the steel plants that have been put up; they are also earners of foreign exchange. I also feel that the growth of industrial production is essential if we are to be strong enough. But I submit that one thing for consideration in a developing economy should be whether with the

growth of heavy industries and production, we would be able to compete with countries which are very much ahead of us. If we are not able to compete with them, would it not be better if we divert our attention to the consumer industries?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Members time is up.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: I may be given 15 minutes. Many hon. Members have been given 15 to 20 minutes.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Deputy Speaker has just told me that 10 minutes should be given to each hon. Member.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: I will abide by your decision and mention a few points, without dilating on them. My first point is about the emphasis on industrial production. I would certainly say that the emphasis on industrial production should not be as much as is being given now, particularly heavy industry. We should lay greater emphasis on small-scale industries which give more employment to the people.

The most unfortunate aspect is that the agricultural sector has not been properly treated. Before the first and second Five Year Plans started, the income from agriculture if I remember aright—was 49 per cent of the national income. During the last 10 years, the increase in agricultural production has been 33 per cent and the increase in industrial production has been 66 per cent. We have not got the break-up of the per capita income of an agriculturist, a ruralite and the per capita income of an industrial wage-earner, an urbanite. Taking into consideration the shortfall in agricultural production and the increase in industrial production, the part of national income from the agricultural sector has very much come down and the disparity between the two has been very much accentuated may not

be so much in the first Plan period, but positively much in the second Plan period. If that is the position, it is most unfortunate that sufficient attention has not been given to the agricultural sector, which should have been done. We depend on climate even in this atomic and highly technological age for increased production. I believe this is an issue, this is a problem, which should be dealt with in a war basis. We have imported nearly Rs. 1,500 crores worth of food during the last 13 or 14 years. During the First Plan and the Second Plan we have spent Rs. 600 crores. In the Third Plan period also we are going to spend that much money again. So much of foreign exchange is lost under these non-developmental imports of food from outside. I cannot understand why enough emphasis is not placed on the agricultural sector by taking to capital outlay or something of that type. Why should we tinker with the problem like the fertilizer factory here or there when the planning necessitates that we should have an agricultural sector with all emphasis on it?

My third point is the defence preparedness. It is very significant that we have allocated Rs. 12 crores for the construction of border roads. We have increased the defence allocation by about Rs. 16 crores, which is partly on account of the Pay Commission's recommendations. But in the condition we are passing through, with a neighbour who is so callous in the north and another neighbour on another side, it is absolutely necessary that we must be prepared. So, I fail to see why there is so small an allocation when it is absolutely necessary that we should be prepared in defence.

Then I come to my last two points. Firstly, we have to look at the administrative set-up. Now two Plan periods have gone. We have passed through ten years. May I ask whether the present administration is a responsive one? Let us put some test. Are the present administrative services responsive to the impulses of the

people and the new impulses of the National Government? Has the affinity between the two increased? Have we given that prestige and importance to the utilitarian services like engineers, doctors and teachers, who are the real nation builders? Is it not a fact that the prestige of the executive, whether it is the judiciary or the police, is more than the prestige of these utility services? I submit here that it is very necessary that attention should be given to this side also and that we should have an administrative set up which is sympathetic and which is responsive to the pulse of the people and which is akin and which considers itself as one with the people.

I beg your indulgence, Sir, to mention the last point. We are building a social welfare State and after 13 years we have found in this edifice cracks in Assam, Jubbulpur and Punjab. There is lack of confidence among certain sections of the people. Confidence has not been inspired in the people. When policies are made in this country, everybody should think himself an Indian first and an Indian last. If he does not think himself an Indian first and an Indian last, then it is a disease about which the Prime Minister said "the health of the country is not sound". If the health of the country is not sound and if we want emotional integration of the people and oneness, that disease has to be diagnosed and remedies have to be found. And if a drastic remedy is necessary for it, that drastic remedy has to be applied here and now.

Finally, I am glad that the question of Punjab has been taken up by the Prime Minister and he had admitted the Punjabee to be main language of Punjab. He has taken upon himself the solution of the language problem and, I am sure, he will succeed. I hope he will implement what he thinks is good for Punjab. Guru Gollwalkar has expressed surprise "why Punjabi has not been given a place, a rightful place in Punjab; possibly,

[Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi]

for political reasons". I am sure the Prime Minister will find a satisfactory solution and it will be implemented. I wish it should be implemented as early as possible.

Shri Pangarkar (Parbhani): I rise to support the general budget. I congratulate the Finance Minister for the courage which he has shown in presenting the first budget of the Five Year Plan in the face of the coming elections. The budget for 1961-62 envisages a deficit of Rs. 60.60 crores, which is expected to be wiped out by the new taxation proposals which are supposed to yield Rs. 60.87 crores.

The incidence of the new taxation falls on the common man. He will have to pay more for tea, coffee, kerosene oil, matches, betelnuts and tobacco. Instead of putting more burden on the common man many crores of rupees could be raised by checking evasion and by eliminating wasteful expenditure. Taxes are justified if they go to make the economy of the country and the life of the people easier, but taxes on tea, coffee, kerosene oil, matches etc. are not justifiable in the sense that they break the economy of the middle-class. I am of the opinion that taxes on kerosene oil, betelnuts, matches should be abolished. After all, taxation is not an end in itself. We want more production. Production is the main aim of our Plan. We want to increase production, industrial as well as agricultural. During the Third Five-Year Plan.....

Mr. Chairman: Will the hon. Member come nearer as he is not audible to the reporters?

Shri Pangarkar: During the Third Five-Year Plan small-scale industries should be given top priority in rural India as it involves no large investment of foreign capital and production is much quicker. India is a country of villages. About 80 per cent of the people live in villages.

So, prime importance should be given to the rural economy. India's problem is the problem of rural India. It is the problem of ignorance. It is the problem of 5,58,000 villages. The problem of ignorance should be given priority in a country like ours which is economically underdeveloped and socially backward. The solution of this problem lies in the spread of education to the remotest corner of the country. Education is a powerful weapon of social reform and an effective instrument of creating social consciousness among the people who are surrounded by social rigidity, traditional fatalism and century-old customs and rituals.

Agricultural production in India, instead of rising, is stagnant. On the other hand, the food requirements in the country are increasing at a fast pace due to the rapid growth of population. So, more importance should be given to agricultural production in India. The projected increase in population at the existing rate during the next ten years presents an alarming picture in terms of availability of food.

At present there is great instability in agriculture. The agriculturist is not sure as to what return he is going to get. At the same time frequent changes in land policy of the Government make it more difficult to place his production on a long-term basis. So, agriculture should be placed on a business footing if we want to increase production. In the same way the price of industrial produce must be related to the cost of production. Also, the price of agricultural produce must be such that the agriculturist is able to get adequate returns. All over the world greater importance is given to agriculture, whereas in our country adequate attention has not been given to it so far.

Ceiling on land holding has been put in almost all States. It should be imposed on urban property also.

The yield per acre in India is the lowest in the world. As compared to 3,750 lbs. in Japan and 3,000 lbs. in the United States, the average yield per acre of rice in India is only 800 lbs. The average yield of wheat per acre is only 700 lbs. as compared to 1,800 lbs. in Japan. The basic problem, therefore, is to increase productivity of land in India. Increased agricultural production, which is the main aim or the prime need of India, is possible only if the agriculturists and farmers adopt improved techniques. It is, therefore, necessary that better techniques should be communicated to the farmers in a very convincing manner.

I would like to point out that agriculture in India, from time immemorial, has not been a very lucrative profession, and the reason for that can be attributed to the fact that we do not have, as in western countries, well-organised farms of great areas. Also, fragmentation of land holdings has resulted in low production, leading to acute food shortage in our country. In view of the present food situation in the country, adequate and timely help should be given to the agriculturists in the form of loans, fertilizers and improved seeds.

After having said this, I will switch over to the condition of agriculture in the Marathwada region of Maharashtra. The Marathwada region is the most backward region and is an undeveloped area. The absence of railways and the lack of means of communications have hampered the progress of that area. The Marathwada region consists of five districts with a population of about 6 million. It has large uncultivated tracts of fertile land which depend on the vagaries of scanty and unevenly distributed rainfall, where only one crop can be raised during the year. It has about 1.50 lakhs acres of land out of which 1.20 lakhs acres are cultivated land. At present only 2.9 per cent of land is under irrigation. The major portion of Marathwada region has to

depend on monsoons for cultivation. Hence the schemes which aim at the introduction of improved methods of cultivation and conservation of soil and moisture have a great relevance in the development of the agricultural economy of the area.

Failure of crops, scarcity and famine are a perpetual feature in the districts of Bhir and Osmanabad.

17:49 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

There are no irrigation facilities available in this region except well irrigation and some small irrigation schemes.

I would be failing in my duty if I do not make mention of the Purna project which, when completed, will afford livelihood to thousands of people. It will turn the arid land of Jintoor, Hingoli and Basmat tehsils in Parbani district into a green belt of fertile land. During construction, the Purna project has provided employment to hundreds of people. I would like to state that the long cherished desire of the Marathwada people does not seem to take a final shape in the near future. There have been proposals to construct a dam on the Godavari river near Manglegaon in Bhir district. If this dam is taken up, it will irrigate 450,000 acres of land and the production of foodgrains will increase by lakhs of maunds.

A major portion of Marathwada is a famine-stricken area. During the course of the last 100 years, Marathwada had to face famine several times. Every four or five years, it has to undergo drought conditions. At the time of famine, remissions were given by the then rulers, but the causes of famine are still there. Till recently no consideration was given to the question of removing the causes of famine in that area. What Marathwada needs is more water. Even areas with better rainfall have

[Shri Pangarkar]

the problem of conservation of soil moisture. Contour-bunding is the remedy. But, no adequate steps are taken in that direction.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री भ० बी० मिश्र (केसरगंज) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त मन्त्री महोदय ने अपने भाषण के दो भाग किये हैं। एक भाग में देश में अब तक क्या क्या उन्नति हो सकी है, और द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना की पूर्ति तक क्या क्या हम कर सकेंगे इसका दिग्दर्शन कराया है। और दूसरे भाग में तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना को लागू करने के लिये हमें आवश्यकता है कुछ धन की इसलिये बहुत सावधानी के साथ अपनी तरफ से कुछ टैक्स लगाने की चेष्टा की है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि इस देश में इस बात को बहुत बड़ी आवश्यकता है कि हमें यह देखना चाहिये कि इस देश के रहने वालों की आर्थिक अवस्था क्या है। देश के रहने वालों की आर्थिक स्थिति सरकार के आंकड़ों के अनुसार यह है कि उनकी वार्षिक औसत आय २६० रुपये से लगा कर ३०० रुपये से अधिक नहीं है। और ऐसी अवस्था में अर्थ की व्यवस्था करने में इस बात को भी देखना चाहिये कि हम जनता से किस प्रकार से क्या लेकर अपना काम चला सकेंगे।

प्रत्यक्ष कर के सम्बन्ध में माननीय मन्त्री जी का ध्यान है कि उधर तो इस समय हाथ नहीं बढ़ाया जा सकता। इसलिये आवश्यक चीजों पर भी अप्रत्यक्ष कर लगाना पड़ा है। यद्यपि आप ने टैक्स तो नाम मात्र का लगाया है लेकिन उसका प्रतिफल क्या हुआ है यह अगर माननीय मन्त्री जी जानने की चेष्टा करेंगे तो उनको मालूम होगा कि इन चीजों पर कहीं २५ प्रतिशत और कहीं ५० प्रतिशत टैक्स लग गया है, यानी इन चीजों का इतना दाम बढ़ गया है। अभी पहली अप्रैल

से टैक्स लगने वाला है लेकिन इन छोटी छोटी चीजों का दाम, जो कि एक गरीब के घर में काम आती, अभी से बढ़ गया है, जो दियासलाई चार पैसे की मिलती थी वह पांच और छः पैसे की मिलने लगी है और जो मिट्टी का तेल पांच आने बोतल था वह ६ आने हो गया।

माननीय मन्त्री जी ने कहा कि हमने दियासलाई पर कोई टैक्स नहीं लगाया है, हमने उसको प्रतिमानित करने का प्रयास किया है और ६० तीली के बजाए ५० तीली की दियासलाई करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन इस प्रतिमानित करने की अवधि में उस गरीब जनता पर ५० प्रतिशत टैक्स बढ़ गया जिसकी कि सालाना आमदनी ३०० रुपये से अधिक नहीं है। तो हमारे मन्त्री जी को विचार करने की जरूरत है कि इतना टैक्सेशन कहां तक गरीब जनता के लिए हितकारी और सुखकर सिद्ध होगा।

मैं तो आपका ध्यान एक और तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मेरा तो ख्याल है यद्यपि प्रत्यक्ष कर में अधिक गुंजाइश नहीं है, लेकिन फिर भी अगर आप यह ६० करोड़ का कर प्रत्यक्ष करों से प्राप्त कर लेते तो ज्यादा दिक्कत न होती। लेकिन मैं तो सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मितव्ययता की तरफ हमारी सरकार का ध्यान नहीं है। अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि हमारे यहां एक परम्परा चल गयी है कि जब हम बजट पेश करना चाहते हैं और हम देखते हैं कि हमारे सामने कोई खर्चीली योजना है तो हम उसी समय टैक्स लगाने की बात सोचने लगते हैं। कभी भी हमारा ध्यान इस तरफ नहीं जाता कि हम मितव्ययता भी कर सकते हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि हमारी योजनाओं में मितव्ययता की कितनी कमी है इसकी तरफ ध्यान दिया जाए तो पता चलेगा कि हमारा करोड़ों रुपया कहां जा रहा है और कैसे जा रहा है। इस पर भी

ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। अगर इस पर ध्यान दिया जाए तो आज कर लगाने की आवश्यकता न हो। हम देखते हैं कि एक इमारत का आज एस्टीमेट बनता है ७५ हजार का, तो कल वह एक लाख का हो जाता है, और अगर आज एक लाख का बनता है तो कल सवा लाख का हो जाता। कोई यह देखने वाला नहीं है कि क्या कारण है कि जो इमारत ७५ हजार में बन रही थी आज वह एक लाख की कैसे हो गयी।

मैं देखता हूँ कि गांवों में उन्नति का काम करने के लिए जो ग्राम सेवक नियुक्त किए गए हैं वे एम० ए० और बी० ए० पास हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब गांवों के ७५ प्रतिशत लोग अपढ़ हैं, अपना हस्ताक्षर तक नहीं कर सकते हैं तो फिर उन गरीबों की सेवा के लिए आप डेढ़ डेढ़ सौ और दो दो सौ रुपया देकर एम० ए० और बी० ए० पास लोगों को क्यों रखते हैं। इसके मानी हैं कि आपका ध्यान इसतरफ नहीं है। जरूरत इस बात की है उनके समकक्ष ज्ञान के लोग जो कि उनसे थोड़ा सा ज्यादा ज्ञान रखते हों वे वहां रखे जाएं और वे काम चला सकेंगे। इसमें खर्च भी कम होगा और वे लोग गांव वालों से मिल जुल कर और उनके साथ बैठ कर उनकी सहायता भी कर सकेंगे।

इसी तरह से आप और बातों के बारे में भी देख सकते हैं। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि अगर इस समय हम प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष करों को न लगाकर मितव्ययता की तरफ ध्यान देते तो हमारा काम चल जाता।

मैं देखता हूँ कि जिन फ्लैटों में हम रहते हैं उनकी भरभरत का यह हाल है कि आज एक मजदूर आता है तो कहता है कि हम बाहर की सफाई करने आए हैं, एक आता है वह कहता है कि हम केवल खिड़की साफ करने आए हैं, तीसरा आता है वह कहता है मैं अन्दर की सफाई करने आया हूँ। तो यह आपकी मितव्ययता का नमूना है। इसलिए जरूरत इस बात की है कि आप पुरानी

परम्परा को छोड़ें। इस देश के रहने वाले गरीब हैं, नंगे हैं, भूखे हैं, अगर इस तरह से बजट को पेश करके आपने उनके ऊपर अप्रत्यक्ष कर लगाए और उनकी जेब को छुआ तो मैं समझता हूँ कि जो हमारी पापुलर गवर्नमेंट, या जो डिमाक्रेटिक गवर्नमेंट है उसके लिए यह कुछ उचित साधन नहीं समझा जा सकता।

इसके साथ ही साथ आपसे मैं यह भी कहूंगा कि हमें अपने सीमा प्रदेश की ओर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है जहां से रोज घटनाओं के समाचार आते रहते हैं। अभी कल के अखबार में मैंने देखा कि सिक्किम में चार मील तक वह लोग बढ़ आए हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि सीमा प्रदेश में इतनी सावधानी बरतते हुए ऐसा कैसे हो रहा है। वह १२००० वर्ग मील क्षेत्र की बात तो पीछे रह गयी, लेकिन अब भी और बढ़ने की आशंका कैसे बनी हुई है। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि एक सीमा प्रदेश बनाया जाए। एक कोने से लेकर दूसरे कोने तक सीमा प्रदेश बना कर केन्द्रीय सरकार के तत्वावधान में फौजी शासन में उसको रखा जाए। तभी हमारी सीमा की रक्षा हो सकेगी। हम नहीं चाहते कि लड़ाई की जाए, लेकिन यह देखने की भी आवश्यकता है कि अब हम किसी प्रकार से भी किसी को अपनी सीमा में एक इंच भी आगे नहीं बढ़ने देंगे। हमको इसका प्रबन्ध करना चाहिए।

एक बात मुझे और कहनी है कि यह जो पहली अप्रैल से आपका टैक्स लगने वाला है। इसका ग्राम लोगों पर क्या असर होगा यह तो मैं नहीं कह सकता लेकिन मैं इतना निवेदन करूंगा कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि कुछ चीजों पर उन्होंने टैक्स नहीं लगाया है जैसे दियासलाई पर, लेकिन उसका दाम २५ प्रतिशत बढ़ गया है। इसी तरह से मिट्टी के तेल का दाम बढ़ गया है। ऐसी चीजों पर आप पुनः विचार करें और अगर इस धन को

[श्री म० दी० मिश्र]

आप मितव्ययता से पूरा करने की चेष्टा करेंगे तो आपकी बड़ी कृपा होगी। मैं चाहूंगा कि अगर सरकार इन टैक्सों को लगाना ही चाहती है, तो वह हर एक स्टेट में पूरी शक्ति के साथ इन चीजों की कीमतें फीक्स करे और साफ तौर पर यह व्यवस्था कर दे कि जो भी इस से अधिक कीमत लेगा, वह दंडका पात्र होगा। अगर ऐसा प्रबन्ध किया जायेगा, तभी यह नामिनल टैक्स वास्तव में नामिनल रह सकेगा, अन्यथा जनता को इस से चार, आठ, दस गुना कीमत देनी पड़ेगी।

18 hours.

यह कहा गया है कि ये कर बहुत विचार कर के और सोच समझ कर लगाये गये हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि बहुत कुछ इस प्रकार से कर लगाने की कोशिश की गई है, कि गरीब आदमियों को कष्ट न हो और वे सताए न जा सकें। लेकिन मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि ये कर उन लोगों पर लगाये गये हैं, जो इन बारीकियों को समझ नहीं सकते हैं और न ही कोई उन को समझा सकता है। हम देखते हैं कि बाजार में, हर जगह यह कहा जा रहा है, दुकानदार यह प्रचार कर रहे हैं कि सरकार ने ये कर लगा दिये हैं, मैं क्या करूँ? जो चीजें हर व्यक्ति के लिये जरूरी हैं, उन पर ही ये हमारे टैक्स लगे हैं?

आप को सम्भवतः यह मालूम न हो कि फ़िलेरिया और मलेरिया को मिटाने के लिये डाक्टर्स लगाये गये हैं और इस काम पर लाखों रुपया खर्च किया जा रहा है। जब वे देहात में जाते हैं मुझे ले कर वहकई जगह गये हैं तो वहाँ के लोग यह भय करते हैं कि ये डाक्टर परिवार-नियोजन के लिये, बच्चों की पैदाइश रोकने के लिये, दवाई बांटने के लिये आये हैं। इस कारण वे इन से भागते हैं और लड़ाई करने के लिये तैयार रहते हैं। जिस देश के

साधारण लोगों के ज्ञान का स्तर इस प्रकार का हो कि उन को मालूम न हो कि कौन सी चीज उन के लिये हितकर है और कौन सी अहितकर है, उस देश में इतनी बारीकी के साथ सोच कर उन चीजों पर टैक्स लगाना हमारी सरकार के लिये उचित मालूम नहीं होता है, जिन का हमारी आम जनता से प्रत्यक्ष सम्बन्ध है।

मितव्ययिता के सम्बन्ध में मैं ने आप से निवेदन किया है। अगर हो सके, तो उसे करने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए। इस के साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ (जिस का जिक्र कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने किया भी है) कि हमारे देश में क्या क्या चल रहा है और अनैतिकता का कितना बड़ा जोर है। यह ठीक है कि पिछले दस वर्षों में हम ने काफी भौतिक उन्नति कर ली है, बहुत उद्योग-धंधे चलाये हैं, उत्पादन भी बढ़ा लिया है, लेकिन यह तथ्य है कि अनैतिकता में किसी प्रकार की कमी नहीं हुई है, बल्कि वह बढ़ रही है। मैं ने देखने का प्रयत्न किया है, लेकिन मुझे इस बजट में ऐसे किसी साधन या उपाय का उल्लेख नहीं मिला है, जिस से अनैतिकता को दूर करने की चेष्टा की जा सके, चाहे वह शिक्षा हो, चाहे किसी और प्रकार से हो। इन्टेग्रिटी के सर्टिफ़िकेट देने का अधिकार बराबर हमारे अधिकारियों के पास है, लेकिन वे बेकार से बन गये हैं। सिवाये इस के कि दस्तखत कर दिये जाते हैं, और कुछ नहीं होता है। अगर गवर्नमेंट तरफ़ से इन्टेग्रिटी को प्राथमिकता दी जाये, अगर उस की तरफ़ से ईमानदार, परिश्रमी और चरित्रवान् व्यक्तियों को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाये, तो अनैतिकता को मिटाने में कठिनाई नहीं होगी। इस लिये इस बात की बहुत आवश्यकता है कि चरित्र सम्बन्धी शिक्षा देने की तरफ़ ध्यान दिया जाये और जो अनैतिकता के कार्य बढ़ रहे हैं, उन को हर प्रकार रोकने के उपाय किये जायें। तभी हम अपने देश का उत्थान कर सकेंगे।

आयुर्वेद के सम्बन्ध में हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है। मैं देखता हूँ कि हम, आप और हमारी गवर्नमेंट माइन सिस्टम से इतनी प्रभावित हैं कि यह देखते हुए भी कि देहातों में डाक्टर और लेडी डाक्टर कितने प्रतिशत जाते हैं, यह सिस्टम कितना महंगा है और इस से कितने कम लोग फायदा उठा पाते हैं, बराबर एलोपैथी के औषधालय दीहातों में खोले जा रहे हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में अधिक से अधिक खर्च किया जा रहा है। अगर सरकार यह योजना बना ले कि वह आयुर्वेद, यूनानी या होमियोपैथी—जिन को वह मान चुकी है उन के ही देहात में औषधालय खोले, तो वह कम खर्च में ज्यादा सेवा कर सकेंगी। एलोपैथी पर इतना खर्च किया जा रहा है, लेकिन सम्भवतः दस प्रतिशत आदमियों से ज्यादा को उस से लाभ नहीं पहुंच रहा है। जो अन्वेषण और खोजें साइंटिफिक रिसर्च देश में हो रही हैं, वैसे के अभाव से गरीब आदमी उन से लाभ नहीं उठा सकते हैं। इस के साथ ही यहा की गरीबी को मद्देनजर रख कर रोगों के कर-भार को और कम करने की भी आवश्यकता है, जिस से गरीब आदमी भी जो स्वयं परेशान है, नंगा है, भूखा है, कुछ सुखी जीवन व्यतीत कर सके।

मैं तो चाहता था कि मोटे कपड़े, मोटे अन्न और ऐसी चीजों पर, जो गरीब आदमी के लिए जरूरी हैं, इस देश की अस्सी प्रतिशत आबादी के लिये नियंत्रण कर दिया जाये, ताकि वे सही भाव पर मिल सकें। जहां तक लाजरी और फ्रेंसी चीजों पर कर बटाने का प्रश्न है, मैं उस का स्वागत करता हूँ। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री और सरकार हर तरह से देश को आगे बढ़ाने की कोशिश करेंगे।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Shivananjappa, Shri Chandak, Shri Balakrishnan.

Shri Balakrishnan (Dindigul—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I must thank the Finance Minister for having

placed a very clear picture of the development works, covering the last ten years' achievement. We have introduced so many developmental works and so much progress in this country in the last ten years. For all these gigantic developmental works, a huge amount is needed, but that huge amount can be collected only through taxation. So, taxation is unavoidable in a country which is undertaking so many developmental works. If at all our people are prepared to give taxes and more taxes, it is because the country is undertaking so many developmental works.

In the Budget there may be an excessive increase in taxes on some few items, which may affect the poor people, but I see in the Budget only one or two such items. So many Members who spoke opposing the taxation proposals, have exaggerated the picture.

The two items that I mentioned are tobacco and kerosene oil. Tobacco is some sort of substitute diet to the poor people working in the field. If an agricultural labourer puts a small piece of tobacco in his mouth, he can forego his food for the day. If you go and ask the villagers and the labour class, they will say, "We do not want food if you supply us some tobacco." So, this is very essential as a substitute for food to the poor people. So, I hope our Finance Minister will show mercy to these people and give some relief to them.

Regarding kerosene oil, the rich people and even the middle class people are not using it, it is only the poor people in their huts that use lights of kerosene oil. So, it also directly affects the poor people. I can press the Finance Minister to give exemption of tax only for these two items.

Something was said regarding betelnuts. I think that is exaggeration, because yesterday I met a friend who is a betel nut merchant. He told me that the merchants are getting five to

[Shri Balakrishnan]

ten times the actual price as profit. Then, why not they give something to the Government through increased tax on betel nuts? I ask the Finance Minister to give relief at least to these two vital things, namely, tobacco and kerosene oil. The increment of taxation on these small items is just like a few drops of water in the ocean. When there is plenty of water in the ocean itself, why care for small drops of water?

Then, take for an example motor insurance and general insurance. We have already nationalised life insurance. The next step is to nationalise motor insurance and general insurance. The same reason and the same argument which applied to the nationalisation of life insurance also applies to the nationalisation of motor insurance and general insurance.

So also banks. It is the proposal of the Government that step by step the banks ought to be nationalised. We are hearing news that one after the other the banks are collapsing. After the collapse of the Palai Central Bank, some uncertainty has been created in the minds of the public about banks. People are now afraid of depositing money in the banks. On the other hand, withdrawals are going on in so many banks. There is sufficient reason and justification to nationalise the banks. If you do these two things, then the Government treasury will have enough resources.

Prize Bonds are very good to mobilise internal resources. But this system should be made easier to attract poor people. At present there are only two varieties of Prize Bonds, the Rs. 100 Bonds and the Rs. 5 Bonds. In addition to that Rs. 2 and Re. 1-Prize Bonds also should be issued to attract the labour classes.

In the system of collection there should not be any compulsion by the revenue officers. The present system

of collection makes for some sort of compulsion and compulsion would attract the people less. I think you need not catch the fly to go for the jack fruit. The Prize Bond is the jack fruit. There is no need for compulsion to make collection for the Prize Bonds.

Regarding prohibition, Dr. Krishnaswami the other day, said that prohibition should be scrapped. As far as Harijans and the poor working classes are concerned, I think, prohibition is a boon. Perhaps, Dr. Krishnaswami may be living in the urban area; and so he may not know the repercussion or the bad effect of drinking. Hundreds and thousands of families have perished due to drink. In my village, before prohibition there were at least half a dozen murders every year. There were communal clashes and rioting; there were clashes between one family and another. After prohibition, the people have taken to life harmoniously. So, I do not like this suggestion. I do not like this tainted and improper income for the good purpose of the development of the country.

Regarding administrative efficiency and economy in the industrial sector, I must ask the Government to decentralise the National Small Industries Corporation. I think there is a proposal before this Government to decentralise this Corporation because the present system of administration of the Corporation makes for delay in the disposal of applications. Even for small loans under the hire purchase system, people from Madras, Bombay, Kerala and other places have to run to Delhi. To avoid this delay and expenditure, the National Small Industries Corporation should be decentralised on a regional basis. With regard to the STC I have to say this. I understand that there is lack of co-ordination between one section and another—between the Development Wing and the Controller of Imports and Exports; and on account of that the issue of permits even to rupee

payment countries is delayed and the developmental programme suffer. There should be better co-ordination between these two wings.

I understand that the administrative expenditure in the community development areas is more than the developmental expenditure; it seems to be twice or thrice that of developmental expenditure. This should be made less and the development expenditure should increase. In the village, agriculture is the main industry but it is seasonal. To avoid people going to the towns after the harvest time, Government had allotted some crores for starting cottage and small-scale industries. But I do not know how many villagers are benefited. The BDOs, the Sub-registrar of Co-operative Societies and many other officers working in these areas must themselves go to the villages and organise the industry and give strength to the weaker sections in the villages.

Development works should not be concentrated; they should be evenly distributed in all the regions so that the regional imbalance should be removed. People of all the regions must get the fruits of the yield from the development works.

The allocation of spindles and looms to Madras State in the Second Plan period was not sufficient and at least in the third Plan period it should be done. The textile industry gives some relief in the matter of the unemployment problem but it is concentrated in some districts. The other districts which are backward in industrial development are facing the unemployment problem. So, the State Government wants to encourage the people to start textile mills in such backward areas and for that purpose more spindles and looms should be allotted.

I understand that some units with modern and upto-date machinery are going to be started by the Government to attract foreign markets and one of these units should be located

in Madras State. There are a large number of technicians and experts there.

Lastly, I want to say this. Shri Sampath is a very nice man but unfortunately he belongs to a disruptionist party—the D. M. K. Party—which speaks much but does nothing. He said people in the south being anti-something; if at all the south is anti, it is not anti any persons but it is only anti-D.M.K. Party.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I wanted to exhaust the list of 40 names that I have got, so that those who are absent today will not be given a chance tomorrow.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: What about Shri Ram Krishan Gupta?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Ram Krishan Gupta has conveyed to me that he would speak on the Finance Bill because he wants longer time.

श्री गणपति राम : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे खुशी है कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री अपने देश में समाजवादी ढंग के समाज को वास्तविक रूप देने के लिए प्रयत्नशील हैं, और मुझे उम्मीद है कि इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए ही उन का बजट बनाया गया है। वैसे तो जिन लोगों के ऊपर टैक्स लगता है उनमें से कोई भी खुशी से टैक्स देना नहीं चाहता। लेकिन यह भी सत्य बात है कि जिन लोगों के ऊपर टैक्स का जितना वितरण होना चाहिए उससे ज्यादा हो जाता है। मैं इन बातों को मद्दे नजर रखते हुए वित्त मंत्री का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा, जैसा कि हमारे और साधियों ने भी आपसे कहा है कि हालांकि आपके मन में यह भावनाएँ नहीं थीं कि टैक्सेज का दुरुपयोग हमारे व्यापारी या और लोग करें, लेकिन दुश्मा है वैसे ही। हमारी साधारण जनता पर, जो कि आज भी रोटी के लिए, कपड़े के लिये, मकान के लिये तरसती है, जिनकी शिक्षा के

[श्री गणपति राम]

लिये, जिनके और साधनों के लिये उपयुक्त साधन मुहैया नहीं किये जा सके, उस पर इन इन्डाइरेक्ट टैक्सों का जितना भार पड़ा है, उससे वह कराह रही है। यहां कहा जाता है कि हर हिन्दुस्तानी की एवरेज इनकम जो है वह २७० रु० प्रति वर्ष की है। यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है। एक बार हिसाब लगाया गया तो एक दरिया की गहराई कहीं तो २५ फीट थी, कहीं पर आधा फुट थी और कहीं पर ३ इंच थी, कहीं पर इसी तरह और कुछ थी। उसका एवरेज आया २ फीट। लेकिन उसमें ३ फीट का लड़का डूब कर मर गया। ठीक वही हालत हमारे एवरेज की है। एवरेज निकालने वाले यह सोचते हैं कि उससे साधारण जनता पर अमर नहीं आयेगा। लेकिन आप जरा देहात की जनता की ओर ध्यान लगा कर देखिये, जिनकी आमदनी कहीं कहीं पर ४ आ० रोज है, कहीं २ आ० रोज है, कहीं २ रु० में महीना भर उनसे मेहनत करवाई जाती है और बाद में उनको पूरी मजदूरी नहीं दी जाती है। आज उन मजदूरों की तरफ भी हमको ध्यान देना चाहिये। आज भी हिन्दुस्तान में लाखों की तादाद में ऐसे लोग हैं जिनके न घर हैं न द्वार है, कहीं पर अपने गधे लेकर सड़कों पर लेट गये, कहीं दरख्तों के साये में लेट गये। ऐसे लोगों की तादाद भले ही लाखों की संख्या में है लेकिन उनको भोजन देने के लिये, उनको आराम देने के लिये, उनके जीवन स्तर में उभार लाने के लिये हमारी प्रथम और द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजनाओं में क्या किया गया? हमने इसकी तरफ ध्यान देने की कोई कोशिश नहीं की। मैं वित्त मंत्री से यह भी अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि आपके बजट की यह मंशा है कि हम अपने देश में समाजवादी ढंग के समाज के ढांचे की व्यवस्था करें, लेकिन क्या आपने यह भी सोचा कि हिन्दुस्तान की आबादी का चौथाई हिस्सा, जो कि हरिजन कहलाने वाला है, पिछड़ा वर्ग कहलाने

वाला है, शेड्यूलड ट्राइब कहलाने वाला है, ऐसा है जिसके लिये कहा जाता है कि संविधान ने अस्पृश्यता निवारण का हक दिया गया। हमारे बजट में उन के लिये प्राविजन कर दिया जाता है, लेकिन जब कभी हम, लोक सभा के सदस्य, प्रश्न पूछते हैं तो यही सुनने में आता है कि बजट के प्राविजन का पैसा स्टेट गवर्नमेंट खर्च नहीं कर पाती और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट में जितना पैसा है वह भी खर्च नहीं हो पाता, वह लैप्स हो जाता है। मेरे सुनने में यह भी आता है कि जो नौकरियां हैं उनके लिये हमारे संविधान में दिखा दिया गया कि इतने परसेंट रिजर्व कोटा हरिजन वर्ग, पिछड़े वर्ग आदि को मिलेगा, लेकिन क्या मैं नम्रतापूर्वक वित्त मंत्री जी से या उनकी सरकार से पूछ सकता हूं कि क्या उन्होंने अपने डिपार्टमेंट में कभी भी इस तरह की कोशिश की कि वे देखें कि हरिजन जो कि क्वालिफाइड हैं, जो योग्य हैं, वे क्यों नहीं लिये जाते? क्या कभी भी उन्होंने अपने डिपार्टमेंट से यह पूछने की कोशिश की? मैं आपसे दुर्वास्त कहूंगा, जितनी हमारी सेक्रेटरियट है, जितने हमारे डिपार्टमेंट्स हैं, मैं उनके पास अपनी आवाज आपके द्वारा पहुंचाना चाहता हूं, कि जब आप ने संविधान बनाया और गरीबों को उठाने के लिये कानून बना दिया है और अगर उसका इम्प्लिमेंटेशन नहीं होता तो इसमें दोषी कौन है। सारे का सारा देश और सारा समाज आज हमारे और आपके ऊपर यह लांछन लगायेगा कि आपने कानून बना कर, नियम बना कर उसका पालन नहीं किया। आज हरिजनों को उठाने की जिम्मेदारी अस्पृश्यता निवारण की जिम्मेदारी हरिजनों के ऊपर नहीं है। बल्कि उसके लिये यह देश और यह राष्ट्र जिम्मेदार है। आज हमारे वित्त मंत्री ने जो बजट बनाया है उसमें इसको एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या समझ कर, एक कठिन समस्या समझ कर, जितना पैसा रखना चाहिये था उसका प्राविजन नहीं किया है।

मुझे प्रथम पंच वर्षीय योजना के बजट को देखने का मौका मिला, द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना के बजट को देखने का मौका मिला, और यह बजट भी आया है, लेकिन आज देश के हरिजन कहे जाने वाले वर्ग में, बकवर्ड कहे जाने वाले वर्ग में, जो कि शिक्षा के लिये चिल्ला रहे हैं, उत्थान चाहते हैं, असन्तोष पैदा होता है कि उनको आदमी बनाने के लिये कहा तो जाता है, लेकिन किया कुछ नहीं जाता। मैं नम्रतापूर्वक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप उनकी भावनाओं का आदर करने के लिये ऐसे कदम उठाएँ जिससे उनकी भावनाओं को प्रोत्साहन मिले।

साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप हरिजनों को तमाम चीजें नहीं दे सकते तो न दें, मैं नहीं चाहता कि उनको आप उद्योग धन्धे दें, आप उनमें पैसा बांटें, आप यह कुछ न करें, लेकिन आप उनको शिक्षित तो कर ही सकते हैं। आप सब लोगों को फ्री एजुकेशन और कम्पलसरी एजुकेशन भले ही नहीं दे सकते हों, लेकिन क्या आप हरिजनों की, जिन के लिये कह दिया जाता है कि वे नौकरियों के लिये इयूली क्वालिफाइड नहीं हैं, फ्री और कम्पलसरी एजुकेशन की व्यवस्था नहीं कर सकते? अगर आप उनको क्वालिफाइड करना चाहते हैं, योग्य बनाना चाहते हैं, तो क्या आप उनको फ्री और कम्पलसरी एजुकेशन नहीं दे सकते? आज देश के और राष्ट्र के ऊपर यह बहुत बड़ा कर्ज है क्योंकि सदियों से समाज ने और देश ने उनके ऊपर कोई तवज्जह नहीं दी है। जब कि वे हिन्दुस्तान के लिये टैक्स देते रहे हैं, जब कि वे देश की सेवा करते रहे हैं, तब भी देश ने और समाज ने उनकी उचित स्थान नहीं दिया। इसके लिये देश और समाज का फर्ज है कि उन लोगों की स्थिति को बदले। इस बजट में जो कि हमारी योजना का आभास दे रहा है, इसके लिये स्पेशल प्राविजन क्यों नहीं किया गया?

आज मैं खास तौर से खेतियार मजदूरों की तरफ से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि भले ही आज कानून बने हुए हैं, मिनिमम वेजेंज ऐक्ट बना हुआ है, लेकिन वह इम्प्लमेंट नहीं होते। आपके बजट में उनके लिये, घर बनाने के लिए उनको एक रोटी देने के लिये, अच्छी शिक्षा देने के लिये, उनकी औरतों को खाना और कपड़ा देने के लिये, कोई प्राविजन नहीं किया गया। आज हमारे कानून केवल किताब के पन्नों पर रह जाते हैं, उनका इम्प्लमेंटेशन नहीं होता। हमने अपने उत्तर प्रदेश में देखा कि हमारी कचहरियों की दशा बड़ी दयनीय होती चली जा रही है। लोक सभा के अन्य सदस्यों ने भी शायद मंत्री महोदय के सामने इस तरह की बहुत सी बातें रखी हैं। आज इसकी तरफ तवज्जह क्यों नहीं दी जाती है। अगर आज कचहरियों पर से जनता का विश्वास उठ जाता है तो वे सरकार के पास नहीं जायेंगे, सरकारी अधिकारियों के पास नहीं जायेंगे। इस नाते हमारा और आपका कर्तव्य है कि जनता के दिल में, जिस जनता से हम टैक्स लेते हैं, यह भावना पैदा हो कि जो कुछ हम करते हैं वह उनके लिये ही करते हैं, हमारी जुडिशियरी, हमारी एग्रीक्यूल्चर, हमारी कचहरियाँ जो हैं वे उनके लिये हैं। अगर हम उनको न्याय दे दें लेकिन इतनी देर से दें कि न्याय का परपज ही खत्म हो जाये, तो उस न्याय को नहीं कहा जा सकता। आज हमने यह भी देखा कि हमारे तहसील हेडक्वार्टर्स की कचहरियों में घूसखोरी का बाजार इतना गर्म है कि जनता त्राहि-त्राहि करती रहती है। आज इसके लिये भी हमारे बजट में प्राविजन नहीं है और न ही उनके नैतिक स्तर को ऊँचा उठाने के लिये, शिक्षा का स्तर उठाने के लिये कोई उचित कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं। जहाँ मैं साधारण जनता की तरफ से यह आवाज बुलन्द करता हूँ कि आप टैक्स बड़े शौक से लीजिये, हम अपने देश के लिये त्याग करने को तैयार हैं, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ हम उनकी ओर से यह

[श्री गणपति राम]

आवाज भी उठाना चाहते हैं कि आप हमें और कुछ न दीजिये, लेकिन जो हमारी साधारण जरूरत की चीजें हैं वह तो दें, जिनको हर एक साधारण सरकार देती है, हम आपसे और कुछ नहीं मांगते, लेकिन जो साधारण जनता के उपयोग की चीजें हैं, जैसे केरोसीन आयाल है, मोटा कपड़ा है, वह तो दें। आप लग्जरीज पर जितना चाहें टैक्स बढ़ा लें, हम इसमें आपको हमेशा सपोर्ट करेंगे, लेकिन जो साधारण जनता के उपयोग की चीजें हैं उन पर टैक्स नहीं लगाया जाना चाहिये। हमारे कुछ दूसरे साथियों ने आंकड़े पेश किये कि आज हर एक वर्ग के व्यक्ति पर प्रति दिन ७ नये पैसे के हिसाब से टैक्स लगाया गया है। आप उनकी गरीबी का खयाल रखते हुए उनको थोड़ा सा रिलीफ दें।

हम यह भी देखते हैं कि हमारे बजट के प्रोपोजल्स से जो फायदा देश के गरीबों को पहुंचना चाहिये वह नहीं पहुंच रहा है—चाहे इस में हमारे अधिकारियों का दोष रहा हो, चाहे बजट के प्रोपोजल्स का दोष रहा हो। मैं यहां पर किसी के दोष निकालने के लिये खड़ा नहीं हुआ हूं। टैक्सेशन के सम्बन्ध में यह कहा जाता है कि सात नये पैसे पर यूनिट लगेगा, लेकिन जनता से वह चौबीस और तीस नये पैसे पर-यूनिट वसूल कर लिया जायेगा। इस लिये इस सम्बन्ध में थोड़ी राहत देने की आवश्यकता है।

जैसा कि कुछ साथियों ने कहा है, आज उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार, वहां के अधिकारी और वहां की जनता यह महसूस करते हैं कि प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना और द्वितीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना की अवधि में उत्तर प्रदेश का जितना इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन, औद्योगीकरण, होना चाहिये था, वह नहीं हो पाया है। पता नहीं केन्द्रीय सरकार और वित्त मंत्रालय ने उस ओर ध्यान दिया है या नहीं। अन्य प्रदेशों को

देखते हुए उत्तर प्रदेश का औद्योगिक विकास नहीं के बराबर हुआ है। इस विषय में कभी यह कहा जाता है कि वहां की जमीन नर्म है, वहां बड़े पड़े उद्योग नहीं बन सकते और कभी यह कहा जाता है कि वहां पर कच्चे माल की कमी है। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश को इतना इग्नोर न किया जाये और वहां की जनता में यह भावना न पैदा होने दी जाये कि उस के साथ न्याय नहीं होता है वह भी देश का एक हिस्सा है और उसका भी देश के अन्य हिस्सों के समान विकास होना चाहिये।

थोड़े दिन पहले मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के कई जिलों में गया। कोयले की कमी की वजह से वहां कई पावर हाउस, मिलें और शूग फैक्ट्रियां बन्द पड़ने वाली हैं, साधारण कामों का तो कहना ही क्या। इस सम्बन्ध में रेलवे मंत्रालय यह कहता है कि हम बैगन तो दे रहे हैं, लेकिन उन का उपयोग नहीं होता है। दूसरी तरफ स्टील एंड माइन्स मिनिस्ट्री यह कहती है कि खान पर काफी कोयला पड़ा है, उस का ट्रान्स्पोटेशन नहीं होता है। रेलवे मंत्रालय की ओर से स्टील एंड माइन्स मिनिस्ट्री पर यह आरोप भी लगाया जाता है कि बैगन के लिये स्टील नहीं मिलता है। मैं नहीं समझता कि इस प्रकार के परस्पर दोषारोपण से यह समस्या हल हो सकेगी। मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारी सरकार इस पर गौर करे और इस समस्या के समाधान के लिये आवश्यक कदम उठाये, ताकि उत्तर प्रदेश ही नहीं, बल्कि देश के और भागों की जरूरत को भी पूरा किया जा सके और यह कठिनाई दूर हो सके। उत्तर प्रदेश के बहुत से लोग, मिल वाले यह अनुभव करने लगे हैं कि बिहार से कोयला पंजाब में चला जाता है, मध्य प्रदेश में चला जाता है, गुजरात में चला जाता है, लेकिन वह कोयला उत्तर प्रदेश को नहीं मिलता है, जिस में से होकर वह दूसरे प्रदेशों को जाता है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : पंजीब को भी नहीं मिलता है ।

श्री गणपति राम : मैं यह जानता हूँ कि हजारों वैगन कोयला उत्तर प्रदेश को नहीं मिले और वहाँ से हो कर आगे चले गये ।

मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे मंत्रालय और स्टील एंड माइन्स मंत्रालय के प्रतिनिधियों को बुला कर इस प्रश्न को हल करने की ओर पग उठाया जाये । यदि रेलवे मंत्रालय यह कहता है कि चूँकि वैगन हमारे हैं, इसलिए कोल कंट्रोलर भी हमारा होना चाहिये, तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि किसी अन्य व्यवस्था से कोयले की समस्या हल नहीं की जा सकती, तो फिर पुरानी व्यवस्था को ही अपना लिया जाये और रेलवे के अनुभवी अफसरों को वहाँ बिठा दिया जाये । इस में हमें कोई ऐतराज नहीं होगा । यह राष्ट्र की जरूरत है—केवल उत्तर प्रदेश की जरूरत नहीं है ।

जहाँ तक टैंक्स लगाने का प्रश्न है, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि देश में जो इनफ्लेशन पैदा हो रहा है, रुपये की कीमत घटती जा रही है, उस ओर शासन का ध्यान जाना चाहिये । किसान गल्ला पैदा करता है, परन्तु यदि उस को उस की कीमत कम मिले और वह कपड़ा और जीवन की अन्य आवश्यक चीजें भी न खरीद सके, तो शासन को इस ओर अवश्य ध्यान देना चाहिये ।

मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि सरकार सी० आई०डी० या पुलिस के जरिये प्राइस कंट्रोल की व्यवस्था करे । वह प्राइस कंट्रोल करने के लिये गवर्नमेंट की मशीनरी को एफिशिएंट बनाये, ताकि साधारण जनता बढ़ते हुए करों के बोझ को महसूस न कर सके ।

देश में बढ़ते हुए जातिवाद, वर्गवाद और पक्षपात की ओर भी सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिये । मैं नम्र निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यदि नौकरियों में हरिजनों को, गैर-वर्णों

को, शिड्यूलड ट्राइब्ज के लोगों को जातीयता और वर्गवाद के नाम पर छांट दिया जाता है, तो कल वह दिन आ सकता है जब उन में इस व्यवस्था के प्रति असन्तोष होगा । हमारे जिम्मेदार मिनिस्टर्स और गवर्नमेंट के लोगों पर यह जिम्मेदारी है कि ऐसे लोगों को मौका मिलना चाहिये, जो काबिल हैं । मैं नम्रतापूर्वक यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वे लोग साधारण चपरासी, कानूनगो और अन्य साधारण कार्यों के लिये भी अर्नफिट हैं । अंग्रेज कहा करते थे कि तुम स्वराज्य के लायक नहीं हो । आज अगर हमारे अधिकारियों, चुनाव आफिसरों और जिम्मेदार लोगों की ओर से यही बात कही गयी, तो इस का नतीजा अच्छा नहीं होगा । मैं देश के एक जिम्मेदार आदमी की हैसियत से यह कहता हूँ कि देश में ऐसी भावना पैदा होने से रोका जावे ।

श्री साधू राम (जालंधर-रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो बजट सदन के सामने पेश है, उसके मुतालिक मैं यह अर्थ करना चाहता हूँ कि जो टैंक्स हैं, वे ठीक हैं । टैंक्सों के बगर कोई गवर्नमेंट चल नहीं सकती और टैंक्स लोगों पर ही लगते हैं लेकिन कुछ टैंक्स ऐसे हैं, जिन का इन्डायरेक्ट असर इस देश की आम जनता पर पड़ता है, गरीब लोगों पर पड़ता है । इन हालात में जबकि हमारे देश में बहुत से लोगों पर बड़ी गरीबी है, जो खाने से भी बेज़ार हैं, जिन को पहनने के लिये कपड़े नहीं मिलते, रहने के लिये मकान नहीं मिलता, अगर उन पर टैंक्स का बोझ पड़ता है, तो वे बहुत दुख महसूस करते हैं ।

हमारे देश में जो शिड्यूलड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूलड ट्राइब्ज के लोग हैं, उनकी हालत बड़ी खराब है । यह ठीक है कि पिछले सालों में हमारी गवर्नमेंट और हमारे वित्त मंत्री साहब ने उन लोगों की तरक्की के लिये काफ़ी रुपये रखे, लेकिन फिर भी उनकी हालत सुधर नहीं पाई है । इस साल के बजट में कोई नया प्राविजन नहीं है कि उस रकम

[श्री साधू राम]

को बढ़ाया जाये, या उन लोगों की ज्यादा सहायता की जाये। इस वक्त हमारे देश में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज की गिनती को देखा जाये, तो वह दस बारह करोड़ के लगभग बनती है। फर्स्ट फाइव इयर प्लान में उनकी भलाई और अपलिफ्ट के लिये ३३ करोड़ रुपया रखा गया, जिसमें से २६ करोड़ रुपया खर्च हुआ और ७, ८ करोड़ रुपया लैप्स हो गया। सेकिण्ड फाइव इयर प्लान में ६१ करोड़ रुपये की रकम रखी गई, जिसमें से ३२ करोड़ रुपया सेंटर का है और ५६ करोड़ रुपया स्टेट सेक्टर का है। अगर इस रकम को पांच सालों में तकसीम किया जाये, तो एक साल में १८ करोड़ रुपया हिस्से में आता है। यह रुपया बहुत कम है। अगर १२ करोड़ आदमियों में यह १८ करोड़ रुपया बांटा जाये, तो गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से डेढ़ रुपया फ्री आदमी के हिसाब से अपलिफ्ट के लिये खर्च किया जाता है। इस तरह हमारा समाजवाद का नारा कब पूरा होगा, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है।

जहां तक नौकरियों का सम्बन्ध है, मिनिस्ट्री आफ होम एफेयर्स की तरफ से जो रिपोर्ट शायी हुई है, उससे मालूम होता है कि १९६१ तक आई ० सी० एस० और आई० ए० एस० में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के आदमी सिर्फ ४८ हैं, आई० पी० एस० और आई० पी० में सिर्फ २६ हैं, क्लास वन सर्विसेज में १४२, क्लास टू में ५६६, क्लास थ्री में ५८,०५१ और क्लास फोर में १,१६,६०५ आदमी हैं। इस हिसाब से शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लगभग १,७५,००० आदमी गवर्नमेंट की सर्विस में हैं। पिछले दस बारह साल से हरिजनों, शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लिये गवर्नमेंट सर्विसेज में जो रिजर्वेशन रखी गई है—और जिस की इतनी चर्चा की जाती है—उससे सिर्फ १,७५,०००

आदमियों को गवर्नमेंट सर्विस मिल सकी। मेरा ख्याल है कि यह बहुत धीमी चाल है और इस धीमी चाल से उनका भला होता मुश्किल नज़र आ रहा है। चूंकि उनकी आबादी सारे देश की आबादी का चौथा हिस्सा है, इस वास्ते उनको सर्विस में लेने का सवाल बड़ा ग्रह बन गया है। ज्यादातर उनको जो सर्विस में लिया जाता है वह फोर्थ क्लास में ही लिया जाता है और इस क्लास में उनकी संख्या एक लाख सोलह हजार के करीब है और बाकी क्लासिस में उनकी संख्या सौ है, छब्बीस है या वत्तीस है। इससे पता चलता है कि उनके अपलिफ्टमेंट की जो चाल है वह बहुत धीमी है। अगर समाजवाद लाने का गवर्नमेंट का ख्याल है तो हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी तथा हमारी सरकार को इस ओर ध्यान देना होगा। अगर ऐसा न किया गया तो मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे देश में समाजवाद बड़ी मुश्किल से आएगा और उसको लाने के लिए कई सौ साल लग जायेंगे।

होम मिनिस्ट्री की जो रिपोर्ट है, उसमें लिखा हुआ है :—

“The Ministry of Home Affairs has been specially charged with the responsibility of supervising the plans and the schemes for the advancement of the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. The Constitution itself places a special responsibility on the Central and State Governments in respect of these classes of population.”

इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि गवर्नमेंट इस बात की जिम्मेदारी अपने ऊपर लेती है कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज का अपलिफ्ट हो। मैं समझता हूं कि बजट में बहुत से रुपये की इस काम के लिए जरूरत थी और उसको अलग रख कर इन पिछड़े हुए वीकर सेक्शंस पर खर्च करना चाहिये था।

आज हम देखते हैं कि देश में अनाज की बड़ी किल्लत है और अनाज की कमी को पूरा करने के लिये हम विदेशों से उसे मंगा रहे हैं। लेकिन इस कमी को देश में ही अधिक अनाज पैदा करके कैसे दूर किया जा सकता है, इस और हम ध्यान नहीं देते हैं। जो फालतू जमीन है उसको आज तक इसे डिस्ट्रीब्यूट नहीं कर सके हैं। ये जो शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइव्ज के आदमी हैं ये ज्यादा इंटिरेस्ट खेती-बाड़ी के काम में लेते हैं। ये लोग हर सूबे में हैं, हर प्रान्त में हैं। ये जमींदारों के लिये काम करते हैं। इनके बीच में आज तक भी हम जमीन की तकसीम नहीं कर पाए हैं। इन बेचारों के पास जमीन नहीं है और ये चाहते हैं कि इनको जमीन मिले ताकि उसमें काश्त करके ये आगे बढ़ सकें। पिछले १३-१४ सालों में हम इस काम को नहीं कर सके हैं। चूंकि देश में अनाज की किल्लत है, इनके पास करने के लिए कोई काम भी नहीं है, अनएम्प्लायमेंट भी बढ़ रही है, उस किल्लत को दूर करने के लिये और इनमें फैली हुई बेरोजगारी का खात्मा करने के लिये यह जरूरी था कि इनको जमीन दी जाती। आज भी साढ़े तीन लाख एकड़ जमीन पंजाब में मौजूद है लेकिन उसकी तकसीम नहीं हुई है। चाहिये यह था कि इस जमीन को कोओप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज को दे दिया जाता। हम साम्नी खेती का नारा लगाते हैं, सहकारी खेती का नारा लगाते हैं और समझते हैं कि इससे देश की पैदावार बढ़ेगी, लेकिन कोओप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज को जो इस काम को करना चाहती हैं, हम जमीन नहीं देते हैं। क्या हम यह चाहते हैं कि वे मकानों की छतों पर खेती करके पैदावार को बढ़ायें? आखिरकार खेती तो जमीन पर ही हो सकती है। इस वास्ते जमीन की तकसीम हमें जल्दी से जल्दी कर देनी चाहिये।

अब मैं स्कालरशिप्स के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। जो स्कालरशिप्स शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइव्स के भाइयों को दिये जाते हैं वे साल के आखिर में दिये

जाते हैं। अभी भी मेरे पास बहुत सी रिपोर्टें हैं जिन में शिकायत की गई है कि मार्च में उन को स्कालरशिप्स मिलते हैं। जो लोग बेचारे अपनी हिम्मत से नहीं पढ़ सकते हैं, उन को अगर सरकार स्कालरशिप्स देना चाहती है तो वक्त पर देने चाहियें। लेकिन वे टाइम पर नहीं दिये जाते हैं जिस का नतीजा यह होता है कि उन को बीच में ही अपनी स्टडी को बन्द कर देना पड़ता है और वे बेचारे अनपढ़ के अनपढ़ रह जाते हैं। जो स्कालरशिप्स दिये जाते हैं, उन के लिये तो हम आप का धन्यवाद करते हैं, लेकिन साथ ही साथ आप से प्रार्थना करते हैं, कि उन को स्कालरशिप्स वक्त पर दे दिये जाया करें।

अब मैं रिफ्यूजीज के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। जो हरिजन रिफ्यूजी पाकिस्तान से आये उन को मकान दिलवाने की हम ने बड़ी कोशिश की है लेकिन इस में कई दिक्कतें पेश आ रही हैं। जो मुसलमान यहां से गये उन में से जो कमियों के मकान थे, वे हमारे रीहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्टर श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना साहब ने बड़ी मेहरबानी कर के दस बीस रुपये में हरिजनों को जो उधर से आये थे देना मंजूर कर लिया। लेकिन उस में एक झगड़े की बात रह गई थी। मुसलमान कम्मी जो यहां से गये उन के मकान जब एलाट हुए तो फर्स्ट प्रेफेन्स उन का था जो जमीन के एलाटी थे। लेकिन चूंकि हरिजन लैंड ओनर्स नहीं थे इस वास्ते रीहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्टर साहब ने आर्डर निकाला कि कमियों के मकान हरिजनों को दे दिये जायें जो पाकिस्तान से आये थे। अच्छे अच्छे मकान तो लैंड एलाटीज ने ले लिये लेकिन ये जो मकान थे, ये हरिजनों को दे दिये गये। इन मकानों के बारे में दस रुपया प्लॉट की कीमत और दस बीस रुपया मकान की कीमत मुकर्रर कर दी गई। इस के अलावा जो जमींदारों के मकान थे जिन में हरिजन

[श्री साधू राम]

आ कर आबाद हुए उन का वेल्युएशन कराने के लिये रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री मजबूर कर रही है। चूंकि ये बेचारे गरीब हैं, किसानों का काम करते हैं, लैंड-ओनर्स का काम करते हैं, दूसरों के लिये खेती बाड़ी करते हैं, इस वास्ते वे बेचारे इतनी अधिक पेमेंट नहीं कर सकते हैं। अब अगर वे पेमेंट नहीं करते हैं तो घरों से निकाले जा रहे हैं। अब उन को अगर मकानों से निकाला गया तो यह एक बहुत डिसटरबेंस की बात होगी। इस के बारे में कई बार रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री को दरखास्तें भेजी गई हैं और उस से प्रार्थना की गई है कि उन को दुबारा न उजाड़ा जाय और कंसेशनल रेंट पर १०-२० रुपये जो वसूल करने हैं कर लो। लेकिन इस ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। एक आजाद देश में लोगों को, गरीब लोगों को रहने के लिए मकान तो मिलना चाहिये। पाकिस्तान में भी आखिर वे मकानों में ही रहते थे, आसमान पर तो नहीं रहते थे। अगर मकानों में रहते थे तो क्या आप यहां पर उन को मकान नहीं दे सकते हैं। अगर मकान नहीं दे सकते हैं तो आजादी का क्या मतलब है। वे लोग समझते हैं कि जो वेल्युएशन उन के मकानों की पड़ी है वह बहुत ज्यादा पड़ी है और उस को वे अदा नहीं कर सकते हैं। अब अगर वे वेल्युएशन के मुताबिक रुपया अदा नहीं करते हैं तो वे मकान आकेशन किये जाते हैं और उन को घरों से निकाला जाता है। इस तरह की जो हालत हो रही है, इस को सुधारा जाना चाहिये। हम बड़े फरू के साथ कहते हैं कि हमारा देश आजाद है, हम यह भी चाहते हैं कि हमारा देश खूशहाल हो समाजवाद का नारा भी हम लोग लगाते हैं, लेकिन अगर ऐसे देश में लोगों को रहने के लिये मकान नहीं मिल सकते हैं तो उन के लिये इस सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न का कोई मतलब नहीं रह जाता है। क्या उन को आजादी का लाभ हुआ ?

इस वास्ते इस ओर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये।

मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि बजट में उन के मकानों के लिये, उन की मकानों की समस्या को हल करने के लिये कुछ न कुछ रकम अलग रखी जानी चाहिये।

इस के अलावा किसान जो चीजें पैदा करते हैं, मैं चाहता हूं कि वे महंगे भाव पर बिकनी चाहियें। इस कमर तोड़ मंहंगई में जबकि अनएम्प्लायमेंट का भी बड़ा जोर है, सरकार को इस अनएम्प्लायमेंट को दूर करने के लिये कदम उठाने चाहियें। जिन लोगों को शंड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शंड्यूल्ड डावन्स कहा जाता है और उन की बिरादरी में और भी बहुत से लोग आ जाते हैं, जो गरीब हैं, उन के लिये खास तौर से आप को नौकरियों का बन्दीबस्त करना चाहिये उन के घरों में जा कर आप देखें, कि उन की कैसी हालत है। आप को हैरानी होगी यह देख कर कि वे कैसे अपनी जिन्दगी गुजारते हैं। वे जब हमसे पूछते हैं कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने उनके लिये क्या काम किया है, तो इसका हमारे पास कोई जवाब नहीं बन पड़ता है, हम कोई जवाब नहीं दे सकते हैं। उनकी अनएम्प्लायमेंट को दूर करने के लिए जो फालतू जमीन है, वह उनके बीच तक्सीम की जानी चाहिये। गवर्नमेंट को जो खेती-बाड़ी में इंटरेस्टिड हैं, उनको जमीन देनी चाहिये। आपने जमीन पर सीलिंग लगाई, लेकिन उसके बाद इस पर अमल नहीं हुआ। साढ़े तीन लाख एकड़ जो जमीन मैंने बताई है फालतू पड़ी हुई है, उसमें काफी लोगों को बसाया जा सकता है, मुल्क की पैदावार बढ़ाई जा सकती है, अनएम्प्लायमेंट की समस्या को कुछ हद तक हल किया जा सकता है।

एक खादी बोर्ड भी सरकार की तरफ से चलाया जा रहा है जिसके जरिये दो अरब

रुपया सालाना उन लोगों के लिये खर्च किया जाता है जो लोग हाथ से काम करते हैं, जो दस्तकार लोग हैं। लेकिन जो काम करने वाले लोग हैं, जो हाथ से काम करते हैं, उनके पल्ले कुछ भी नहीं पड़ता है। ऊपर जो : "मे बने हुए हैं वह सारे का सारा रुपया इधर उधर खर्च कर देते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि खादी बोर्ड में भी शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के जो लोग हैं, जो दस्तकारी करते वाले लोग हैं, या दूसरे लोग हैं, उनको शामिल किया जाना चाहिये, उनको रिप्रिजेंटेशन उसमें मिलना चाहिये ताकि वे सही तौर पर रुपये को खर्च करवा सकें।

आज हमारी मिलिट्री में कुछ डिस्क्रिमिनेशन होता है। आजादी के बाद भी कई तरह के लोग हैं, जिनको मिलिट्री में भरती नहीं किया जाता है। अगर कोई यह कह दे कि वह हरिजन है तो उसको कोई भरती नहीं करता है। मेरे जैसा मोना हरिजन वहां भरती नहीं हो सकता है लेकिन अगर मैं उदासी या मजदूर सिख अपने को लिखा दू तो मुझको भी लिखा जा सकता है। इस तरह का डिस्क्रिमिनेशन देश में नहीं होना चाहिये। अगर कोई मुल्क की रक्षा करने के काबिल है, फिट है, फौज में काम कर सकता है तो उसको फौज में भरती क्यों न किया जाये। मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि जातों के हिसाब से फौज में भरती होना चाहिये। डा० अम्बेडकर साहब की मेहरबानी से एक महार रेजीमेंट भी बनी है, एक रेजीमेंट का नाम महार रेजीमेंट रख दिया गया, लेकिन देश में चमार भी बसते हैं, दूसरे शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोग भी बसते हैं उनको भी तो फौज में भरती होने का मौका मिलना चाहिये। जो भी पाबन्दियां लगाई हुई हैं, उनको हटा दिया जाना चाहिये।

इस कमर तोड़ मंहगाई में किसानों की जो पैदावार है, उसकी कीमत बढ़नी चाहिये। लेकिन साथ ही साथ जिन लोगों

को खाने के लिये नहीं मिलता है, उनके लिये भी गवर्नमेंट को कुछ न कुछ बन्दोबस्त करना चाहिये। आज १६ और १७ ६० मन गन्धम का भाव है। जिस गरीब के चार या पांच वच्चे हैं उसका गुजारा बड़ी मुश्किल से चल रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बजट में गवर्नमेंट को ऐसा प्राविजन रखना चाहिये या कि किसानों की पैदावार की कीमत भी न घटे, लेकिन गरीबों को सस्ते भाव पर अनाज, कपड़ा और जो दूसरी ज़िन्दगी को बचाने के लिये ज़रूरी चीजें हैं उन्हें गवर्नमेंट मुहैया करे। मजदूरों और किसानों और गरीबों के लिये इस बजट में कुछ प्राविजन होना चाहिये या।

मैं आपसे मजदूरों की बाबत अर्ज करूँ। आप जानते हैं कि इस वक्ता टैक्स्टाइल मिलों में, शुगर मिलों में, जूट मिलों में जो मजदूर काम करते हैं उनके लिये एक वेज बोर्ड मुकर्रर किया गया, लेकिन उस वेज बोर्ड की रिपोर्ट ही शायद नहीं हुई। पता नहीं कितने कितने साल लग जाते हैं इस तरह के कामों में। शुगर वेज बोर्ड की रिपोर्ट पिछले नवम्बर की है लेकिन वह आज तक शायद नहीं हुई। मजदूर बेवारे रो रहे हैं कि उनको कोई मिल वाला वेतन नहीं देता है।

18.51 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : रिपोर्ट लाया हो गई है, लामू नहीं हुई है।

श्री साधू राम : इसलिये मैं अर्ज करूँगा कि जमीन की तकसीम, रिफ़ूजीज का मतला, हरिजनों का मतला, फौज में भरती, खादी बोर्ड में रिप्रिजेंटेशन वगैरह बहुत से ऐसे मतले हैं जो गवर्नमेंट और वित्त मंत्री के देखन के काबिल हैं। नागपुर रेजिभूशन का इम्प्लिमेंटेशन तभी हो सकता है जब हमारी गवर्नमेंट उसको इम्प्लिमेंट करे।

श्री बी० चं० शर्मा : मकान भी तो मिलने चाहिये ?

श्री साधू राम : हां, मकान भी मिलने चाहिये । इस सिलसिले में गवर्नमेंट वीकर सेक्शन पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपया खर्च करे तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा । अगर वीकर सेक्शन को इग्नोर कर दिया जाये और उनकी मांगों का खयाल हमारे वित्त मंत्री साहब न रखें तो मेरा खयाल है कि सिर्फ समाजवादी ढंग के समाज का नारा लगाते से जो डिस्पैरिटी है देश में वह कभी दूर होने वाली नहीं है । आज हम कोई साढ़े पांच करोड़ रुपया प्रीवी पर्स की तरह पर पुराने रूलर्स को दे रहे हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has taken more than 20 minutes. He must conclude now.

Mr. Speaker: I will call one more hon. Member. Shri R. S. Tiwari.

Shri Palaniyandy (Perambalur): My name, Sir,

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Deputy-Speaker gave me four names: Shri R. S. Tiwari, Shri B. N. Kureel, Shri Palaniyandy and Shri R. R. Mishra. I will call one hon. Member now. The other three will be called tomorrow. Are you willing to sit after 7 o'clock? I do not want to tax the House.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri D. C. Sharma: We should have an all-night sitting.

Mr. Speaker: Shri R. S. Tiwari—the hon. Member will conclude in ten minutes.

श्री रा० स० तिवारी (खजुराहो) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रति वर्ष राजकीय आय और व्यय के बारे में सदन में आंकड़े पेश किये जाते हैं, और वह इसलिये किये जाते हैं कि जिसमें साल में राज्य द्वारा किये हुए कार्यों

का परीक्षण हो सके और साथ ही भविष्य में आने वाले सालों के कार्यों का लेखा भी उसमें मिले । इसलिये यह बजट हर साल पेश किया जाता है और उसमें यह देखा जाता है कि उसमें जनहित का कार्य कितना हुआ और जन के अहित का कार्य कितना हुआ । यह हमारे बजट से ही पता चलता है । राज्य की कसौटी बजट है । यही एकमात्र ऐसा उपाय है जिससे हम को पता चलता है कि शासन कुशलतापूर्वक काम कर रहा है या अकुशलतापूर्वक काम कर रहा है क्योंकि बजट बनने के बाद ही राज्य का परीक्षण होता है ।

बजट में हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने करीब ६० करोड़ रु० का टैक्स लगाया है । प्रजातन्त्र सरकार के लिये टैक्स लगाना आवश्यक होता है क्योंकि प्रजातान्त्रिक प्रणाली में प्रजा से थोड़ा थोड़ा कर लेकर उसी के हित में लगाना होता है । तभी प्रजातन्त्र का सफल होना निश्चित होता है । लेकिन उसमें यह भी देखना पड़ता है कि वह टैक्स जनता से वसूल होने में कोई कठिनाई तो पैदा नहीं हो सकती है । कठिनाई न होने पर ही उसे वसूल किया जाना चाहिये । लेकिन अभी मैंने पिछले आंकड़े इसमें देखे तो दिखलाई दिया कि ६० करोड़ रु० के टैक्स और लग गये हैं जबकि पिछले टैक्स की वसूली पड़ी है जो कि २७० करोड़ रु० है । अगर इस २७० करोड़ रु० की वसूली हो जाती तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इस ६० करोड़ रु० टैक्स लगाने की जरूरत कतई नहीं आ सकती थी । मेरा निवेदन यह है कि वह २७० करोड़ रु० उन लोगों के जिम्मे हैं जो दे सकते हैं और उनसे उसे सस्ती से वसूल किया जाता तो वसूल हो जाता, लेकिन नहीं किया गया और वह बकाया दिखलाया गया है ।

मैं यह नहीं कह सकता कि पिछली दो योजनाओं के दौरान, दस वर्षों की अवधि में देश में कोई कार्य नहीं हुआ । बहुत उन्नति

हुई है। कृषि के मामले में, उद्योग के मामले में, यातायात के मामले में और जितने कार्य समाज सुधार के हैं उनमें खूब रुपया खर्च किया गया है। लेकिन अब आगे के लिये जो काम हमारे करने को पड़ा है वह चार, पांच बातों पर निर्भर दिखाई देता है ? एक तो खेती, दूसरे उद्योग, तीसरे सीमा रक्षा तथा चौथे पिछड़े वर्गों की उन्नति। इन चार बातों के ऊपर ध्यान देना आवश्यक है। खेती के बारे में मैं आप से निवेदन करूँ कि जब अपने देश के प्रति व्यक्ति की आमदनी करीब ३०० रु० के हो गई है तो किसानों की आमदनी केवल १०५ रु० है। हम यह भी देखते हैं कि जब किसानों का गल्ला अच्छा होता है और काफी दाम मिलने की सम्भावना होती है तो हमारी सरकार रुपया बचा कर विदेशों से गल्ला मंगाती है और ऐसा उस गल्ले का भाव गिराने के लिये किया जाता है। किसानों के सामने यह दिक्कत आती है कि टैक्स भी उन्हीं किसानों पर लगता है और राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति का उत्पादन भी किसान करता है, दूसरे लोग नहीं करते हैं। उद्योगपति तो रुपये को सबाया और ड्योड़ा करते हैं। उद्योग और व्यापार में रुपये पैसे का प्रयोग किया जाता है, लेकिन जो राष्ट्र की चीज है वह किसानों के द्वारा उत्पन्न की जाती है। वे लोग खेती से अन्न पैदा कर के राष्ट्र की चीजें बनाते हैं,

लेकिन किसानों के लिये कोई भी राहत बजट में नहीं दी गई है। मैं तो वित्त मन्त्री जी को एक चीज बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जहां तक किसानों के ट्रैक्टर लेने का सवाल है, जब वह ट्रैक्टर खरीदता है तो उससे उस पर २००० रु० की ड्यूटी पहले जमा करा ली जाती है, तब ट्रैक्टर मिलता है। फिर चार, छः महीने के बाद वह २,००० रु० वापस होता है। आप के यहां यह लिखा हुआ है कि हम ड्यूटी नहीं लेते लेकिन फिर भी खरीदते वक्त ट्रैक्टर लेने वाले को २,००० रु० जमा करना पड़ता है। भले ही वह बाद में वापस हो जाये लेकिन ट्रैक्टर की कीमत के अलावा २,००० रु० का इन्तजाम करने में किसान बड़ी मुश्किल में पड़ जाता है। इसलिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि खेती के बारे में जो भी औजार खरीदे जायें उनके ऊपर इस तरह से ड्यूटी न वसूल की जायें बल्कि खेती के बारे में सरकार को पूरी तरह से माफी कर देनी चाहिये। हालांकि माफी एक तरह से है ही, लेकिन वह पहले जमा करा ली जाती है।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may continue tomorrow.

18.58 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till eleven of the Clock on Friday, March 17, 1961/Phalgun 26, 1882 (Saka).

[Thursday, March 16, 1961/Phalguna 25, 1882 (Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		COLUMNS	WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.		COLUMNS
S.Q. No.	Subject		S.Q. No.	Subject	
893.	Russian maps of India	5251—54	918.	Allotment of Government quarters	5299
894.	Institute of Industrial Designs	5255—57	919.	Non-coking coal washeries	5299—5300
896.	Indo-Pakistan Steering Committees	5257—59	920.	Development of backward areas	5300
897.	Regional Development	5259—65	921.	Labour Attache at Geneva	5300—01
899.	Houses for industrial workers in orissa	5265—67	922.	Ambar Charkha	5301—02
900.	Ophthalmic Glass Plant	5267—68	923.	Lambretta Scooters	5302
901.	Transfer of Berubari to Pakistan	5268—71	924.	Code of Discipline	5302—03
902.	Office accommodation for State Trading Corporation in Delhi	5271—74	925.	Hospitals under Employees' State Insurance Scheme	5303—04
903.	Refugees from Nepal	5274—75			
904.	Indian Embassy staff in China	5275—79	U.S.Q. No.		
905.	U.S. Postal stamps	5279—82	1793.	Industrial Training for S. C. and S. T. students in Delhi.	5304
906.	Problem of work-charged staff of C.P.W.D.	5282—84	1794.	Films produced in various languages	5304—05
907.	Aid to Nepal	5284—86	1795.	Indian films at Film festivals	5305
909.	Press Party's visit to Nagaland	5286—88	1796.	Unemployment in Punjab	5306
S.N.Q. No.			1797.	Aid to Nepal	5306—07
7.	Manganese mines in Madhya Pradesh	5288—92	1798.	Small Scale Industries in Punjab	5307
			1799.	Housing of Handloom workers in Bombay	5307—08
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		5292—5332	1800.	Indo-Pak border settlement	5308
S.Q. No.			1801.	Rebate on woollen and silken Khadi	5308—09
895.	Heavy structurals and vessel projects	5292	1802.	Small Scale Handloom Industries in Punjab	5309
898.	Commonwealth Constitutional Development	5292—93	1803.	Presidential awards to public undertakings	5309—10
908.	Optical glass	5293	1804.	Muslim pilgrims from Pakistan	5310
910.	Watch factory	5294—95	1805.	Residential accommodation for Ministers	5310—11
911.	Fruit preservation by Radiation	5295	1806.	Export of chemicals	5311
912.	Loans to States for Housing Schemes	5295—96	1807.	Small Scale Industries in Rourkela Steel Project area	5311
913.	Unemployment in Orissa	5296	1808.	Export of iron ore to European countries	5311—12
914.	Indians in South Africa	5296—97	1809.	Export of intestines of cows	5312—14
915.	Closure of wollen mills in Amritsar	5297—98	1810.	Industrial survey in Delhi	5313—14
916.	Compensation for damage to Indian Chancery in Karachi	5298	1811.	State Trading Corporation	5314—15
917.	U.N. maps showing Kashmir	5298—99			

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1812.	Paper making machinery	5315
1813.	Steel rope factory at Ernakulam	5315-16
1814.	Tea trade with Switzerland	5316
1815.	Export of lac articles .	5316-17
1816.	Closure of industrial units	5317
1817.	Activities of Christian Missionaries in Naga Hills	5317-18
1818.	Raids by Pakistani nationals	5318
1819.	Training to Nepali pilots	5319
1820.	Road building machinery	5319
1821.	Ownership rights of shops in refugee markets . .	5320
1822.	Manufacture of Heavy machine spare parts . . .	5320-22
1823.	D.Ps. from Betiah Camp (Bihar)	5322
1824.	Indians jailed in Indonesia	5323
1825.	Goa situation	5323-24
1826.	Industrial production .	5324
1827.	Effect of cheap electricity supply to industries .	5324
1828.	Opening of new Embassies in Africa	5325
1829.	Publicity of plans	5325
1830.	Textile mills	5325-26
1831.	Rules for issue of passports	5326-27
1832.	T.V. programmes in big cities	5327
1833.	Officers for enforcement of Labour Laws	5327-28
1834.	Outlay for Madras	5328
1835.	Loan for Middle and Low Income Group Housing Scheme	5328-29
1836.	Review of proceedings of Parliament by A.I.R. . .	5329
1837.	Hindi Raksha Samiti	5329-30
1838.	Industrial Estates in J. & K.	5330
1839.	Small Scale Industries in Jammu and Kashmir . .	5330
1840.	Disposal Wing of D.G.S. & D.	5330-31
1841.	Industrial Housing Scheme	5331
1842.	Thefts of documents from Custodian General's Office Delhi.	5332
1843.	Labourers in tea gardens of Tripura	5332

COLUMNS

CALLING ATTENTION TO
MATTER OF URGENT
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

5333-36

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi called the attention of the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs to the reported failure of talks between India and Pakistan in regard to movable property and bank deposits etc. belonging to displaced persons.

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanra) made a statement in regard thereto.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

5336-37

(1) A copy of Statement showing cases in which the lowest tenders have not been accepted by the India Store Department, London and the India Supply Mission, Washington, during the year ending the 31st December, 1960.

(2) A copy of the Annual Report of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for the year 1959-60, under sub-section (3) of Section 24 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956.

(3) A copy of Annual Report on the activities of the Rubber Board for the year 1959-60.

(4) A copy of each of the following Reports under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) Annual Report of the Sindri Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited for the year 1959-60 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon.

(b) Annual Report of the Hindustan Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited for the year 1959-60 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon.

	COLUMNS	AGENDA FOR FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1961/PHAL- GUNA 26, 1882 SAKA—
BILL INTRODUCED .	5338	Further General Discussion on the Budget (General), 1961-62. Voting on Demands for Grants on Account for 1961-62 in respect of the Budget (General). Consideration and passing of the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1961 and the Insurance (Amend- ment) Bill. Also, consideration of the Private Members' Re- solutions.
The Salt Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1961.		
GENERAL BUDGET—GEN- ERAL DISCUSSION .	5338—5512	
Further General Discussion on the Budget (General) 1961-62 continued. The discussion was not concluded.		
