

Friday, March 23, 1962
Chaitra 2, 1884(Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Second Series

Volume LXI, 1961/1883-84 (Saka) -

[March 12 to 26, 1961/Phalguna 21, 1883 to Chaitra 5, 1884 (Saka)]

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SIXTEENTH SESSION, 1962/1883-84 (Saka)

(Vol. LXI contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Friday, March 23, 1962/Chaitra 2,
1884 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Coal Mining Machinery Plant at Durgapur

***130. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in the construction of the Coal Mining Machinery Plant at Durgapur;

(b) the extent to which the plant will have to depend on foreign imports of finished and semifinished products to complete the machinery which it will manufacture;

(c) the details of full capacity of the plant; and

(d) when it is likely to be ready and to go into production?

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

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury: May I know how many people are going to be employed in this project?

Shri Manubhai Shah: About six thousand.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury: May I also know how much of the supervisory staff will be Indians?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Practically all except the few Soviet advisers.

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Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether this particular plant is going to be completed during the Third Five Year Plan?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It will be completed before the schedule.

Indian Nationals in foreign firms

***131. Shri P. G. Deb:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any recent survey regarding the employment of Indian Nationals in Foreign Firms; and

(b) if so, how it compares with the figures for 1930?

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

(b) A copy of the Press Note issued in this connection, on the 16th February 1962, is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3583/62]. It will be seen therefrom that the percentage share of Indians in the total employment in foreign firms has increased from 33 per cent in 1954 to 70.1 per cent on 1-1-1961, in the salary range above Rs. 1,000 per month. In salary ranges below Rs. 1,000 per month, all the posts are held by Indians.

Shri P. G. Deb: Is it a fact that in the foreign banks in India Indians are not appointed as Managers or Accountants?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, that is not a fact.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know if, as a result of the Indianisation of these higher services, the terms and conditions of service have been changed in many of these con-

cerns to the less advantage of the employees?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is not so. As a matter of fact, in the few instances of the topmost jobs in which the Indians have been appointed as Chairmen of foreign firms, the terms are in some cases even better than those enjoyed by the previous incumbents.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am referring not only to the top jobs but to the so many other jobs which most of these concerns, like Burmah Shell and the other oil companies, have almost on an all-India service basis. I think they have now completely revised their structure of service, and that is not to the advantage of the employees.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Usually it is not done on the basis of 'caderisation'. Suppose in a particular post a person has been carrying on on Rs. 6,000, the other Indian who is nearabout Rs. 4,000 is promoted to Rs. 6,000. So there is not an equation of 'caderisation' but it is in terms of individual post to post in which no degradation or reduction is resorted to.

Shri P. G. Deb: In the statement it is said that "the percentage of Indians was lower than the average in older industries like jute mills and opresses, banking companies, planting companies, etc." I would like to know the reasons for this and the steps taken by the Government to better the position.

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is a small sector of foreign-owned or majority-controlled units in jute and tea plantation where the percentages which are very well accelerated in the other industries have not been properly maintained. The reason given for this, after our discussions with the Associated Chamber of Commerce, is that these are some specialised jobs in which sufficient number of Indians of that high competence have not been available. But they have promised to improve upon it, and we hope that they will stick to their promise.

Shri Warior: May I know whether the number of foreign hands have decreased in view of the increase in the number of Indian hands?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, the foreign firms have increased, not decreased.

**Resettlement of Displaced Persons
in Dandakaranya**

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*133.	Shri P. G. Deb:
	Shri Sadhan Gupta:
}	Shri P. C. Borooh:
	Shri Tangamani:
	Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that very little progress has been made in the resettlement of displaced families in Dandakaranya;

(b) if so, how much of reclaimed land still lies unoccupied in Dandakaranya; and

(c) what measures are being taken to utilise this land expeditiously?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) to (c). The attention of the Hon'ble Members is invited to the Progress Report regarding the Dandakaranya Project for the period from the 1st November, 1961 to the 28th February, 1962, which was circulated to the Members of the Sabha on the 16th March, 1962.

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know whether Government will allow people from Orissa to settle in Dandakaranya as the West Bengal refugees are rather reluctant to be settled there?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): It would not be correct to say that the people from West Bengal are reluctant to go there. The displaced persons are going there, and we are hoping that they will go in larger numbers. As regards Orissa it is a question of a general nature, more hypothetical

than practical at this stage. And when we agree, in a way, to widen the scope of the Dandakaranya project, then the claims of Orissa along with the other States can be considered.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know the number of families that have been resettled in Dandakaranya, and also how many families can be accommodated there on the remaining site?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am only sorry that the hon. Member has not read the report circulated to all hon. Members of Parliament.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Earlier, on another occasion, an hon. Member from Punjab asked the hon. Minister whether, if refugees from Bengal would not fill up Dandakaranya, Punjabis would be welcome there or not. And on that occasion I asked whether the unfulfilled areas could not be resettled by the Adibasis who have been displaced from Dandakaranya. May I know what is the present policy of the Government in regard to that? Suppose the entire area cannot be occupied by the people from Bengal, what happens to the space that is left?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Again, the question is of a hypothetical nature. As regards Adibasis, we are not displacing them: in fact we are rehabilitating them and advancing their interests. Twenty-five per cent of the reclaimed land is given to Adibasis, and on top of it we are developing roads, tanks, etc. so that their economic interests are not only advanced and safeguarded but bettered.

Shri Jaipal Singh: May I put my question in another way? If the entire space cannot be occupied by refugees, will top priority be given to the Adibasis there?

Mr. Speaker: It is all hypothetical, he says.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: May I know the number of Adibasi families which have been rehabilitated there up till now?

Shri Jaipal Singh: None at all.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: May I refer my hon. friend to the last paragraph in the Report?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that the displaced persons who have been rehabilitated there have not yet been gainful employment? And if they have been given gainful employment I would like to know the average earning of a family in Dandakaranya.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: This is entirely or mostly or primarily an agricultural scheme. We have taken 4,000 families there, and excepting two hundred who arrived a month or so ago, the rest have been taken to the reclamation sites. About three weeks ago the Governor of West Bengal paid a visit to Dandakaranya and she has spoken of the scheme in very appreciative terms.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question is: are they able to maintain themselves?

Mr. Speaker: If hon. Members want to discuss this matter, they can do so.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: No, Sir, I am only asking whether, after the reclamation work, they are given some dole also or it has been stopped completely.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: This is a rehabilitation scheme, not a relief scheme. I have stopped all doles in West Bengal, and I refuse to give any doles in Dandakaranya.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Considering the vast extent of the areas comprised in the Dandakaranya scheme, and also the fact that the refugees from East Bengal cannot occupy the whole space there, may I know whether it is

under the consideration of Government that the displaced persons who are no better than the refugees will be given top priority for being rehabilitated in that area?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am still a Rehabilitation Minister, and I look after the interests of the displaced persons.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: What is this reply, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: It is the same reply as before.

Repatriation of Portuguese Nationals

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134 { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri P. C. Borooh:
Shri Harish Chandra
Mathur:
Shri Agadi:
Shri Balraj Madhok:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether a note has been sent to the Portuguese Government regarding repatriation of Portuguese nationals from Goa, Diu and Daman and the release of Indian travellers detained in Lisbon while in transit and also regarding release of Indian nationals interned in Portuguese territories and restoration of their property; and

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

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). The Government of India have had considerable correspondence with the Government of Portugal on these matters through the intermediary of the Governments of the United Arab Republic and Brazil. The last Indian note was dated the 26th of February, 1962. Press reports indicate that the Government of Portugal have sent a reply in the beginning of this month, presumably

through the Government of Brazil. This note has not yet been received by the Government of India.

Five Indian nationals who were detained by Portuguese authorities while in transit through Lisbon have been released.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): May I add something to this answer? Or rather, may I supplement this? The note referred to, namely the one addressed by the Portuguese Government through the Government of Brazil to us has, I understand, arrived this morning. I have not myself seen it. But that is what I am told. So, I want to correct that statement. It does not carry very much further, as far as I understand. They tie up the return of the Portuguese detenus here to their sending Indians from Mozambique here. The two are entirely apart and separate. I do not see why they should tie up the two.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether the Portuguese Government have conveyed their attitude one way or the other about the release of Indian nationals who have been interned in Portuguese territory and restoring to them their property?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That was what I referred to just now.

Mr. Speaker: He has said that it is no good tying up the one with the other.

Shri D. C. Sharma: That was a part of the question which I put.

Mr. Speaker: He has already replied to it.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Is it not a fact that passengers travelling on international airlines have certain provisions for safety, and if so, has that rule not been violated by making these passengers disembark?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No doubt, they have those rules. But there was no Indian line passing through Portugal. No Indian line goes through

Portugal. There was some foreign line that went through it. No doubt, the same rules apply to all lines, Indian or foreign. A protest was made by the people concerned, and I think the foreign country concerned also made a protest to Portugal about it.

Shri Tyagi: May I know the total number of Indian travellers detained in Lisbon, and how this number compares with the Portuguese stationed as a whole in Goa and Daman?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: In the main answer it has been stated that there are five Indians who were detained, and they have been released.

The number of Indians detained run to thousands in Mozambique and Angola. There is no comparison between the two.

Shri Tyagi: Shall I take it that thousands of Indians have been detained there?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Indian merchants and others in Mozambique and Angola run into some thousands. And they have been kept, in a sense, detained in some kind of camp or the other, ever since the Goa operation. It is apparently the intention of the Portuguese Government to send back some proportion of them; I cannot exactly say what proportion, but it is a fairly considerable proportion.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the Indian nationals in Mozambique and Angola are detained as a reprisal against our operation in Goa, or whether this has been tied up with the release of the Portuguese soldiers detained in Goa, Daman and Diu?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have just stated that there is no question of tying up. Actually, the attitude that we have taken right from the beginning is that the Portuguese detained here, the Portuguese soldiery and a few civilian persons connected with the Portuguese Army can go away. We want nothing in exchange. They

can take them away and make arrangements to take them away. In fact, we went further and after a while, when there was some delay, we told these people that they can go away on their own steam; we did not want to detain them, and they can go; we shall put them, at any port in India, or in any boat or in any ship that comes to take them away. So, it has no connection with the other matter.

Shri C. D. Pande: The Prime Minister has made the position clear on behalf of India, namely that we do not want to tie it up with the other question. May I know whether the Portuguese Government have taken the same view or not, and whether there is any move or their part to release our nationals from Mozambique?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have not, as I said, seen the last letter which has come this morning, or may be, last night. But I was told that they connect the two together. They say apparently that they will send back by ship some Indians, and the same ships will take back the Portuguese detainees here.

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know why Government are not insisting on general reciprocal arrangement regarding Indian nationals interned in Portuguese colonies all over?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know why the two are not linked.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have just ventured to say that far from our insisting on any such thing, even our unilateral offer that they should take them back has not been accepted thus far.

Shri Hem Barua: In regard to this offer by Portugal to send our for middle class employees and steps nationals in their colonies in ships, and then take back those Portuguese nationals in Goa, Daman and Diu, may I know the reason for not being able to achieve it in the meanwhile? What is it that stands in the way?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I could not catch the question.

Mr Speaker: He wants to know the reason for not taking them.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is for the Portuguese Government to reply to the hon. Member. How am I to tell him why they are delaying it?

Shri Hem Barua: I want to know whether they have specified any reasons. They have withheld our nationals in Mozambique and Angola, and they have not specified any reasons for it. Now, this offer has come. Why is it that this offer has not been put into practice so far? That is what I want to know.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: On an earlier occasion, the Prime Minister had stated on the floor of this House that some three thousand old Portuguese soldiery is detained in Goa, and we have got some problems created on account of their stay here. If the Portuguese Government fail to take them back on their own from Goa, will the Government of India consider the possibility of removing these persons from Goa to some other part of India, so that complete normalcy might prevail in Goa?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I believe I hinted at that in the course of what I said here the other day, that if there is any further delay, we shall remove them to some camp outside Goa.

Middle Class Families

*135. **Shri H. C. Mathur:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state what note, if any, has been taken by Government, of the Survey carried out by the Central Statistical Organisation into the income and expenditure of Middle Class Families?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): The honourable Member is presumably referring to the preliminary studies on this subject published in the Monthly Abstract of Statistics for

June, 1960 and the studies for four cities published in the Abstract for November, 1961. Complete results based on the Middle Class Family Living Survey conducted by the National Sample Survey in 1958-59 are being tabulated. The data have been collected mainly for the purpose of constructing a consumer price index for middle class employees and steps are being taken for constructing the index.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: While these statistics are being tabulated, may I know whether Government have taken any note of the fact that it is the middle class families whose budgets have been completely upset during the last few years, and there is considerable resentment amongst this section of the people, and if so, what Government's proposals are to improve their condition?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I can hardly put forward Government's proposals to improve the economic conditions of middle class families in answer to a question.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether the Government have any plan for giving additional work and subsidiary income to these people?

Mr. Speaker: Does that arise out of the question?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Yes, Sir. We collect statistics for a certain purpose, not only for the satisfaction of collecting statistics.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is obvious that this question of effect on middle class families is an important question with which the Government are deeply concerned. On the one hand, so far as statistics are concerned, they are being collected and tabulated. Even apart from that, the matter is constantly being considered.

Shri Morarka: May I know how is it that figures collected in 1958-59 are

still being tabulated in 1962? When and how proper use of these figures would be made?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Evidently it takes some time. I am told, it takes time. Tens of thousands of families have to be visited, data collected and tabulated. They are dealt with.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that during the survey it was found that middle class families getting an income of Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 are indebted to the tune of Rs. 375 and persons who are getting Rs. 150 to 200 are indebted more than Rs. 200, and if so whether the Government would take some steps to see that the indebtedness is reduced?

Mr. Speaker: These are details of the steps that have been taken.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether the survey has revealed that the indebtedness of middle class families has increased.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The survey has revealed that in the middle class families the expenditure is more than the income which, of course, leads to the conclusion that there must be indebtedness.

Shri Tyagi: Will the Government give any precise idea as to what is a middle class family? Have they come to some conclusion with regard to the slab of income the families belonging to which will be or are recognised as middle class? What is the definition of middle class?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: When we use the word middle class it is naturally a vague term: upper middle class, middle middle class, lower middle class. In calculating or getting any information, only slabs of income are used: not the word middle class. That is too vague.

Shri Tyagi: What is the slab of income that has been taken?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There is not one slab. They are calculated for various slabs.

Shri Tyagi: The whole survey is vague. I want to know between which income slabs families have been enumerated or accounts have been taken. Unless that is precisely given, there can be no survey.

Mr. Speaker: Does it depend on occupation or income?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Both occupation and income: income from and above Rs. 100 to 1000—non-agricultural and non-manual employment: certainly restricted to urban areas and semi-urban areas.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Agadi: absent. Shri Bibhuti Mishra, Shri Tangamani: absent.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Shri Tangamani has authorised me.

Mr. Speaker: I will come later. Shri Mullick: absent.

भूटान का विकास

*१३६ श्री भूत दर्शन: क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि योजना आयोग के प्रविधिक दल की सिफारिश पर कुछ समय पहले भूटान के विकास के लिए जो १७.५ करोड़ रुपये की योजनायें स्वीकार की गई थीं, उन्हें कार्यान्वित करने की दिशा में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है?

वेदेशिक कार्य मंत्री के सभा सचिव (श्री जो० नां० हजारिका) : भूटान सरकार ने एक योजना तथा विकास विभाग और अपना सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग (पी० डब्ल्य० डी०) स्थापित कर लिया है और कृषि, वन, शिक्षा आदि अन्य विभागों के प्रमुख (हेड्स) नियुक्त कर दिए हैं। भारत सरकार ने इंजीनियरी, प्रशासन, वित्त आदि के क्षेत्रों में भारत के कई तकनीकी विशेषज्ञों की सेवाएं अपीत की हैं। कई प्रायोजनाओं का सर्वेक्षण हो रहा है। भारत से भूटान में पारों तक की पहली सड़क इस वर्ष अप्रैल में बनकर पूरी हो जायेगी। ६७ भूटानी विद्यार्थी भारतीय

संस्थाओं में पढ़ रहे हैं। आम तौर पर यह कहा जा सकता है कि भूटान की पंच वर्षीय योजना आ आरंभ अच्छा हुआ है।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : जहां तक मुझे जात है यह साढ़े सतरह करोड़ रुपये इन पांच वर्षों में खर्च किये जाने हैं जब कि एक वर्ष प्रारम्भिक तैयारियों में ही लग गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह कार्य जिस रफ्तार से हो रहा है क्या उससे गवर्नरेंट को सन्तोष है या गवर्नरेंट समझती है कि इस में और तेजी से काम आगे बढ़ाने की ज़रूरत है।

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : यह तो हमेशा होता है कि शुरू शुरू में कम खर्च होता है इंतजाम में, नक्शे बगरह बनाने में। साथ ही सास तौर पर वहां सीखे हुए आदमियों की कमी है और जैसे वे सीखते जाते हैं काम तेज होता जाता है। यह कहना कि गवर्नरेंट को सन्तोष है या नहीं, मुश्किल है क्योंकि सब बातें देख कर होती हैं। जवाब के आविर में लिखा है कि हमारी राय में भूटान की पंचवर्षीय योजना अच्छी तरफ रही है, उसकी अच्छी शुरूआत हुई है।

श्री बलराज मधोक : भूटान की राजधानी पारो को वैस्ट बंगाल से मिलाने वाली जो सड़क बन रही है, क्या वह मुकामिल हो गई है और अगर नहीं हुई है तो कब तक हो जाएगी?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : जवाब में लिखा है कि अप्रैल तक हो जायगी।

Mr. A. Z. Phizo

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*140. { Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Assar:
Shri Balraj Madhok:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the press reports that the

rebel Naga Mr. A. Z. Phizo has been trying to enter into India; and

(b) whether the Government of India are aware of his whereabouts?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika) : (a) The Government have seen press reports regarding the reported intention of Shri Phizo to return to India.

(b) He was granted the U. K. citizenship on 6-11-1961 and is at present in that country.

श्री श्रीमूर्ति तारिक : इस रिपोर्ट के बारे में कि मिस्टर फिजो हिन्दुस्तान आना चाहते हैं क्या हूँकूमत बरतानिया की वसालत से हूँकूमत हिन्दुस्तान को कोई दरख्वास्त मौसूल हुई है और उस दरख्वास्त में क्या मिस्टर फिजो ने कहा है मेरी जान की हिफाजत की जमानत दी जाए तो मैं हिन्दुस्तान जाने के लिए तैयार हूं?

(اس دبوبت کے بارے میں کہ
مسٹر فزو ہندوستان آنا چاہتے ہیں
کیا حکومت برطانیہ کی وساطت سے
حکومت ہندوستان کو کوئی درخواست
موصول ہوئی ہے اور اس درخواست
میں کیا مسٹر فزو نے کہا ہے کہ
میں جان کی حفاظت کی فحافت
دی جائے تو میں ہندوستان جانے کے
لئے تھاں ہوں -)

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : जहां तक मुझे इलम है हमारे पास तो कोई दरख्वास्त उनकी नहीं आई है। अखबारों में कुछ पढ़ा था जो आप कहते हैं। उनमें कुछ ऐसी चर्चा थी।

श्री श्रीमूर्ति तारिक : क्या यह दुरुस्त है कि पिछले साल श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण जब ब्रिटेन गए थे तो उन्होंने मिस्टर फिजो

से मुत्कात की थी? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वापसी पर क्या उन्होंने वजीरे आजम को उस मुलाकात से आगाह किया था और क्या यह भी दुर्लक्ष है कि मुलाकात करने से पहले उन्होंने वजीरे-आजम की हिमायत हासिल की थी मुलाकात करने के लिए?

(کیا یہ درست ہے کہ پھیلے سال شری چہ پرکاش نارائن جب بریٹنیں گئے تھے تو انہوں نے مستر فروڈ سے ملاقات کی تھی۔ میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ واپسی پر کیا انہوں نے وزیر اعظم کو اس ملاقات سے آکا کیا تھا اور کیا یہ بھی درست ہے کہ ملاقات کرنے کے لئے)

شی چواہرلال نہرک: پہلے दो सवालों का जवाब "हाँ" है, तीसरे का "नहीं" है।

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that Mr. Phizo met our High Commissioner in London and asked him to give him permission so that he may come back to India and if so, whether it is a fact that the High Commissioner in London asked him to contact the Naga Interim Body for permission and that he was not competent to do so? May I know whether it is a fact that he said like that?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am sorry I did not follow that question.

Mr. Speaker: Please repeat.

Shri Hem Barua: A news items flashed in the newspapers is this: that Mr. Phizo, in his eagerness to come back to India, contacted our High Commissioner in London and told him about it, that the High Commissioner in London advised him to contact the Naga Interim Body, that is the Exe-

cutive Council and told him that he was not competent to consider the matter on his own. I want to know whether it is a fact or not.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I should like to correct a statement I just made. I said that so far as I know, no direct approach had been made by Mr. Phizo to us. I find that he has sent an application to our High Commissioner in London in February, about a few weeks ago. He did not contact our High Commissioner in any other sense. He did not meet him. Our High Commissioner apparently did not encourage him to meet him. The High Commissioner also did not send any formal reply to the message received by him. But, he gave a press conference in London in which he stated the facts.

Shri Tyagi: May I know whether Phizo is still an Indian national or, as was reported, has changed his nationality and has become a British subject? If it is the latter, in what capacity does he intend to come to India, as an Indian national or as a British subject?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Since he has become a British subject, he is no longer an Indian national, and he can only come with a British passport here.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the Government have tried to discover the reasons for this sudden *volte face* on the part of Phizo, because all along he has been carrying on a campaign of slander against this country?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, I cannot give any reasons.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit this? Here is a man who has been carrying on a campaign of slander against this country. All of a sudden, he has expressed a specific desire to come to India. In what connection? May I know whether the reactions of the Naga people have been ascertained so far as this proposal of Mr. Phizo is concerned?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: He himself had stated that he wanted to come here to attend a conference in Nagaland at Mokokchung at one time proposed to be held there. It was supposed to be an all-parties' conference, and he said he would like to attend it.

Shri Hem Barua: What about this conference? Is it going to be a conference or a meeting? There is some trouble about it.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is not being held at present anyhow.

Shri Hem Barua: Is there no proposal to hold it?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There is no proposal. It is postponed indefinitely.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is it a fact that Mr. Phizo is in close contact with the Naga rebels and that is one of the reasons why their activities have increased? If so, what steps are being taken by Government to see that this contact is broken between the Naga rebels and Mr. Phizo?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I rather doubt if he is continually in contact, but occasionally he is in contact. He is not in contact through any Indian agency. I do not know how he is in contact; he might send a letter through Burma, for instance. In fact, the Naga hostiles are jumping about from one side of the border to the other—the Indo-Burmese border. They can always send a letter through some Burmese post office.

Shri Tyagi: Is any warrant of arrest pending against him?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I think a warrant was issued some years ago. I am not quite clear about what the state of the warrant is at the present moment.

श्री श्र० म० तारिक : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो दरखास्त मिं० फीजो ने दी है हिन्दुस्तान आने की वह उन्होंने हमारे हाई कमीशन को बराहे रास्त दी या हूँकूमत बरतानिया के जरिये दी, और यह भी मैं

जानना चाहता हूं कि मिं० फीजो जो लन्दन में है, उनका तलाशे माश क्या है, रोजगार क्या है और कहां से कमाते खाते हैं?

(मैं ये जाना चाहता हूं के) जो दरखास्त मस्टर फिझो ने दी है हिन्दुस्तान आने की वह अन्होंने हमारे हाई कमीशन को बराबरत दी या हाई कमीशन ब्रिटेन के द्वारा दी ये यह मैं जाना चाहता हूं के मस्टर फिझो जो लन्दन में हैं—अन्होंने हाई कमीशन किया है—दूसरा किया है—वह कहां से कमाते खाते हैं?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : उनकी वह दरखास्त सीधी हमारे हाई कमीशनर को भेजी गई थी। जहां तक मुझे इस्तमूल है वह किसी की मार्फत नहीं आई थी। उनका जरिया माश क्या है, मुझे इस का इस्तमूल नहीं है।

Shri Hem Barua: Arising out of the Prime Minister's reply, may I ask a question?

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Hem Barua: It is a very relevant question.

Mr. Speaker: All questions asked by hon. Members are relevant. But I cannot allow all questions.

Export and Import Policies

*141. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ramaswami Mudaliar Committee has submitted its report on the export and import policies of Government;

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

(c) what steps are recommended for stepping up exports; and

(d) whether Government have accepted the above recommendations?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The recommendations of the Committee are given at pp. 55—72 of its Report, which has been placed on the Table of the House.

(d) The Report is still under examination.

Shri Morarka: May I know by what time a decision will be taken on the various recommendations of the Committee?

Shri Kanungo: A decision on the important financial and structural matters about export promotion will take a little time because it has got to be discussed with various limbs of Government. As regards the recommendations about imports, we hope to take a decision, say, in a few weeks.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether Government have assessed the requirements of foreign exchange for importing the new materials required for the export industries?

Shri Kanungo: They go on increasing.

Shri Morarka: What is the present assessment made by Government, if any?

Shri Kanungo: I have not got the figures with me.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: May I know whether Government had issued any instructions to this Committee to formulate its recommendations in the light of the possible impact of Britain's entry into the ECM on the Indian economy? May I also know whether the entire text of the GATT discussions was placed at the disposal of the Committee?

Shri Kanungo: Obviously, they had full access to all the documents which

are public property. There was no specific term of reference on that. But obviously this matter would have been taken into consideration by them as a background.

Shri Tyagi: Have Government examined any proposal to substantially reduce the inland freight rate on articles which are exported?

Shri Kanungo: Those matters are continuously under examination, depending upon the decision of the railways, and the steamship companies run by the Government of India or by Indian nationals. But the bulk of the shipping is controlled by non-Indians.

Shri Morarka: This Committee has recommended a reduction of 25 per cent. of railway freight. May I know whether Government have consulted the Railway Ministry? If so, with what result?

Shri Kanungo: Even before the Report, on specific items we have been continuously in discussion with the Railway Ministry. In some cases, reductions have been permitted; in some others, it has not been done. In any case, the Chairman of this Committee also happens to be the Chairman of the Railway Freight Structure Enquiry Committee.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: May I know whether there are any controversial recommendations, to which Government are opposed? If so, what are they?

Shri Kanungo: We are considering the Report. I cannot say which we accept and which we do not.

Shri Tyagi: May I know whether the Committee also made a recommendation to reduce the income-tax rate on trade with foreign countries?

Shri Kanungo: As I said, there are various fiscal measures recommended, which have got to be discussed.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that businessmen and industrialists are interested more in

the internal market and they are not sufficiently educated in the matter of export earnings?

Shri V. P. Nayar: Send them to a good college.

Shri Kanungo: There are quite enterprising Indian businessmen interested in export earnings. They are doing a lot about it.

Indo-Tibetn Treaty

*144. **Shri P. G. Deb:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any reply from China about a fresh treaty on Tibet; and

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

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Copies of the original Chinese note dated 3rd December, 1961, proposing to negotiate a fresh treaty to replace the 1954 Agreement on Trade and Intercourse between India and the Tibet Region of China, as well as our reply thereto dated 15th December, 1961, have already been placed on the Table of the House. The latest Chinese note on the subject which has just arrived from Peking is under study. This note together with our reply will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know what steps the Government are taking to bring about a stop to, or do something regarding, the trade between India and Tibet in view of the continuing loggerheads-situation with China?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Stop? There is not much of it to stop.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : अभी बतलाया गया कि चीन की सरकार ने एक नया पत्र भेजा है। क्या काम से कम यह बतलाने की कृपा की जायेगी कि उस का सारांश क्या है, वे किस तरह की सन्धि चाहते हैं और कब तक चाहते हैं?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : उसका सारांश यह है कि यह दो अलग अलग मामले हैं, यानी तिजारत के बारे में कोई समझौता होना और जो हमारी सीमा के ऊपर झगड़े हैं वे। और कोई वजह नहीं है कि हम क्यों न उन पर अलग अलग विचार करें और ट्रेड एपीमेंट करें। जहां तक मुझे याद है वह मैं बतला रहा हूँ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : चूंकि तिब्बत से व्यापार का सीजन शुरू ही होने वाला है और जैसी कि आशंका हैं शायद इस बीच कोई समझौता न हो सके, इसलिये क्या भारत सरकार भारत के व्यापारियों को कोई निश्चित आदेश देगी कि इस हालत में उन्हें क्या करना चाहिये?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : जाहिर है कि हम उन को कोई आश्वासन नहीं दे सकते उनकी हिफाजत का या यह कि उनके साथ कोई ऐसी कार्रवाई न होगी जो कि नुस्खानदेह हो, लेकिन हम उन को रोकेंगे नहीं, जो जाना चाहते हैं अपनी जिम्मेदारी पर जायें।

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is not a fact that the renewal of the 1954 Indo-Tibetan Agreement would approximate to a mute acceptance of the controversial political developments in Tibet?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It does not necessarily follow, but to some extent that indirect inference might be drawn. That is why we have kept the two together.

Shri Hem Barua: Why is it that China appears to be more interested, more than we are, in achieving this treaty, or rather renewing it? What are the specific reasons?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am sorry I have not got that letter before me, and that will be placed on the Table of the House together with our reply, but they have said that this is a separate matter, and that it might be dealt with. Why they are interested in it I suppose

as because it is advantageous to them to have this trade.

Indian Businessmen in Gibraltar

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

(a) whether Government of India's attention has been drawn to a statement made by the President of the Indian Merchants' Association of Gibraltar published in the *Pioneer* dated the 14th February, 1962 that discriminatory restrictions were being imposed on the import and export trade of the Indian business community there;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made about the facts of this matter;

(c) if so, result thereof; and

(d) the nature of steps taken in regard thereto?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):

(a) Yes.

(b) to (d). Preliminary enquiries are being made to assess the effects of the Exporter's licences Regulations announced by the Gibraltar authorities in December 1961, on the Indian traders in Gibraltar. Necessary steps will be taken when the results of this assessment are available. As regards the other complaints of the Indian Community about restrictions on their trade and on number of shop assistants etc., referred to by Shri T. S. Chellaram, the Indian High Commission in London has been making appropriate representations, from time to time, to the United Kingdom Government. The matter is now being looked into again and necessary steps will be taken in due course.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: May I know how many Indian firms are functioning in Gibraltar at the moment?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: We have no data about the number of firms. Must be very, very few.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Is it a fact that the Indian firms control something like 30 or 40 per cent. of the trade that is carried on there?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I have no information.

Chinese Arms for Naga Hostiles

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Chinese Communists are supplying the Naga hostiles in North-Eastern Frontier Agency with arms and ammunition; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) and (b). The Government have no information that the Naga hostiles are obtaining arms supplies from China.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if some arms have been recovered from the Naga hostiles whom we have apprehended, and whether it has been found that the arms have come from China?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: No, Sir. The weapons used by them are either derived from the old war dumps or captured from our security forces. In the case of muzzle guns, they are of local make.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether Government's attention has been drawn to Mr. Gavin Young's allegation made in the columns of the *Sunday Observer*, in December, 1960 to the effect that arms from China were being smuggled into Naga Hills through the Burma frontier; if so, whether that allegation has been examined in the light of facts or not? If it has been examined, what is the outcome?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: I have already given the information that we have no information about the smuggling of Chinese Arms.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it a fact....

Mr. Speaker: He is only entering into arguments.

Shri Hem Barua: This is different. It is said that arms and ammunitions discovered in the old war dumps are being used by the Naga hostiles. Is it not a fact that after this long time these arms and ammunitions in the dumps would be rusty and rotten and not fit for use by anybody? I am asking this because this same argument is always repeated.

Shri Tyagi rose—

Mr. Speaker: Shri Tyagi:

Shri Tyagi: May I know what concrete steps Government are taking to suppress this Naga rebellion? I want to know what a positive steps they are taking, and how long they think it will continue.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): It is difficult for me to give details of military operations and the rest, nor can I give the date when it will be finally over or suppressed. As the House knows, difficulties have arisen chiefly because the Nagas function often from the Burmese side. They are constantly on the move, crossing over the border into Burma, and it is difficult to follow them; it is impossible indeed for our troops to follow them into Burmese territory. Nevertheless, I think it is true to say that their position has grown much weaker, and the few incidents that occur now from time to time are largely the result of their despairing efforts to justify themselves.

Cement

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*148. { **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri Morarka:

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

(a) what is country's current demand of cement and supply position;

(b) to what extent difficulties are experienced because of short supply and transport bottle-neck;

(c) what priorities are given in supply for productive works and under-developed areas;

(d) whether it is a fact that from certain areas cement is not being lifted and there is unequitable and uneven distribution; and

(e) what stocks were held by factories and dealers at the end of January, 1962?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The Tariff Commission assessed the demand of cement for 1961 as 9 million metric tonnes which was expected to rise by 12½ per cent. a year. The demand for 1962 is, placed at about 10 million metric tonnes. The present installed capacity of the industry is about 9.5 million tonnes. The present annual production is about 8.5 to 9 million tonnes. Difficulties are experienced for movement of cement as well as for movement of coal and raw materials to cement factories, due to short supply of wagons or transport bottlenecks.

(c) Supplies for productive works and under-developed areas are given priority.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) While the stocks held by dealers are not exactly known, about 1,73,220 metric tonnes of cement was held as stocks by factories at the end of January, 1962.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: We are not producing enough cement, even to rated capacity, and are not in a position to distribute the cement produced because of transport bottlenecks. May I know whether the Railway Ministry accept this responsibility, whether this has been discussed with them and whether any programme has been drawn up for improvement?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The first part of the question is not quite correct. We are, as a matter of fact, accelerating production, and many cement factories are working to 97.3 per cent. of capacity, which is a high performance for any cement factory. As for the second part, it is true that transport bottleneck has hampered movement of cement and therefore production suffers.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: From the statement it is clear that our installed capacity is 9.5 million tons, while we are producing only 8.5 million to 9 million tons sometimes. How does this reconcile with what the hon. Minister said just now?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is because production comes after three or four months. A new unit does not work all the twelve months. Therefore, the installed capacity in a given year is the average of all the new units and the expansion that takes place. Actual production is what we get, the physical delivery from time to time.

Shri Shivanajappa: On what basis is cement being allocated to the different States? Is it on the basis of population or needs?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It depends on the consumption in the past period from quarter to quarter and on that basis allocations are made. On the national level, defence, essential national projects and industries and agriculture are given high priority.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I find that according to the distribution figures, Rajasthan gets hardly 50,000 tons a quarter against 125,000 tons for Punjab and 120,000 tons for Gujarat. I find that in Rajasthan even most of the agricultural development programmes are suffering. May I know whether the hon. Minister has examined this aspect?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This has been examined several times, and as I said the distribution varies from State to

State depending on the offtake in the past periods during the last seven or eight years when cement control was in existence. The consumption in that period from quarter to quarter is taken into consideration, and proportionate reduction is made looking to the availability of the supply.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I find that in Kerala State cement is now being controlled and distributed by the State Government officials like the District Collector and the Revenue Divisional Officer, with the result that cement is not made available to new industrial units at all, and the price of cement in the black market is about Rs. 13 per bag. Also I find....

Mr. Speaker: He is giving information, not seeking.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I want to know whether this arrangement is common to all States, because I find in Kerala it has deprived the really needy man of his legitimate due of cement, although he may try his utmost.

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is true that the whole country is suffering from acute scarcity of cement. We are trying to accelerate production to the extent possible, making available to them coal and furnace oil and other substitutes to whatever extent we can. It will be recalled that before three years there was a surplus of cement. In a developing economy there are upsets sometimes and something or other happens, and Kerala is no exception to that.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I want to know whether this is the arrangement in the other States, whether other industrialists are also experiencing the same difficulty as in Kerala?

Shri Manubhai Shah: All the States are suffering from the difficulty just like Kerala, and the arrangements for distribution are practically uniform everywhere.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: According to the hon. Minister, the arrangement for the allocation is

based on the past off-take, that is, those States which had suffered in the past will, according to this arrangement, continue to suffer. May I know whether a fresh assessment of their requirements will be made to increase the quota to those States which were not given a sufficient quantity earlier?

Shri Manubhai Shah: All these factors have been taken into consideration and the Plan requirements are also being gone into. And, what the hon. Member referred today is only the State allotment which is a small fraction of the huge allotments to projects like the Chambal and Bhakra Nangal, which consume a very huge bulk. What every State is demanding for the Second, Third or the First Plan is a small proportion of these huge construction demands.

Shri C. D. Pande: In view of the fact that the target of production of cement for the Second Five Year Plan was 14 million tons and the production has gone up to only 9 million tons or less than that, what steps are being taken by Government to bring the production to at least the level of the Second Plan, though not the level of the Third Plan which is now in progress?

Shri Manubhai Shah: In the initial stages, what the hon. Member says is right, that 15 millions was really fixed. But, in 1958, the House will recall, a review of the Plan was made and it was thought that more excessive capacity had been planned. It was reduced to almost 10 million tons. We have more or less fulfilled those targets of the revised Plan. It is in the Third Plan that we are now aiming at 15 million tons. The Ministry has gone to the Planning Commission that in view of the experience of the current year, this may be raised to at least 18 million tons.

Shri Tyagi: It is too serious a matter. The whole of the constructive activities of the country are adversely affected. I wonder how the hon. Minister would reconcile his

answer. In answer to (d), he says 'No'. In reply to (a) and (b), he says:

"Difficulties are experienced for movement of cement as well as for movement of coal and raw materials to cement factories, due to short supply of wagons or transport bottlenecks."

It is for months together that this House is bothering about this problem. It is a pity that Government has not been able to solve it. It affects the whole progress of the country.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The hon. Member reads something which I have said. Actually, not lifted means that it is due to non-demand in a particular area. What the hon. Member had asked was whether there are instances known to Government where a particular State has not lifted its quota from the factories concerned. No such case has come to our notice. Every State lifts every quota given to it. And, due to the non-availability of wagons, sometimes, we have not been able to move the whole stock, which, in turn, makes the industry suffer in production. (Interruptions).

Shri Tyagi: The hon. Minister said that the factories are working to 97 per cent. of capacity. My latest information was that in some cases even 50 per cent. of the capacity was not being availed of for want of coal etc. Is this information the latest?

Shri Manubhai Shah: If the hon. Member can give any such example, we would be happy to examine. The two aspects are different. What the hon. Member asked was, 'Is the rated capacity being fully utilised?' As for the technological part of it, that is production is concerned, it is being utilised to the full. Where coal is not available or raw material is not available in a particular week it cannot. We just cannot help it. That is already admitted in the statement. It says:

"Difficulties are experienced for movement of cement as well as for movement of coal and raw materials to cement factories, due to short supply of wagons or transport bottlenecks."

Shri Tyagi: It is quite clear that the capacity is lying idle.

Mr. Speaker: Next question, Shri Bibhuti Mishra.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I put one more question, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed the hon. Member six questions.

Shri Mathur: That is very kind of you, Sir. But this is very important too.

I am grateful to Government for meeting in full the demand for Chambal and Bhakra Nangal. But my suggestion is whether we cannot meet even the demands of the small people who are constructing their wells. Hundreds and thousands of wells are lying incomplete for want of cement. Can we not devise a method by which the demands of these small irrigation projects and wells are met in full?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We are trying to meet the demands to the extent that is possible. As I said in an earlier answer, the agricultural quota, that is for wells and other repairs, is given higher priority. To the extent of availability, every sector has to suffer a little here and there. We cannot devise a method for these hundreds or thousands of wells everywhere, so that the allotments can be made to meet their requirements. (Interruptions).

Shri Tyagi: We are anxious to know which of the Ministries is responsible for this lapse. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Next question.

Shri Tyagi: We must be told which of the Ministries is responsible for this sort of lapse (Interruptions)

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Some satisfactory reply must be given.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am really surprised at this. The hon. Minister has again and again read out his answer that certain articles have not been moved; that coal and other things have not been sent due to want of wagons. Allotment of wagons is not in the hands of the Commerce Minister. They are with the Minister of Railways.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The Government must tell us who is responsible.

Mr. Speaker: I can allow these questions to be put to the Railway Minister when his turn comes. (Interruptions).

Shri Tyagi: It is for this House to take care of these things.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. We have divided the subjects relating to the different Ministries over three groups in each week by turns. They are coming before us. (Interruptions). With respect to such matters it would be better if the Railway Minister is also present on such occasions. Whenever an hon. Member thinks that both the Ministers should be present here, he may kindly intimate to me; and I will inform the hon. Ministers, even out of turn, to be present in the House with respect to particular questions.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I suggest that in such a case the Minister concerned may inform the other Minister?

Dr. M. S. Aney: Are these things being done not in co-operation with the other Ministries which are concerned? When schemes are sanctioned is it not the duty of those Ministries who sanction the schemes to consult the other Ministries because they are in a position to supply the necessary materials, wagons etc. If not, why are not those Ministries co-operating? (Interruptions).

Shri Tyagi: The House deserves to be told all these things. For the past few months past we have been trying to know this. We have practically been shouting hoarse for about a year,

that something must be done. Nothing has been done. After all, we want an explanation for this lapse.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I suggest that you may kindly direct the Government to read in the House or place on the Table of the House a fuller statement about the wagon position and the transport bottle-necks? Coal is not being moved, raw material has not been moved; and other articles are not being moved. The whole Plan is not progressing for want of these things.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I say one thing, Sir? Obviously, because of the rules, we cannot send questions to two Ministries when we send them. It is only after we come here that we find in the Statement to the answer that other Ministries are also involved in the same answer. Is it not proper that those Ministries should be told in advance that this question is coming up on such and such a date so that they must also be ready? In that case all this procedure could well be ded.

Shri Manubhai Shah: So far as these various projects are concerned, they have been discussed several times in this House. I would like to say that very close co-ordination is being afforded by all the Ministries to see that things move. There are certain difficulties of a developing economy which we are trying to solve. It is not as if things are going by neglect.

Mr. Speaker: Even the other day the matter came up. I suggested that whenever it is brought to my notice that more than one Minister has to explain the matter, if it is brought to my notice, I will request both the hon. Ministers to be present. In this matter, I would suggest that both the Ministers may sit together and then try to place on the Table of the House a statement as what exactly the position is. Let them take their own time; but let them explain to the House what the position is. It is not as if there is no co-ordination; want of wagons is not due to want of co-

ordination. But, all the same, in order to bring about better results I would request both the hon. Ministers to sit together and bring out a statement which can be made to the House.

Next question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This is a very important question. One more question may be allowed.

Mr. Speaker: Not now. Next question.

Progress of Second Five Year Plan

*150. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission have decided to bring out a review of the progress of the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, when it is expected to be published?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). A review of the Second Five Year Plan, which will also include the progress report for 1960-61, is under preparation, and is expected to be published by August, 1962.

Shri Morarka: The Second Five Year Plan was over almost 12 months ago. May I know why this delay in publishing the progress report of the Second Five Year Plan? Why should it be linked up with the First or the Third Five Year Plan?

Shri S. N. Mishra: Some delay in this matter is understandable because of certain factors involved. As the hon. Member knows there is sometime lag in receiving the required information so far as the Plan outlay is concerned. Similarly, there is a time-lag in getting information of national income estimates etc. These are some understandable factors causing delay.

Shri Morarka: Session after Session promise is made that it would be laid on the Table before the next Session or by the end of the same Session. But no step is being taken. Why is this document delayed so long?

Shri S. N. Mishra: So far as the progress report of the Second Plan is concerned, the hon. Member would see that a kind of progress report was included in the Third Plan document. No plan can be formulated unless there is an assessment of the performance in the past few years. So, to that extent the progress report is included in the Third Plan document. So far as the future is concerned, we are going to take steps to receive information in the required form. Previously we would have given information but that would have been of a mechanical nature; that would not have gone to the heart of the matter.

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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS

Indian Airmen in the Custody of Nagas

*132. **Shri P. C. Borooh:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mr. A. Z. Phizo, now in London, recently offered to negotiate with the Government for the release of the four Indian airmen in the custody of the Naga hostiles; and

(b) if so, what has been the Government's reaction thereto?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) and (b). The Government of India have received no such offer from Phizo. It appears that in June, 1961, Mr. Gavin Young, a correspondent of *Observer*, London, wrote to the British Red Cross Society for their help in arranging the release of the aircrew. This request was passed on, through the International Red Cross, to the Indian Red Cross who informed us of this and enquired what they should do. They were told that the Red Cross representatives can be present along with the local Government officials at the time of the actual handing over of the aircrew. It seems that the Red Cross authorities have been in touch with Phizo about this

matter. They first suggested that the airmen should be handed over in November or December. The date was then put forward to March in a telegram believed to have been sent by Phizo to the International Committee of Red Cross. It is to be seen whether Phizo has any influence or authority to see that the airmen are, in fact, released according to his suggestion.

Amount held up by Chinese in Tibet

*136. **Shri Agadi:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large sums of money belonging to Indian Traders in Tibet have been held-up by the Chinese Government;

(b) if so, the total estimated amounts thus held up in Tibet; and

(c) the action Government of India have taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):

(a) Yes, Sir. It is a fact that large sums of money mainly in the form of unpaid debts owing to Indian Traders have been held up in Tibet due to the unhelpful and obstructive attitude of the Chinese Government.

(b) The amount held up is Rs. 20 lakhs on a rough estimate.

(c) The Government of India have made a series of representations to the Chinese Government requesting for help in the recovery of these debts but there has so far been no response.

De Jure transfer of Former French possessions in India

*137. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 27 on the 20th November, 1961 and state:

(a) the progress made about the *de Jure* transfer of former French territories in India; and

(b) the attitude of the Government of France in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). The Government of France has already introduced the Ratification Bill in the French Parliament. It is expected to come up for consideration before the French National Assembly during its next session.

Scarcity of Cement in Orissa

*138. **Shri B. C. Mullick:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is great scarcity of cement in Orissa;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps are being taken to meet the requirement of cement in Orissa?

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

(b) Besides the overall shortage of cement, shortage in supply of railway wagons to factories for movement of cement and operational restrictions imposed at times by the Railways have recently affected adversely supplies to Orissa.

(c) The State Government have made arrangements for lifting cement by road. An additional quantity of 10,000 tons has also been released to them during the current quarter (Jan-March, 1962).

National Instruments Factory, Calcutta

*142. **Shrimati Renu Chakravarthy:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 369 on the 28th November, 1961 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of the National Instruments Factory are being deprived of several facilities which they formerly enjoyed when they were considered as working on 'foreign service';

(b) whether confirmation in existing vacancies of permanent posts is being withheld to them;

(c) whether fresh allotment of quarters to eligible employees has been stopped; and

(d) whether the matter will be reviewed?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Fresh allotment of Central Government quarters to eligible employees is not being done and in lieu thereof they are entitled to House rent allowance.

Recognition extended to New Regime in Burma

*143. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether our Government have recognized the new Government of Burma; and

(b) if so, under what terms?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. We have informed the Burmese Foreign Office through our Ambassador that we welcome the new regime's policy of neutrality and desire to maintain friendly relations and that we reciprocate these sentiments.

Cement for Tea Industry

*146. **Shri P. C. Borooh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) how far supplies of cement to the Tea Industry fell short of demand during the year 1961;

(b) whether a demand to increase not only the allocations but also actual supplies of cement to the Tea Industry was voiced at the meeting of the Tea Board held in the middle of December 1961 at Shillong; and

(c) if so, what effective measures have been taken to meet the Industry's demand?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Against a demand of 1,36,054 tonnes of cement, in 1961, a quantity of 40,612 tonnes was allotted to the tea industry.

(b) The question of expediting movement of cement to the tea estates was raised at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Tea Board held on the 13th December, 1961 at Shillong.

(c) Keeping in view the acute shortage of cement in the country, Government have been endeavouring to meet the tea industry's requirements to the extent possible. Efforts are also being made by the Tea Board to expedite movement of cement to tea gardens.

Col. Bhattacharya

*149. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government of India to get Col. Bhattacharya released from Pakistan; and

(b) the attitude of Pakistan Government towards this issue?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) The House will recall that the matter was discussed fully during the course of the Special Debate on 29th November, 1961. Since then Shri Ghatak, the Indian Lawyer engaged by Lt. Col. Bhattacharya's family, has taken steps to draft an appeal which is to be filed by Lt. Col. Bhattacharya.

(b) The Pakistan Government has not indicated its attitude towards this issue.

कर्नल भट्टाचार्य

१४६. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या प्रधान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कर्नल भट्टाचार्य को पाकिस्तान के हाथों में से मुक्त कराने के लिए भारत सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं; और

(ख) पाकिस्तान सरकार का इस संबंध में क्या रख है ?

उप-विदेश मंत्री (श्रीमती लक्ष्मी मेनन): (क) सदन को याद होगा कि २६ नवम्बर, १९६१ को जो विशेष बहस हुई थी, उसके दौरान में इस मामसू पर पूरी तरह से विचार-विमर्श किया गया था। उसके बाद, लेफ्टिनेंट-कर्नल भट्टाचार्य के परिवार ने श्री घटक नामक जिस भारतीय वकील को नियुक्त किया था, वे एक अपील का मसोदा तैयार कर रहे हैं। लेफ्टिनेंट-कर्नल भट्टाचार्य उस अपील को दायर करेंगे।

(ख) पाकिस्तान सरकार ने इस मसले के बारे में अपने रवैये का कोई भी संकेत नहीं दिया है।

Wage Board for Coal Industry

*151. **Shri Tangamani:**

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

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

(a) whether Wage Board for workers in the Coal Industry has been set up;

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

(c) the terms of reference?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) to (c). It is proposed to appoint a Wage Board. The details are under consideration.

Production of Drugs

*153. **Shri P. C. Borooh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme for doubling the production potential of drugs in the country during the Third Five Year Plan period;

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

(c) what steps are being taken in that regard?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) It is estimated that the total sale value of finished pharmaceuticals and drugs produced in the country will increase from the present estimated value of about Rs. 85 crores (1961) to about Rs. 175 crores by 1966 with the implementation of targets fixed for the Third Plan.

(b) The total investment in capital for this increase in production is roughly estimated at Rs. 100 crores.

(c) The essential drugs manufactured from basic stages in the country and the schemes under implementation by the private industry and the Public sector undertakings along with the targets fixed for the Third Plan period for these items are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 53].

Advertisements on Political Matters

*152. **Shri P. G. Deb:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the reaction of the Newspaper Proprietors about the paid advertisements being published on political matters by different embassies; and

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

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). In reply to a communication addressed to the President, Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society, regarding the utilisation of advertising space in newspapers by foreign agencies for political propaganda, Government have been informed that the Society has decided to circularise the communication to all its members.

Activities of Naga Hostiles

*154.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:	Shri P. C. Borooh:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:	
Shri Assar:	
Shri Bal Raj Madhok:	

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to press reports that activities of the Naga Hostiles have lately been on the increase; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government to tackle the situation?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) and (b). It is not correct to say that the activities of the Naga hostiles are on the increase. As a result of the pressure exerted by our Security Forces, the Naga hostiles have been forced to break up into small bands which are being kept on the move continuously.

Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference

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

(a) whether there is any proposal from any of the Commonwealth countries to hold a conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers regarding European Common Market; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government of India and steps taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) No such proposal has been received formally by the Government of India.

(b) Does not arise.

Employment

*156. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed persons given employment through the employment exchange offices during 1961; and

(b) what has been the trend in the matter of employment of the educated unemployed?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) 4,04,077.

(b) Statistics concerning educated persons are collected quarterly. The number of placements in each quarter of 1961 is given below:

Ending March.	32,566
Ending June.	36,073
Ending September.	43,756
Ending December.	39,813
TOTAL	1,52,208

Rebate on Handloom Cloth in Madras

*157. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that rebate on handloom cloth has not been paid to a large number of co-operative societies in Madras State;

(b) if so, reasons for the same;

(c) when will they be cleared; and

(d) what are the present arrears payable to the Madras State from the Centre?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Export Promotion

197. **Shri Bal Raj Madhok:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints from exporters that the commercial offices abroad do not furnish information promptly and accurately which can help increase exports;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the addresses which the commercial offices abroad furnish to the exporters are very old and not up-to-date and are of little use for export promotion; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter?

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

(a) There have been two or three complaints.

(b) No. The Commercial Offices abroad make every effort to maintain the list of foreign importers as up-to-date as possible.

(c) There are standing instructions to our Commercial Offices abroad on the subject of trade enquiries. The complaints, if any, received are taken up with the Missions concerned for appropriate action.

Export of Small Scale Industries Products

198. **Shri Bal Raj Madhok:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that a very large number of small scale industries products which are exported freely, can fetch a good volume of foreign exchange if exported at low prices or below the cost; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to fix certain percentage of import licences to be granted to such exporters in that category of goods against their exports to compensate the loss for increasing exports in view of tight foreign exchange position?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) Several Export Promotion Schemes are already in force under which manufacturers are granted import licences for raw materials against the export of their products and this helps to reduce the export cost.

Export Promotion

199. Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints that different offices of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry do not furnish required information to the exporters but rather give cyclostyled and evasive replies with the result that export suffers; and

(b) if so, what steps Government contemplate to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Textile Mill in Nepal

200. Shrimati Jla Palchoudhuri:
Shri P. G. Deb:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a prominent Indian Industrialist has been invited by the Government of Nepal to set up a modern textile mill in Nepal;

(b) if so, who is the industrialist;

(c) whether the Government of India have been consulted in this matter; and

(d) if so, their reaction?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). M/s. Birla Brothers have recently signed an agreement with the Government of Nepal for setting up a cotton textile mill in Nepal;

(c) and (d). The matter is under Government's consideration.

Rail-Road Co-ordination

201. Shrimati Jla Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the

Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry have suggested that a statutory body be created for co-ordinating development of rail and road transport in India; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). The Government have received no such suggestion from the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry. It is, however, understood from newspaper reports that the Federation, in a memorandum to the Committee on Transport Policy and Coordination have suggested, *inter alia* that a Central coordination in the nature of a coordinating Board might be constituted either under the aegis of the Planning Commission or an appropriate Ministry of the Central Government. The Committee on Transport Policy and Coordination has not yet completed its studies and its final report is awaited.

Goods Shipped for African Ports

202. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that goods shipped from India for African ports have been confiscated by the Portuguese Government; and

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

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

(a) No such case has so far come to the knowledge of Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Enquiry into Dalmia Jain Firms

203. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1425 on the 6th December, 1961 and state:

(a) whether any progress has been made regarding the enquiry about Dalmia Jain Firm;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when it is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Between December, 1961, and 3rd February, 1962, the Commission examined 8 fresh witnesses whose depositions ran into 400 pages. The Commission has practically completed the evidence stage of the inquiry except for the cross-examination of one witness. At its last session from 26th February, 1962 to 6th March, 1962, the Commission started hearing arguments. The cross-examination of the last witness and the further hearing of arguments on all other issues arising out of the Statements of Matters and the Written Statements received in reply are expected to be concluded by the first week of April, 1962.

(c) The Commission is expected to finalise its report on matters covered by the investigation into the affairs of the Scheduled companies, in course of about 6 to 7 weeks. Simultaneously the Commission will also consider the other item in its terms of reference, which is concerned with the legislative and administrative measures which the Commission may consider it necessary in order to ensure in the future the proper administration of funds and assets of companies in the interest of the investing public. It is expected that the Commission will be able to complete its report on all these points by the end of September, 1962.

Hostile Nagas

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

(a) the number of persons injured and killed by the hostile Nagas during the last six months;

(b) the extent of loss and damage caused to Government and private property; and

(c) the total number of hostile Nagas arrested, injured or killed separately during the same period?

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

(a) Casualties inflicted by the hostile Nagas during the period September 1, 1961, to February 28, 1962.

Killed ... 39

Injured ... 47

(b) Loss and damage to the private property.

The value of loss and damage to the private property during the months of December, 1961, January, 1962, and February, 1962, is estimated at Rs. 20,363. The figures for the months of September, October and November, 1961, are being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) Casualties inflicted on the hostile Nagas during the same period.

Killed ... 56

Injured ... 11

Arrested ... 775

Death of an Indian Diplomat in Vienna

205. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether any enquiry has been made in connection with the death of the First Secretary of the Indian Embassy in Vienna; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes. An enquiry was held by our Ambassador in Vienna, Shri Arthur S. Lall, immediately after Shri Ajai Mitra's death.

(b) This enquiry did not establish definitely the real cause of Shri-

Mitra's death. We are awaiting the final result of the investigations by the Vienna Police.

Radio Goa

206. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) when All India Radio took over the control of Radio Goa and its frequencies; and

(b) how much amount was spent on its re-establishment?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Radio Goa was taken over simultaneously with transfer of the administration of the Portuguese possessions to the Government of India on the 20th December, 1961. The Radio frequencies originally standing assigned to this Station may hence be deemed to have been transferred in favour of All India Radio for use from this Station.

(b) About Rs. 10,000 has been spent so far on restoration of damages and minimum repairs necessary to put the station back "on air".

Manufacturers of Coal Washerries

207. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have under their consideration a proposal for giving preferential treatment to indigenous manufacturers of coal washerries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) A copy of a Press Note issued by Government in this matter is attached. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 54].

Lubricants

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

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to issue licences for importing lubricants for the period October, 1961 to March, 1962;

(b) if so, the total quantity of lubricants for which licences have been issued; and

(c) the basis of issue of such licences?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The import of Lubricants has been permitted during the licensing period October 1961—March 1962. Import licences have been issued with value as the limiting factor. Licences for a total value of Rs. 107 lakhs have so far been issued during this licensing period (upto 23rd December, 1961) for lubricants falling under Serial Nos. 8, 17, and 20 of Part V of the Import Trade Control Schedule. Licences for the import of lubricants are being issued on the basis of the policy contained in Appendix 18 of the Import Trade Control Policy Book (Red Book), a copy of which is available in Parliament Library and P.N. No. 7-I.T.C.(P.N.)/62, dated 13th January 1962, which was published in the Gazette of India.

Explosions in Gumia Mines

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

(a) whether it is a fact that six persons were killed and five sustained burn injuries in an explosion in the Indian Explosives Limited at Gumia in the mining area of Hazaribagh District during the first week of January, 1962 while engaged in pounding gun-powder; and

(b) the circumstances leading to the incident and the result of the enquiry held, if any.

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

Indians in Ceylon

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

(a) whether any conference has been held at the official level between the Government of India and Government of Ceylon over the question of stateless residents of Indian origin in that country; and

(b) if so the result thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) There has been no conference recently at official level between the Governments of India and Ceylon regarding this matter.

(b) Does not arise.

U. N. Maps

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

(a) the action taken by the United Nations Secretariat to correct the wrong delineation of Kashmir's position on the United Nations map; and

(b) the result thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). No action has yet been taken in the matter by the United Nations Secretariat.

Pak Infiltration into Jammu and Kashmir

212. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state how many persons have infiltrated into Jammu and Kashmir State from Pakistan and Pakistan held areas of Kashmir during 1961?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): One hundred and fifty nine persons infiltrated into Jammu and Kashmir from Pakistan and Pakistan-occupied Kashmir in 1961.

Indian Industries Fair

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

(a) whether the Indian Industries Fair (International) has been a success; and

(b) if so the details of the import and export agreements drawn; if any?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). The Fair helped the Indian entrepreneurs to determine the sources of supply of capital equipment for new industries and also to see the standards attained in other countries in technical and technological fields. It also afforded them an opportunity to establish contacts with foreign businessmen. No formal import or export agreement was concluded.

Rupee Subsidiary Company of M/s Teacalemit

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

(a) whether a British Lubrication Engineering firm of M/s. Teacalemit approached the Government of India for establishing a Rupee Subsidiary Company in India;

(b) if so, what are the broad outlines of the proposal; and

(c) what is the Government's decision thereon?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Messrs. Teacalemit (India) Ltd., Calcutta which is a subsidiary of their U. K. Company applied for Registration under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for the manufacture of garage equipment for Automobiles and for Industrial purposes. They were already assembling any supplying most of the items. They had proposed to change the present structure of the company from a Sterling to a Rupee Company and manufacture the items, locally. They have been issued with a licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 i.e. Licence No. L/8B (11)2/61-E.I.(M) dated the 1st November, 1961. The firms final proposal with regard to formation of a Rupee Company, the extent of foreign and Indian participation in the share capital is awaited.

Foreign Investment in Industries

215. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starrred Question No. 618 on the 6th December, 1961 and state:

(a) how many cases of foreign collaboration inviting foreign capital have been decided by Government in 1960, 1961 and till February, 1962; and

(b) whether a statement will be laid on the Table regarding the names of the foreign collaborators, names of Indian parties and their manufacturing programmes?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The total number of foreign collaboration cases, involving both technical and financial participation, approved during 1960, 1961 and first 2 months of 1962 were 380, 402 and 92 respectively.

(b) Statements of all the collaboration agreements approved during the years 1960 and 1961 have been published in the Journal of Industry and Trade:—

Collaboration agree- In January
ments approved 1961 issue.
during Jan-Sept.,
1960;

Collaboration agree- In March
ments approved 1961 Issue.
during Oct-Dec.,
1960.

Collaboration agree- In June
ments approved 1961 issue.
during Jan-March
1961.

Collaboration agree- In September,
ments approved 1961 issue.
during April-June
1961.

Collaboration agree- In December,
ments approved 1961 issue.
during July-Sept.
1961.

Collaboration agree-
ments approved
during Oct-Dec.
1961.

In February,
1962 issue.

Chinese Infiltration into NEFA

216. Dr. Samantsinhar: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Chinese army personnel have made illegal infiltration into some parts of NEFA for enlisting sympathy and support of the Memba, Khumba, Pailibo and Tagin etc. castes of the Lopa tribes; and

(b) what are the documents recovered from the suspected Chinese agents who were arrested by the Kamrup Police from the annual Bhutanese fair late in 1961?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Chinese patrols intruded into the NEFA on a few occasions and these intrusions have been reported to the House. Our note dated the 31st October, 1961, to the Embassy of the People's Republic of China already placed on the table of the House would recall the facts. However, we have no information that these intruders tried to enlist the sympathy and support of the border tribes in these areas.

The Chinese have, however, made efforts to win over the border tribesmen visiting Tibet by giving them presents and other inducements.

(b) A Chinese who had sought shelter along with the Tibetans in 1959 was recently arrested at Darrang in Assam. Investigations are still in progress and it is not possible to furnish further details at this stage.

Court of Enquiry for Coal Mines

217. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2 on the 20th November, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the Court of Enquiry constituted to go into the question of the nature of works in the coal mines which could be done by contract labour, has submitted its report;

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

(c) what procedure was adopted by the Court of Enquiry to come to decisions?

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

(b) The main recommendations is that in processes directly connected with the raising and despatch of coal and manufacture and despatch of coke, contract labour should be abolished as early as possible, and in any case not later than September 30, 1962 except in seven specified categories.

(c) The parties concerned were heard by the Court. A bipartite agreement arrived at between the parties was adopted by the Court as the main basis of its report.

Attendance of Election Meetings by Government Employees

218. Shri Balraj Madhok: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that employees of the External Affairs Ministry presented a memorandum to the Prime Minister when he visited Kidwai Nagar to address an election meeting on the 22nd February, 1962;

(b) whether it is a fact that besides other things, the memorandum asked clarification regarding the circular of the Home Ministry advising the Government employees not to attend election meetings; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken by Government the said memorandum?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) The Prime Minister received an anonymous memorandum containing certain questions on the 20th February, 1962, the date on which he was due to address an election meeting at Kidwai Nagar, New Delhi, and not on the 22nd February, 1962. The memorandum purported to have been sent by some Government servants.

(b) Yes.

(c) During his speech at Kidwai Nagar, the Prime Minister referred to the said memorandum and stated that although Government servants were within their right in attending election meetings, they should take care not to get involved in politics. About the other points raised in the memorandum he invited the senders to get in touch with the Ministries concerned. If and when approached, the Ministries concerned will take necessary action in the matter.

Unauthorised Markets in Sarojini Nagar, Delhi

220. Shri Balraj Madhok: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that unauthorised markets called "Khanna Market" and "Babu Market" were allowed to grow up in the central part of Sarojini Nagar, Delhi; and

(b) if so, what is the policy of Government towards those who have been thus squatting there for the last one month or so?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): (a) and (b). About 3 months ago, some hawkers squatted on a piece of land near the Sarojini Market and have been selling vegetables, fruits, etc. since then. This came in the wake of a strike by the shopkeepers of the Sarojini Market who had started agitation for grant of proprietary rights to them in respect of the shops. The strike had seriously affected the economic life of the residents of that colony which is inhabited by large numbers of Government servants. The question whether the squatters should be removed or additional shopping facilities provided in the area is under the consideration of the Government.

Drains in Class IV Colonies, New Delhi

221. Shri Balraj Madhok: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no drains have been provided in the Class IV colonies in Sewanagar and Netaji Nagar to drain off the waste water; and

(b) if so, what steps Government intend to take to improve the condition of such Class IV colonies?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): (a) No. Adequate arrangements to drain off waste water already exist.

(b) Does not arise.

Recognition of Former Swadi Rulers

222. Shri Agadi: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the former Portuguese Government of Goa had recognised Savai Sri Sadashiva Rajendra, residing at Bandora-Goa, as descendants of former Swadi Rulers; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to continue this recognition by the Union Government?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). According to the information available with the Government of India, the former Portuguese Government had recognised Savai Shri Sadashiva Rajendra as a descendent of former Swadi rulers and he was given a pension. There is no proposal at present for recognition or grant of pension to this gentleman.

Servant Quarters in the Flats for M.Ps.

223. Shri P. C. Borooh: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide the servant quarters attached with the flats of the Members of Parliament situated in North and South Avenues, New Delhi with fans;

(b) if so, when and at what cost; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) be in the negative, the reasons for not considering the same?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Fans have not been provided in servants quarters attached to Government flats and bungalows in Delhi. Fans have not been provided even in the quarters of class IV Government employees on account of the large expenditure involved. Amenities not existing in class IV Government employees quarters or in the servants quarters attached to other Government bungalows and flats cannot be provided in servants quarters in M.Ps. residences.

Rehabilitation Grants to Educational Institutions in Delhi

224. Shri Balraj Madhok: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of rehabilitation grant disbursed to different educational institutions in Delhi during the last two months;

(b) the names and location of such institutions; and

(c) the amount of grant given to each and on what dates such grants were sanctioned?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) The scheme for the grant of financial assistance to disrupted and non-disrupted educational, medical and cultural institutions catering to the needs of the displaced persons has been in force ever since the year 1948-49. The total amount sanctioned so far to about 1,200 such institutions comes to Rs. 6.64 crores, out of which the amount sanctioned to about 1,120 educational institutions comes to Rs. 4.49 crores.

During the last two months (January and February, 1962) assistance amounting to Rs. 15.81 lakhs has been sanctioned to 69 educational institutions. Of this, a sum of Rs. 1.55 lakhs was sanctioned during those two months to 4 educational institutions in Delhi.

(b) and (c). The information is as follows:—

Sl. No.	Name and location of the educational institution.	Amount sanctioned.	Date on which sanctioned.
1.	Shri Sanatan Dharam Sabha, for S.D. College	25,000	12-1-62
3.	Bangalee Higher Secondary School	1,00,000	6-2-62
3.	Nav Shakti Vidya Mandir	10,000	12-2-62
4.	Arya Vedic Pathshala	20,000	19-2-62
TOTAL		1,55,000	

Panchayat Industries in Orissa

225. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission have considered the schemes of the Orissa Government for setting up of Panchayat industries in Orissa in the Third Plan period;

(b) whether with the concurrence of the Planning Commission the provisions in the Third Plan for development of Small-scale industries in Orissa have been re-oriented;

(c) if so, in which way they have been re-oriented;

(d) whether any additional amount could not be provided for in the Third Plan for implementing the Panchayat Industries scheme in Orissa besides the amount already provided for in the head 'Small Scale Industries'; and

(e) if so, what additional amount has been given to Orissa Govern-

ment for implementing the Schemes of Panchayat Industries, besides the original allocations?

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

(c) The provisions have been re-oriented with reference to the programme for small scale industries which has been recast with a view to achieving the following objectives:

(i) dispersal of industries to rural areas;

(ii) organisation of the industrial cooperatives and the cooperatives of artisans in a larger measure; and

(iii) the establishment of a nucleus of a small industrial unit at the levels of the Panchayat Samities.

(d) and (e). The State Government have not indicated the additional requirements with the necessary details of the schemes and the adjustments proposed to be made in the State Plan.

Extraction of Iron Ore

226. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa Government had placed before the Planning Commission an integrated Scheme for extraction of iron-ore in the Tomke-Daitari area and transport of the same by the Express Highway to be constructed directly from Daitari to Paradip and loading it in a major harbour built at Paradip;

(b) whether the Planning Commission have fully approved this scheme and have agreed to allot all the required funds for working out this Scheme in the Third Plan period;

(c) whether the State Government was asked to finalise the details of the Scheme with the concerned Ministries of the Government of India; and

(d) whether the concerned Ministers have conveyed their full acceptance of this Scheme for immediate inclusion in the Third Plan?

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

(b) to (d). The Planning Commission has approved, in principle, the development of iron ore mines in the State to produce 2 million tons of iron ore per annum subject to (a) State Government accommodating the scheme within their overall ceiling, (b) the railways being able to move the surplus production from this area surplus to what can be handled through Paradip port—through Calcutta or Visakhapatnam as the case may be, and (c) the availability of foreign exchange of Rs. 1.376 crores required for the implementation of the mining project. As regards the other parts of the scheme, these are still under consideration.

Manufacture of Cables in Orissa

227. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any application for licence has been received from Orissa Government for manufacturing of various categories of cables in Orissa;

(b) whether it will be a purely Government undertaking or there will be private participation on share capital; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

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

(b) and (c). This is proposed to be a Government undertaking. The scheme envisages foreign collaboration by way of equity participation. Details of the terms of collaboration have not been received.

Cement Factory in Sambalpur, Orissa

229. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa is setting up a cement factory in the district of Sambalpur in Orissa;

(b) whether the required license has been granted for the same;

(c) the name of the licensee; and

(d) who are the financiers of this proposed cement factory?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). An application under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, has been received from the Government of Orissa for grant of permission to set up a cement factory in Sambalpur district of Orissa. The application is now under examination in consultation with all the Departments concerned.

The cement factory is proposed to be set up by the Orissa Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., a Government company to be formed by the Government of Orissa to promote and assist the industrial development in that State. The capital structure and other details of this Corporation have not yet been finalised.

Rural Industrial Estates

230. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Rural Industrial Estates which were sanctioned to be set up in Orissa during the Third Plan period;

(b) whether the provision is being utilised for setting up small rural industrial estates at Panchayat Samiti Headquarters;

(c) whether the number of rural industrial estates already provided for in the Third Five Year Plan for Orissa has been increased; and

(d) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). Originally 8 rural industrial estates, each costing Rs. 5.00 lakhs, at a total cost

of Rs. 40.00 lakhs were planned to be set up in Orissa during the III Five-Year Plan period. The State Government have now earmarked Rs. 96 lakhs for setting up 48 rural industrial estates costing Rs. 2.00 lakhs each, preferably at the Headquarters of Panchayat Samiti areas where nuclei of rural industries will be built up.

Spinning Units

231. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa State has received an allocation of 199,000 spindles;

(b) whether the allocation has been distributed among five new spinning units;

(c) the names of these new five spinning units in Orissa;

(d) whether any spindlage has been reserved for a Public Sector spinning Mill in Orissa out of these allocations; and

(e) if so, when and where this Public Sector spinning mill is going to be set up in Orissa?

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

(b) and (c). The matter is under consideration.

(d) The Orissa Government have kept a balance of 29,400 spindles for establishment of two spinning Mills in Public Sector.

(e) The Orissa Government have not sent any concrete proposals.

Establishment of Factories in Orissa

232. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether new licenses have been issued by Government for the establishment of the following factories in Orissa:

- (i) a Ferro-Silicon Plant at Rayagada,
- (ii) a factory for manufacture of Board and Chip Boards,
- (iii) a High Tension Insulator Factory,
- (iv) for manufacture of basic refractories,
- (v) for manufacture of writing and printing paper from straw and bagasse; and
- (vi) manufacture of machine tools;

(b) in which year these licenses were given; and

(c) the names of licencees and the location of the factories in each case?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix I, annexure No. 55].

Spinning Mills

233. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether two defunct spinning mills in Orissa have been revived in the current year;

(b) if so, the names of these two defunct spinning mills;

(c) the total number of spindlage in these two mills;

(d) whether any financial assistance has been given to these two mills; and

(e) if so, what amount?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The Orissa Cotton Mills, Cuttack and the Kalina Textile Mills, Rajganpur have been lying closed for some time. Efforts were being made recently to restart both these mills. Government, however, do not have definite information as to whether both the mills have been revived.

(c) (1) 4,500 spindles, and (2) 10,000 spindles.

(d) No financial aid has been given by the Government.

(e) Does not arise.

प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का सर्वेक्षण

२३५. श्री भक्त दशन : क्या योजना मन्त्री ६ दिसम्बर, १९६१ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १३४६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में मैं यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश भर के प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का सर्वेक्षण करने के उद्देश्य से योजना आयोग में जो विशेष विभाग खोला गया था, उसने अपने कार्य में और क्या प्रगति की है और उसका कार्य कब तक सम्पूर्ण हो जाने की आशा की जाती है ?

योजना उपमंत्री (श्री इया० न० मिश्र) : दिनांक २३ दिसम्बर, १९६१ के संकल्प के अनुसार योजना आयोग में प्राकृतिक साधनों के बारे में एक समिति गठित की गई है। इसकी एक प्रति सभा-पटल पर रखी गयी है [देखिये परिचय १, अनुबन्ध संख्या ५६] समिति की एक बैठक हो चुकी है जिसमें भूमि, जल और शक्ति साधनों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ अध्ययनों का अनुमोदन किया गया है। भूमि के बारे में कुछ अध्ययन शुरू कर दिए गए हैं।

२. योजना आयोग में गठित अनुभाग का कार्य-देश के प्राकृतिक साधनों के सम्बन्ध में उपलब्ध आंकड़ों का समन्वय करना, जानकारी की कमियों को बताना और इन कमियों को पूरा करने के लिये अध्ययन के क्षेत्रों को निर्दिष्ट करना है। भूगर्भीय सर्वेक्षण, खान व्यूरो, भारतीय सर्वेक्षण, भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद्, वैज्ञानिक और शौद्योगिक अनुसन्धान परिषद् आदि जैसे सम्बन्धित सरकारी संगठनों द्वारा ये अध्ययन और सर्वेक्षण किये जायेंगे। यह कार्य लगातार चलने वाला होगा।

Committee on Income Distribution

२३६. श्री बिहूति मिश्रा : Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of progress made by the Mahalanobis Committee appointed by the Government of India about the Income distribution; and

(b) when the Committee will submit its report?

कैप्टन विलियम विलियम्स (श्री सी. एन. मिश्रा) : (a) and (b). The study is in progress. A meeting of the Committee is being convened in April to settle the contents of the report and the lines along which the report should be drafted. It is not possible to indicate at this stage the date by which the Committee will submit its report.

Cuts in Imports

२३७. श्री बिहूति मिश्रा : Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are thinking of making cuts in imports in view of India's sterling balances standing at only 135 crores of rupees;

(b) if so, imports of which commodities will be cut; and

(c) what will be the effect of the cuts on sterling balances?

कैप्टन विलियम विलियम्स (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (a) to (c). The import policy is formulated and announced for each half-yearly licensing period, commencing from the 1st April and 1st October every year, and the need for conserving foreign exchange resources is an important factor taken into consideration at the time of the formulation of the policy. The import policy for the next period commencing from the 1st April 1962, is under examination and will be announced by the 1st April 1962. No indication, in advance, of the future import policy can be given.

Jafferries in Aliganj Quarters, Delhi

237. Shri Balraj Madhok: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that notices have been served on class IV employees living in Aliganj to pull down wooden jafferries put up by them in their front verandahs;

(b) whether it is also a fact that such jafferries have been put up by other classes of Government employees in other colonies as well and that they do infringe any municipal bye-laws; and

(c) if so, what is the reason for this discriminatory treatment to class IV employees living in Aliganj?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): (a) to (c). According to the rules, occupants of Government accommodation are debarred from making any addition and alteration without the prior permission of the Divisional Officer of the C.P.W.D. incharge of the building. The Divisional Officer before giving permission, ensures that the proposed addition/alteration does not infringe any municipal bye-laws, cause damage to the structure or mar its architecture, etc.

Jafferries were put up by the allottees of some quarters in Aliganj without prior permission. They were, therefore, called upon to remove the jaffries. However, they were subsequently advised to obtain the Divisional Officer's permission and the Divisional Officer was advised to consider each case sympathetically. Action has been initiated against residents of other colonies as well, who have put up jaffries or made other additions/alterations in contravention of the rules. No discrimination has been made against the residents of Aliganj.

Aluminium Factory in Maharashtra

238. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up an Aluminium Factory in Maharashtra;

(b) whether Government have finalised location of the factory; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A firm has been granted a licence under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, for the establishment of an aluminium smelter at Pophli, near Chiplun in Ratnagiri District (Maharashtra).

Industrial Housing in Jute Industrial belt Jagatdal

239. Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) how many houses built under industrial housing scheme in the jute industrial belt in Jagatdal, 24 Parganas have not been occupied for a long time;

(b) whether the rents are higher than those normally paid by the jute workers for their bustee rooms; and

(c) whether Government propose to lower the rates?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): (a) The Government of West Bengal have stated that out of 1,136 houses, built by them at Sundia and Shyamnagore, in the Jute Industrial Belt in Jagatdal (District 24-Parganas), under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, 928 houses were lying vacant, as on the 3rd March, 1962, because of poor response from eligible industrial workers. Of these, 72 houses have been allotted to the eligible workers, which have yet to be occupied by them.

(b) and (c). It is for the Government of West Bengal to consider the question of lowering the rents below the subsidised rents prescribed in the Scheme, keeping in view the rent-paying capacity of the workers.

Roads in Punjab Hills

240. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab Government have approached the Central Government for special funds for the construction of roads in the Punjab Hills during the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the amount asked by it and the amount given to it by the Central Government?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra) (a) and (b). A provision of Rs. 12 crores was made for road programmes in the Third Plan of Punjab State. This includes Rs. 3.4 crores for the road schemes in the Hill areas in the State. The Punjab Government have now proposed to increase the provision for hill areas by Rs. 3.5 crores, of which Rs. 1.5 crores is proposed to be found by adjustments in the State Plan and the remaining Rs. 2 crores has been asked for as a Special loan from the Central Government. The State Government's proposal is still under consideration in the Planning Commission.

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12 hrs.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

ALLEGED INCIDENT AT NORTH CACHAR HILLS AND ALLEGED KIDNAPPING OF AN INDIAN NATIONAL BY PAKISTANI NATIONALS

Mr. Speaker: I have received some notices for adjournment—all on the same subject—from Shri Banerjee, Shri Assar, Shri Braj Raj Singh and Shri Balraj Madhok:

"Immediate need to discuss the reported news about shooting and killing of one person and setting fire in about 190 houses in six villages near Haflong in North Cachar Hills on Nagaland Border on March 15 by Naga Hostiles. It is further reported that previous to this incident the hostiles kidnapped four people from that area."

All this, they say, is based upon a statement in the *Statesman* dated the 23rd March, 1962.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The information that we have received thus far is that on the night of 20-21 March, that is to say, two days ago the village of Marang-churi, thirteen miles from Tuensang was burnt down due to an accidental fire. Some huts in the following places have been burnt—they have listed six places where the huts were burnt. The probable cause appears to be tribal rivalry. The matter is under investigation. Two platoon posts have been opened in nearby places. This is all the information that I have received thus far. We shall further enquire into it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I refer to the incident of the 15th March. The report in the *Statesman* says:

"Naga hostiles set ablaze and razed to the ground over 190 houses in six villages near Haflong in North Cachar hills on Nagaland border on March 15, according to reports received here today, says PTI. One person was shot dead while trying to escape and several others were injured, the reports said. Police forces have since been despatched to the affected villages where the local people and the Government have formed a relief committee. The Government has sanctioned Rs. 50,000 for immediate relief. Mr. J. B. Hagjer, M.L.A. who arrived here from the affected areas today, said four days earlier the hostiles had kidnapped four people from that area".

Mr. Speaker: What does he want?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Prime Minister gave details about something else.

Mr. Speaker: Has the Prime Minister got any information relating to this incident?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am somewhat confused about these dates. The information that has been supplied to me relates to an incident that happened on the 20th night. The hon. Member is talking about the 15th of March, though both these refer to the burning of some villages. I shall enquire into it.

Mr. Speaker: Perhaps they may refer to the same incident.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): They are two separate incidents.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: One MLA has said that four people had been kidnapped. Our four Airmen are still in their custody. It is a serious matter. During the Question Hour, the hon. Prime Minister said that the rebel Nagas had become weak.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have just been handed over another piece of information. I am not quite sure whether it relates to the same incident. But I shall read it out. A report was received by the Government of India on the 20th of March from the District Magistrate, 24 Parganas that on the 15th of March, at about 9 A.M. a member of the National Volunteer Force, Paritosh Kumar Das who has joined the Pashighat border post on 14th March....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That is a different one.

Mr. Speaker: Possibly the report contains some reference to the other one also. I have another motion also before me.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Shall I read this statement, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:.....was assaulted and kidnapped from the Indian soil near Keramari border by some Pakistani villagers. The District Magistrate reported that he was taking some precautionary measures but that otherwise the situation was peaceful. Immediately on receipt of this report of the kidnapping of a

member of the National Voluntary Forces from Indian territory, the Government of India asked the State Government to send in full particulars and also suggested that an immediate protest may be made with the East Pakistan Government. The West Bengal Government is reported to have lodged a strong protest to the Government of East Pakistan on this incident. Details of the incident are awaited from the West Bengal Government. But from the present information that is available with the Government of India it appears that Paritosh Kumar Das was well inside the Indian territory when he was attacked by some villagers from Pakistan and forcibly removed to Pakistan territory.

Mr. Speaker: That is a different matter.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I know, Sir; that was why I asked you.

Mr. Speaker: I thought that it may contain some reference to the other one also.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (New Delhi): Inspite of the fact that Nagaland was created a separate State to suppress this kind of activities and large number of forces were deployed there, this kind of thing is going on. What is the Government doing to maintain law and order in that area?

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): This incident of the 15th March is said to have occurred in a village that lies in the border between Naga Hills and North Cachar. 190 houses were razed. One man was shot down. The local MLA Jagjer visited that area and made a statement to that effect. Police forces were rushed to that place. It is quite strange that Government has not got information so far. It is not a matter of tribal rivalry. It is an act of the Naga hostiles. Inspite of a member of the Naga Executive Council saying recently that the Council wants more powers so as to deal with these activities of the hostiles, nothing has been done on that

[**Shri Hem Barua**]

score and that is why there are so many such activities of this nature perpetrated in the Naga Hills, in the borderland and in the plains also.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The information available with the Government is most incomplete.

Mr. Speaker: This matter refers to what is alleged to have occurred on the 15th of March. This matter will stand over; I will call it again on Monday. Let us have some more information, authoritative information from the Government.

Shri Hem Barua: What is the agency through which the Government gets information? (Interruptions.)

Mr. Speaker: They do not need to have an agency.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They may be asked to make a statement tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: It will not be possible to get information by tomorrow. What is the meaning of taking it up once again tomorrow and then making it stand over again?

Shri Hem Barua: What is their agency? They have no machinery.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow this cross-examination. They have got their own machinery. There ought to be some decorum.

The other motion is:

"Immediate need to discuss the alarming news about kidnapping of a member of the National Volunteer Force of West Bengal from Indian Territory by Pakistanis."

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is what I read out just now.

Mr. Speaker: What is the step that has been taken?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have given all the information I have at present. The immediate step to be taken is to protest to Pakistan and other steps follow.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Has any reply been received from the Pakistan Government to the strong protest which has been lodged?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No.

Mr. Speaker: If he had received any reply, he would have read it out.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Pressman who reported the proceedings of the West Bengal Assembly has said as follows:

"The Minister was making a statement on a 'call attention' notice by an RSP member, Mr. Nikhil Das. The incident, Mr. Mookerjee said, occurred on the morning of March 15, near Pusti-ghata border outpost in Bagdah police station of 25 Parganas district. According to an eye witness, the N.V.F. boy, Paritosh Kumar Das, was well inside Indian territory when he was suddenly attacked by some Pakistanis and forcibly removed to Pakistan territory, the Minister said."

I want to know whether Government have any information whether this particular gentleman, Das, is in police custody and whether he is alive, because we have the bitter experience of Col. Bhattacharya. I want to know whether Government have any information and if not, this may be held over till Monday.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have placed all the information that I possess at present; I shall lay before the House any further information that comes before me.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order. In matters like this, which is the Government—the State Government or the Union Government—that lodges the protest? Our information is that the West Bengal Government has lodged a strong protest with Pakistan over this incident. Is it the function of the State Government or the Union Government to lodge the protest in international matters like this? I want a clarification.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The protest is always lodged in the first instance by the State Government. Only later, it is followed up by action by the Central Government.

Mr. Speaker: I have heard the statement. The information that is available with the Government has been placed before the House. I do not think it need be held over. So far as the adjournment motion is concerned, I do not give my consent. But what ever further information the hon. Prime Minister is able to gather, he will kindly place it on the Table of the House.

12.12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

PRICE OF RAW JUTE

Mr. Speaker: Shri Indrajit Gupta. He is absent. Shrimati Renu Chakravarty. She is also absent. Shri Elias. He is also absent.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is very important; the hon. Minister may lay the statement on the Table.

Mr. Speaker: The statement need not be read out; it may be placed on the Table.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri K. C. Reddy): I beg to lay the Statement on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 57].

12.13 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON ASSURANCES, PROMISES AND UNDERTAKINGS GIVEN

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Second Lok Sabha:—

- (i) Supplementary Statement No. I—Fifteenth Session, 1961. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 58].
- (ii) Supplementary Statement No. IV—Fourteenth Session, 1961. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 59].
- (iii) Supplementary Statement No. XI—Thirteenth Session, 1961. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 60].
- (iv) Supplementary Statement No. XII—Twelfth Session, 1960. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 61].
- (v) Supplementary Statement No. XV—Eleventh Session, 1960. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 62].
- (vi) Supplementary Statement No. XX—Tenth Session, 1960. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 63].
- (vii) Supplementary Statement No. XX—Ninth Session, 1959. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 64].
- (viii) Supplementary Statement No. XXVII—Seventh Session, 1959. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 65].

ANNUAL REPORTS OF REHABILITATION INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LIMITED, NATIONAL NEWSPRINT AND PAPER MILLS LIMITED AND NATIONAL INSTRUMENTS LIMITED

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1960-61 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of sec-

[Shri Manubhai Shah]

tion 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

- (b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3577/62].
- (ii) (a) Annual Report of the National Newsprint and Paper Mills Limited, Napanagar, for the year 1960-61 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.
- (b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3584/62].
- (iii) (a) Annual Report of the National Instruments Limited, Jadavpur, Calcutta, for the year 1960-61 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.
- (b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3578/62].

ANNUAL REPORTS OF ASHOKA HOTELS LIMITED, HINDUSTAN HOUSING FACTORY LIMITED, NATIONAL BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION LIMITED

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report of the Ashoka Hotels Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1960-61 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, under sub-

section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

- (b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3579/62].
- (ii) (a) Annual Report of the Hindustan Housing Factory Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1960-61 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.
- (b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3580/62].
- (iii) (a) Annual Report of the National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1960-61, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.
- (b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3581/62].

TEA (FIRST AMENDMENT) RULES, 1962

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Tea (First Amendment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 207 dated the 17th February, 1962, under sub-section (3) of section 49 of the Tea Act, 1953. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3582/62].

12.15 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 97 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan Bill, 1962, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th March, 1962."
- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 20th March, 1962, agreed without any amendment to the Goa, Daman and Diu (Administration) Bill, 1962, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 14th March, 1962."
- (iii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 20th March, 1962, passed, in accordance with the provisions of article 368 of the Constitution of India, without any amendment, the Constitution (Twelfth Amendment) Bill, 1962, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 14th March, 1962".

12.16 hrs.

BILL PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA LAID ON THE TABLE

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House, the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan Bill, 1962, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

12.16½ hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIXTH REPORT

Shri S.C. Samanta (Tamluk): I beg to present the Hundred and fifty-sixth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel-National Mineral Development Corporation Limited (Reports and Accounts).

12.17 hrs.

APOLOGY BY SHRI A. RAGHAVAN, CORRESPONDENT OF THE BLITZ

Mr. Speaker: The House will recall that I had informed the House on the 21st August, 1961, that I had cancelled the Lok Sabha Press Gallery Card and the Central Hall Pass issued to Shri A. Raghavan, the New Delhi Correspondent of the Blitz in pursuance of the decision of the House on the 19th August, 1961, adopting the Thirteenth Report of the Committee of Privileges on the Blitz case. The Committee had recommended that:

"the Lok Sabha Press Gallery Card and the Central Hall Pass issued to him be cancelled and be not issued again till he tenders to the House a full and adequate apology."

I have now received the following letter of apology, dated the 16th March, 1962, from Shri A. Raghavan:

"On the 19th August 1961, Lok Sabha adopted a motion agreeing with the 13th Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on the 11th August.

The hon. Speaker and the House will be pleased to remember that the 13th Report of the committee of Privileges had re-

[Mr. Speaker]

commanded certain action against the Editor of Blitz Newsmagazine, Bombay, and myself, its New Delhi correspondent in connection with a despatch published in the issue of the said weekly dated 15th April, 1961 relating to a speech delivered in the House by Shri J. B. Kripalani on defence matters.

By the said motion Lok Sabha had adjudged me guilty of a gross breach of privilege and contempt of the House. Thereafter in compliance with the directive of the Hon. Speaker, I surrendered my Lok Sabha Press Gallery pass and the Central Hall entry permit.

I take this opportunity to inform the House that I am extremely sorry that I have committed a breach of privilege for which I hereby tender my apology.

May I in conclusion venture to request Lok Sabha through you, Sir, to take a lenient view and restore my Press Gallery pass and the Central Hall entry permit."

Is it the pleasure of the House that the apology may be accepted and the Press Gallery Card and Central Hall Pass may now be restored to Shri Raghavan?

Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: The apology is accepted and the passes will be issued accordingly.

12.18½ hrs.

RESIGNATION OF MEMBERS

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that the following Members have resigned their seats in Lok Sabha:

(1) Dr. D. N. Pathrikar Kamble with effect from the 17th March, 1962.

(2) Shri Raja Ram Misra with effect from the 20th March, 1962 afternoon.

12.19 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with the general discussion of the General Budget. Shri Inder J. Malhotra, who was in possession of the House, may continue.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra (Jammu and Kashmir): While speaking last time I was referring to certain points raised by Shri Madhok regarding the general elections in Jammu and Kashmir State. Now I have only to say that the allegations brought forward by my hon. friend, Shri Madhok, are absolutely baseless and false. As far as his charge regarding the procedure of conducting the elections is concerned, I have only to say that the persons who were conducting the elections in Jammu and Kashmir State were persons of integrity and honesty. Government employees like Deputy Commissioners, Collectors, assistants and clerks who assisted in election work cannot be said to be people who lack integrity.

12.21 hrs.

[**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** in the Chair]

Here I would like to congratulate the Indian Election Commission and the persons who assisted in conducting these elections, because they worked in such a manner that the elections all over India, more especially in the Jammu and Kashmir State, were most fair.

Shri Madhok also referred to the construction of the old Moghul Road which would connect Jammu via Rajouri, Kashmir Valley and Srinagar. Shri Madhok remarked

that Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad may have some personal interest in the construction of this road. I am not able to understand the real meaning of this remark. I do say that Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad as the Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir State and as a well-known and accepted leader of the people of Jammu and Kashmir is certainly interested in the development of not only this road but the entire State. When this road is completed, Kashmir Valley would be connected with the rest of India by two ways—the present road which connects Kashmir Valley with other parts of India by Jammu and the new road which will another way to Srinagar.

Regarding the elections I want to conclude by making the remark that the political parties and persons who were defeated in the general elections should take their defeat in a sporting manner. They cannot say that the elections in India have not been fair merely because they have been defeated in the relections.

I will now make a few comments on the budget. As in the past, this year also the budget which has been presented to this House has been prepared basically with a view to enhance the economic progress of the country. Our present Finance Minister, as one of the ablest persons of our country, has certainly given full thought to all the problems and prepared this budget very carefully. Here I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to the Report of the Third Finance Commission. In this Report the Finance Commission has not taken a sympathetic view regarding the State of Jammu and Kashmir. There has been a drastic cut in the financial assistance given by the Centre to that State in the form of grant in aid. A cut of more than Rs. 75 lakhs has been recommended by the Finance Commission in the financial assistance to that State. The State of Jammu

and Kashmir is still one of the backward areas of our country. Still much remains to be done in that State to improve the communication system. As we have no railways, we have to depend mainly on the road transport for every little item of necessity. Now we have to carry all raw materials necessary for our development through road transport from Pathankot up to Leh. If the financial assistance to Jammu is cut, as recommended by the Finance Commission, the Third Five Year Plan of our State would receive a severe setback and various developmental schemes and activities would be adversely affected. Keeping in view the needs of our State for development in various sectors, more especially the need for industrialisation of the State, I would appeal to the hon. Finance Minister to see to it that there is no cut in the financial assistance given by the Centre to our State.

The Finance Commission has recommended in its report increased financial assistance to some of the States like Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Kerala, Mysore, Orissa and Rajasthan. I do not grudge the increase in the financial assistance to these States, but I cannot understand on what grounds and for what reasons a drastic cut in the financial assistance has been recommended in the case of the Jammu and Kashmir State.

We have yet to industrialise our State and only this year the State Government have undertaken certain schemes to build small industrial estates at various district headquarters. Similarly, big industries like ceramics, manufacture of scooter parts, watches, cloth weaving etc. have also begun to come up there. If there is a decrease in the financial assistance to our State, certainly this major programme of industrialisation of our State would be adversely affected. Keeping in view the need to industrialise the Jammu and Kashmir State more rapidly, I would once again appeal to the Central Government

[Shri Inder J. Malhotra]

that the recommendations made by the Third Finance Commission may be reviewed sympathetically and the cut recommended should be restored and more financial assistance should be given to our State. In the end, I would like to say that the budget, as presented by the finance Minister, certainly carries India economically ahead. With these words, I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for presenting this balanced budget.

श्री आसर (रत्नागिरि) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, जो बजट पेश किया गया है वह घटे का बजट है और इस पर से यह स्पष्ट है कि नई लोकसभा के सेशन में जो नया बजट आयेगा उसमें नये टैक्स लगाये जायेंगे। आज टैक्सों का बोझा बहुत बढ़ा हुआ है और नये लगाये जाने वाले टैक्सों से जनता की स्थिति बिगड़ जाएगी इसमें कोई शंका नहीं। मैंने गत बजट सेशन के समय भी बोलते हुए कहा था कि हमने हमारे टैक्स स्ट्रक्चर को बदलना आवश्यक है। अब इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्स इतना बढ़ गया है कि उसकी परिसीमा हो गयी है और सामान्य जनता अब और अधिक इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्सेशन का बोझा सहन नहीं कर सकेगी। इसलिए मेरी प्रायंता है कि टैक्स के बारे में पूरी तरह से विचार किया जाए और अगर कोई नया टैक्स लगाना हो तो डाइरेक्ट टैक्स पर बल देना चाहिए।

हम देखते हैं कि हमारे यहां टैक्स रिकवरी का काम बहुत ढीला हो रहा है। अगर हम इस काम को जल्द पूरा करने का प्रयत्न करें तो हमको और नया टैक्स लगाने की आवश्यकता ही नहीं होगी। टैक्स रिकवरी का काम जल्द होना आवश्यक है। इस तरफ हमारी सरकार ने ध्यान नहीं दिया है। एक तो इनकम टैक्स आफिसर्स की बहुत कमी है। इसका परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि टैक्स असेसमेंट और रिकवरी पूरी तरह से नहीं होतीं और इन कारण टैक्स का बहुत नुकसान होता है।

इनकम टैक्स आफिसर्स को नियुक्त करने के लिए इनकम टैक्स आफिस प्रोमोशन कमेटी है और इस कमेटी की मीटिंग में इस बारे में नियंत्रण लिये गये। लेकिन वे नियंत्रण तुराने प्रोसीज्योर के विश्वास होने के कारण अभी तक इन आफिसर्स की नियुक्ति नहीं हो पायी। परिणाम यह है कि असेसमेंट और रिकवरी का काम सफर हो रहा है और अफसरों में भी असन्तोष है। तो मेरी वित्त मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना है कि वे हमारी कर पद्धति पर विचार करें और इनकम टैक्स की रिकवरी पर पूरा ध्यान देना आवश्यक है। इस प्रश्न पर विचार करके जहां इनकम टैक्स आफिसरों की कमी हो उसको पूरा किया जाए। जब ऐसे अफसरों को नियुक्त कर दिया जाएगा तो पता चलेगा कि कितनी ज्यादा रिकवरी होती है। मेरा विश्वास है कि ऐसा करने से करोड़ों रुपये की अधिक रिकवरी होने लगेगी।

एक बात पर ध्यान देना आवश्यक है। आज हमारे देश में फिल्मचर्ची बहुत हो रही है और बड़े बड़े कल्चरल प्रोग्राम्स पर बहुत पैसा खर्च किया जाता है। सिविल एक्सपेंडीचर भी बहुत बढ़ा हुआ है, इसमें कटौती होना आवश्यक है। अगर हम इकानमिक प्वाइंट आफ व्यू रख कर चलेंगे तो हमको नये टैक्स लगाने की आवश्यकता भी नहीं रहेगी।

बताया गया कि आम चुनाव समाप्त हो गए और उनमें कांग्रेस जीत गयी। इस बारे में कहा जाता है कि इससे स्पष्ट है कि कांग्रेस के तत्वज्ञान की जीत हुई है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कई प्रदेशों में तो कांग्रेस का बल बहुत कम हो गया है। इससे स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि कांग्रेस की नीति के बारे में सर्वत्र असन्तोष है अपना कारोबार चलाते समय हमको इस असन्तोष की ध्यान में रखना चाहिए।

देश का शासन ठीक से चले यह ठीक है। मंत्री जी ने अभी बतलाया कि देश का शासन ठीक चलना चाहिए। करपान न हो यह भी ठीक है। देश का शासन ठीक प्रकार से चले इसके लिये यह मूलभूत आवश्यकता है कि लोग्गर लेवल पर शासन अच्छा होना चाहिए। देश में भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ रहा है उसका मूल कारण यह है कि हमने लोग्गर लेवल पर शासन को नहीं सुधारा है। जब तक हम लोग्गर [लेवल पर शासन को नहीं सुधारेंगे तब तक ऊपर का शासन भी नहीं सुधरेगा। इसलिए हम लोग्गर लेवल पर शासन को ठीक करने के लिए कोई ठोस कदम उठायेंगे तभी हमारा ऊपर का शासन अच्छा चल सकेगा। तो मेरा निवेदन है कि इस और अत्यधिक ध्यान देना चाहिए।

बताया गया है कि नेशनल इनकम बढ़ी है। नत वर्ष भी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बताया था कि नेशनल इनकम बढ़ी है। लेकिन वह नेशनल इनकम कहाँ गयी इसका पता नहीं। इस साल भी नेशनल इनकम बढ़ने के बारे में धोषणा की गयी है लेकिन यही प्रश्न आज भी है कि वह नेशनल इनकम कहाँ चली गयी। नत साल प्रधान मंत्री जी ने नेशनल इनकम के बारे में एक नाइन मैन कमेटी नियुक्त की थी, लेकिन एक वर्ष हो गया पर पता नहीं कि इस नाइन मैन कमेटी ने क्या प्रगति की है। यह पता नहीं कि इसने कुछ विचार किया है या नहीं, और विचार किया है तो क्या विचार किया है और यह अपनी रिपोर्ट कब तक देगी। तो मेरी मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना है कि वह इस बारे में कुछ पता लगायें।

मैंने ऊपर बताया कि किजूलखर्ची बहुत बढ़ गयी है। इसके साथ ही दुर्भाग्य यह है कि नान डेवेलपमेंट कामों पर, जिन पर्खचं करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, करोड़ों रुपया खर्च किया जाता है, लेकिन जिस काम पर रुपया खर्च करने की खास आवश्यकता है उस पर रुपया खर्च नहीं किया जाता।

इस बारे में यह बताना आवश्यक है कि आज हमारे देश में न्यूज़प्रिंट और अन्य कागज की बहुत कमी है। और इसका अनुभव हम रोज़ कर रहे हैं। लोक सभा में रोज़ इस पर प्रश्न होते हैं कि नेपा मिल की स्थिति क्या है और हम कागज की कमी को जानते हैं लेकिं हमने पेपर के ऊपर रिसर्च करने के लिए सेंट्रल पेपर टैक्नालाजीकल इंस्टीट्यूट की स्थापना पर ध्यान नहीं दिया। यह आवश्यक है। कागज का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए इस संस्था की स्थापना की प्रत्यन्त आवश्यकता है। इस पर इन दिया जाए।

वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण में बताया कि उन्होंने बढ़ते हुए दामों को रोकने का प्रयत्न किया है और उनको रोका है। लेकिन मैं यह कहता हूँ कि ऐसा कहना बिल्कुल गलत है क्योंकि दाम इतने बढ़ बढ़के हैं कि उससे आगे बढ़ना मुश्किल है। इसलिये वह वहाँ नक गए है। लेकिन इससे काम नहीं होगा। जब हम तीरी पंचवर्षीय योजना को यशस्वी करना चाहते हैं, तो यह प्रमुख प्रयत्न करना आवश्यक है कि जो आज बढ़ती हुई महांगई है उसको कम किया जाय और इस सरकार को कुछ ठोस कदम उठाना चाहिए।

पिछड़े हुए इलाकों के डेवेलपमेंट के लिए हमारी धोषणा रही। इन पांच वर्षों में यह अनुभव हुआ कि पिछड़े हुए इलाकों को नए और छोटे उद्योग देना आवश्यक है। डिसेंट्रलाइजेशन आप इडस्ट्रीज की हमारी धोषणा रही है। लेकिन इस दृष्टि से जो कदम उठाने आवश्यक थे वे उठाए नहीं गए। और परिणाम यह दिखाई देता है कि बम्बई जैसे बड़े बड़े शहरों में दिन पर दिन बड़े उद्योग खोले जा रहे हैं जहाँ पर लोगों को रहने के लिए जगह नहीं हैं प्रौर दीने के लिए पानी तक नहीं है।

[श्री आमर]

यह मब होते हुए ऐसे कुछ क्षेत्रों में उद्योग बढ़ रहे हैं। इसलिए मैंनी आपसे आर्यन्दह है कि पिछड़े हुए इलाकों में जैसे कि हमारा रत्नागिरि जिला है, नए उद्योग खोले जायें। यहां पिछले पांच वर्ष में कोई उद्योग नहीं खोला गया है। कोई ढोटे उद्योग भी यहां खोलने का प्रयत्न नहीं किया गया है। इसका परिणाम यह है कि हमारा रत्नागिरि आज भी पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है क्योंकि वहां कोई उद्योग नहीं लगे हुए हैं। तो मेरी प्रार्थना है कि जब हम पिछड़े हुए इलाकों का डेवेलपमेंट करना चाहते हैं तो आवश्यक है कि बड़े बड़े शहरों में नए उद्योग और न खोले जाएं और रूरल और बैंकवर्ड एरिया में नए उद्योग खोलने के लिए ठोस कदम उठाए जाएं। और बड़े बड़े शहरों में नए उद्योग खोलने के लिए जो लोगों को लाइसेंस दिये जाते हैं उनको बन्द किया जाए और उद्योग खोलने वालों को छोटे और पिछड़े हुए इलाकों में नए उद्योग खोलने के लिए कैप्टेल किया जाए। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इसे पर विचार किया जाए।

दो वर्ष पहले फुड एंड एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री ने एक इनएक्सेसिविल एरियाज कमेटी की स्थापना की थी। उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट भी दे दी है। लेकिन उसके बाद इन दिशा में अभी तक कोई कदम नहीं उठाया गया। इसे कमेटी ने जो अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है उसमें पिछड़े हुए इलाकों के डेवेलपमेंट के लिए कुछ सूझाव दिए हैं। लेकिन आज इस रिपोर्ट को आए दो वर्ष हो गए हैं, लेकिन हमको आज तक पता नहीं कि सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है, इस बारे में क्या कदम उठाए हैं, उसकी कौनसी सिफारिशें मंजूर की गयी हैं। विशेष तौर से रत्नागिरि जो महाराष्ट्र का इलाका है इनके डेवेलपमेंट के लिए जो इन एक्सेसिविल एरियाज कमेटी बनी थी उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है। लेकिन पता

नहीं कि इन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के बारे में सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की क्या राय है, वह इन इलाकों की सहायता के लिए कुछ रुपया देना चाहती है या नहीं इका पता नहीं। तो मरा यह कहना है कि हम अनेक नई नई कमेटियां नियुक्त करते हैं। उनकी रिपोर्ट आती हैं, लेकिन उनकी सिफारिशों का जो इम्प्लीमेंटेशन होना चाहिए वह नहीं होता। हमें विचार करना चाहिए कि अन्य कोई योजना हाथ में लेने से पहले रिपोर्ट के अनुसार जो जो योजनाएं यशस्वी होनी आवश्यक हैं उनको यशस्वी करने की सहायता देने का प्रयत्न करें। मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि Inaccessible Areas Committee ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है उन पर विचार किया जाय और उसे कमेटी की सिफारिशों के अनुसार सेंटर की ओर से जो कुछ अनुदान देना आवश्यक हो, उसके देने के बारे में विचार किया जाए।

दूसरी महत्वपूर्ण चीज जिसकी कि चर्चा हो चुकी है वह सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लाईज और इंटेंडर गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लाईज की सैलरीज में जो डिस्पैरिटी है, उसको दूर करना चाहिए। उस विषय में यहां सेवन में भी कई बार प्रश्न पूछे जा चुके हैं लेकिन स्थिति यह है कि उस असमानता को दूर करने के हेतु अभी तक भारत सरकार द्वारा कोई सक्रिय कदम नहीं उठाया गया है। केंद्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों और राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारियों के बीच में जो असमानता है वह अवांछनीय है और उसे दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। इसे डिस्पैरिटी के कारण स्टेट्स में काम करने वाले व्यक्तियों को बहुत परेशानी अनुभव होती है, उनमें व्यापक प्रसंतोष फैला हुआ है और जिसके कारण काम सफर करता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस बारे में भारत सरकार गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करे और इस डिस्पैरिटी को दूर करे। यदि

इसको दूर करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को कुछ अनुदान देने की आवश्यकता हो तो वह भी उनको दिया जाए और राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारियों के बेतन केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के बराबर लाये जायें ताकि वहां के कर्मचारियों की कठिनाइयां दूर हों, उनमें सन्तोष पैदा हो, और वे दिल लगा कर अपने कर्तव्य का पालन करे।

सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट एस्प्लाईज की डियरनैस अलाउंस की मांग बहुत दिनों से चली आ रही है और इसके लिए उनके द्वारा हड़ताल भी की जा चुकी है। उनकी इस डियरनैस अलाउंस की मांग को सरकार द्वारा मंजूर न किये जाने के कारण उनमें भारी असन्तोष है और मेरा निवेदन है कि भारत सरकार उनकी मांग पर जल्दी से जल्दी विचार कर के उसे मंजूर कर ले।

हमें अपने देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को व्यान में रखते हुए और अपनी तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना^१ को सफल बनाने के लिए आज यह जो नौन डेवेलपमेंट बक्स पर पैसा खर्च किया जा रहा है उसको खर्च न करके हम ^२दरअसल ^३डेवेलपमेंट के कामों पर पैसा खर्च करें। जाहिर है कि नौन डेवेलपमेंट बक्स पर जो पैसा खर्च कर रहे हैं उससे डेवेलपमेंट होने वाला नहीं है और वह पैसा हमारा फिजूल खर्च होने वाला है। इसलिए हमें गैर जरूरी चीजों पर पैसा नहीं खर्च करना चाहिए व्योंगिए ऐसा करके ही हम डेवेलपमेंट बक्स पर जरूरी धन लगा पायेंगे और अपनी तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना को सफल बना सकेंगे।

अपनी तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना को सफल बनाने के लिए हमारे लिए यह आवश्यक है कि हम देहातों में जाकर वहां के निवासियों की कठिनाइयों को दूर करने का प्रयत्न करें।

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): This Session of the Parliament is called the 'Lama Duck Session', and the House is not in a mood to take up serious discussion of anything. Hon. Members know that the next session of Parliament will again discuss this Budget and in a more realistic manner also. But certain formalities are to be observed, and from that point of view, this Session of Parliament has to pass certain Bills and sanction certain moneys for the proper discharge of Government functions during the next three months.

Reading the budget papers, one would generally get the impression of an improvement in the industrial and economic condition of the country. There is no denying the fact that there has been considerable progress and development during the two plan periods and also the two or three years preceding the beginning of the Plan.

One index of the progress of the country is the rise in national income. The general rise in national income is a significant thing. But more pertinent would be the increase in per capita income of the citizens of the country. During the last few years I find that the national income on constant price has increased by 46 per cent up to the end of 1960-61, and I think that during the current year, there must have been some more increase. So, we can say that the national income on constant price has increased by about 50 per cent since the Independence of the country. That should be considered a big achievement for any Government.

But one disturbing factor in the economic position of the country is the rise in price of commodities. In this House, very often, questions have been asked whether the rise in price of commodities has not been higher than the rise in the per capita income of the citizens. Questions were also asked whether the ordinary citizen

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had not become poorer rather than richer during these years, as regards the supply of goods and services which a citizen could get at the present level of prices with his present income. But I think that except in one vulnerable sector there has been a general rise in the standard of living of the vast masses of people. 80 per cent of our people live in the rural areas, and practically all of them are dependent on agriculture. We find that the prices of agricultural commodities have risen by a higher rate than the prices of manufactured commodities. At the same time, the production of agricultural commodities also has increased by about 50 per cent during these fourteen years. This would clearly reveal that the agricultural population who constitute about 75 to 80 per cent of our total population has gained considerably due to the development works and also due to the rise in prices.

The only section of our population which has been adversely affected is the low income group middle class section. On many occasions in this House, I have pleaded with the Government to do something for this section of the people. Even now, the middle class controls and regulates the public opinion of the country. Their number may be small, their productive potentiality also may not be very significant, but from the social and political point of view, the middle class stills holds a very important position in the country. So, it would be socially and politically dangerous for any Government to ignore this particular section of the people. So, Government should devise certain measures to give some relief to this section of the people, namely the low income group middle class people.

Any discussion on the President's Address on the General Budget will generally be in the background of

the third general elections. In this House as also in the Union's State Assemblies, frequent references have been made to the third general elections. It has been said that the general elections were not conducted in a fair way. From my own experience of three general elections, I can say that Indian democracy has done a really wonderful thing, and all these three general elections have been run in a most fair and impartial manner. If there was anything to disturb the fairness of the elections, that was rather from the side of the opposition parties. It is a great defect of our democracy that as yet there has not developed in the country any responsible opposition party pledged to the principles of parliamentary democracy. There are so many parties, but from my own experience in West Bengal, I can say that the rightist parties or—if somebody does not like to use that appellation, I shall omit it—certain parties like the Jana Sangh, the Swatantra Party or the Hindu Mahasabha or even the Muslim League have no existence at all in West Bengal. Of the other parties, one party alone carries some weight, particularly with the middle class. I can say that the method of propaganda, publicity and election campaign taken recourse to by that party is a danger to our democracy. The parties which contest in a democratic election should think in terms—whether it is after this election or after the next—of coming into power and so they should not indulge in statements or promises which it would not be possible for any party to implement.

Much has been said during the election campaign about taxation. A responsible member of that party wrote in the party organ that due to rise in prices each village is robbed to the tune of Rs. 65,000 annually. I saw this published in the party organ not, of course, of the city of Calcutta but of the mofussil area from which that gentleman was a

candidate. Before seeing statement, I was hearing a whispering campaign that from every village we take annually Rs. 96,000 and the village gets back only Rs. 14,000 annually. I could not get either the economics or the logic of that statement. But when I found that statement, of taking Rs. 65,000 annually from every village due to price rise published in the party organ, I was further amazed because due to price rise if any section of the people is benefited, it is the rural people or the agriculturists. When I explained, it is the rural people, they agreed. They said, 'We have been getting much higher price and we have been producing much greater quantities of commodities.' So every village has become more prosperous and it will be absurd to say that due to price rise, the village is robbed to the tune of Rs. 65,000 annually.

As you know, jute is the main cash crop in West Bengal. In the same paper, the same gentleman wrote that in 1943 the price of jute was Rs. 19—20 per maund and since then there has been a general price rise of 3 times and so the price of jute this year should be Rs. 60 per maund. Apart from the fact that the price of jute in Pakistan was only Rs. 22—23 per maund, on which account the price of our jute cannot be very much higher, that gentleman quoted the price of 1943 which was the darkest year in Bengal's history, the year of that great famine which was rightly styled even by the Statesman as a 'man-made famine', and that party had some contribution in the making of that famine in Bengal. If the price of Jute in 1943 in that year was Rs. 19 per maund, the price of rice was Rs. 50; a pair of dhotis was costing anything like Rs. 20—25 or 30, and the price of a seer of sugar was Rs. 3—4 or any price anybody could afford to pay. But he expected that the ordinary villager would simply take this, that if in 1943, the price of jute was Rs. 20, it was only the wickedness of the Congress Government which had

been putting down the price of jute to Rs. 30 instead of allowing it to go up to Rs. 60. This is the sort of logic and economics which were being propagated during the election campaign.

Further, the villagers were also told:

"पातल का पानी विष"

There was tube-well irrigation and the villagers were told that after two or three years with the water coming from underground, the entire land would be burnt, there would only remain scorched earth where no crop would grow; so this Government was trying to ruin their agriculture and people should not vote for that Government.

This is not leading to any real democratic tradition. I am sure if that party ever came to power, it would never be able to implement any of these things. It would be absurd to put the price of jute to Rs. 60 when Pakistan jute would be selling at about Rs. 20—25. It would be absurd to give paddy a price per maund of about Rs. 16—which they were propagating in rural areas—giving at the same time in urban areas a price of Rs. 18 per maund of rice. This is what I would like to draw the attention of this House and the country to: if our democracy depends on this sort of thing, it will be difficult for the people to select any of the opposition parties even on a future date as an alternative to this Government.

Every party in this House has welcomed the decimal coinage and decimal weight system. But this was also brought into the election campaign. The naya paisa coin slips through the hand and this diabolical Congress Government has introduced it. More dire things are coming when they will introduce the decimal weights. I would ask the Government and also the Election Commission if something cannot be done to

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have a proper election campaign on a sound, logical and national basis.

12 hrs.

There is another distressing thing. Everybody is feeling the lack of national integration. The oneness of India, that idea, is now receding from our minds, instead, ideas of regionalism and sectionalism are gaining ground. Just before the elections we had the National Integration Convention, and everybody supported the move. But what did we find in the election campaign? In Bengal, the Assam riots and the Berubari Union were the principal arguments against the Congress; as they alleged, the Congress Government did not punish Assam for the riots. If anything wrong was done in Assam, all the parties concerned, including the Opposition parties, the Communist Party and the P.S.P., were equally guilty; if anything, the Opposition parties were more guilty than the Congress. They would not mention this in their election campaign in Assam. An all-India party should say any thing in one State, over which they keep silent in another State. It was frequently said that because sugarcane was grown in U.P. and Bihar, the price of sugarcane had been fixed, but the price of jute had not been fixed because it affected the Bengal peasants only. It was said that the price of cotton had been fixed because it concerned the interests of the peasants of Maharashtra and other States, but as there was nobody to look after the interests of the Bengal peasants, the price of Jute had not been fixed. In this way, provincial jealousies were being fostered and encouraged in election publicity and propaganda.

India is the biggest democracy, and I can say that she deserves the appreciation which she has received from all the countries of the world for having conducted three elections in a very fair and peaceful manner, but

unless the Opposition parties develop some sense of responsibility and national interest, it would be difficult for any Opposition party to provide a sound basis to our democracy as an alternative government.

Before concluding, I would like to say a few words about another important matter, the Finance Commission. I expect the Government will give the new Parliament a chance to discuss the report of the Finance Commission. I agree with the policy that Government should not make any alteration in the recommendations of the Finance Commission. It is an independent body. If the Government makes any alterations or modifications in the recommendations of the Commission, then the real purpose of having an independent Commission will be nullified. So, the recommendations of the Commission should be accepted as they are. Still, a discussion is necessary, not for making any modifications, but for the Government to consider the needs of the different States for necessary administrative step, and also for the next Commission to take into consideration the views of the Members of this House and those of the different States expressed by them.

Among the major considerations for distribution of income-tax, the Finance Commission, in its report, has mentioned many things which almost give a sort of premium to backwardness. A State has only to be backward to get greater help from the Centre. If the State bestirs itself, tries to raise its own revenue, tries to develop the economy of the State, then, according to the criteria put forward by the Finance Commission that State deserves less help from the Centre. I think this putting a special premium on backwardness should not be taken as a sound policy.

On page 18 it has been said:

"Developed States have also their own problems which should be considered by the Government and

the Finance Commission. A large concentration of population, more particularly of industrial labour, creates problems of law and order and gives rise to an increased demand for administrative and social services."

Having enunciated this, I wish the Finance Commission had taken greater notice of this factor. I appreciate that the Finance Commission has improved the position by giving 20 per cent, instead of the present 10 per cent, for collection of income-tax in any State, but still I think that from this point of view further aid should have been given to the States which may be called industrially developed.

Another point which the Finance Commission should have taken into consideration is the effect of partition on certain States. After partition, the economy of certain States has been upset. Coming as you do from the Punjab, you, Sir, can easily realise the financial and economic position of the present Punjab as distinct from the former undivided Punjab. Similarly, the economic and financial position of West Bengal is miserably poor compared to the previous position of undivided Bengal. The large concentration of refugees who may have been technically rehabilitated but who still continue to be a drag on the finances and resources of the State, should have been taken into consideration as a factor by the Finance Commission for financial adis along with Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, backward classes etc.

You may also know the mischief done to the co-operative movement both in Punjab and Bengal. That also requires special help from the Centre to be remedied. In undivided Bengal, practically all the assets were in the present East Bengal in respect of the co-operative movement, but all the liabilities remained with the head office in Calcutta. So, the co-operative movement in West Bengal has had to start from scrap again. The Finance Commission and the Government

should take into consideration some special help being given to West Bengal for the development of the co-operative movement. Special importance has been given to this movement now, and from that point of view I feel that West Bengal, as also the Punjab, deserve some special consideration at the hands of the Government.

Government should take note of the lack of a good citizenship ideal among the people. We have been fostering only the idea of rights and privileges without trying to instil into the minds of the people the sense of obligation and responsibility as citizens of an independent State. Everywhere we go we find that people only think of what they can get from the Government and how they can avoid payment of taxes. The Opposition parties particularly foster this mentality. If any dues are to be paid to the Government, the village people are taught by the politicians mostly of the Opposition parties, but also by those belonging to the Congress, that they need not pay. It seems Government's money is nobody's money. There should be a check on this, as also the growing signs of national disintegration.

Government publicity and propaganda department should take note of this dangerous outlook among the citizens of the country, that they should only try to get something from Government without realising their obligations to render unto Caesar what belongs to Caesar. The Government is a national government and it can rightly claim some service in return for the service it is rendering to the people.

Our publicity system is somewhat responsible for this sad development. And, I would say, the publicity and propaganda section of Government should take particular note of this. Crores of rupees are being spent every year for publicity but without taking into consideration the real value that the nation is getting from the money

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spent. I think there should be a national basis for Governments publicity. It should not only be the publicity of individual Ministers or Ministries; the publicity should be directed towards developing a national outlook, towards developing good citizenship ideals amongst the people. From that point of view, I feel that our publicity is lacking.

I hope the new Parliament will get an opportunity of discussing the Report of the Finance Commission. I know the Budget will be fully discussed in that Parliament. So, I am not saying much about the budgetary points.

श्री बजराज सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भंग होने वाली संसद् में यह आशा नहीं की जा सकती थी कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय अपनी नई कर नीति का कोई आभास दें, लेकिन बजट भाषण से यह स्पष्ट है कि वह नई संसद् के समक्ष अपना बजट पेश करेंगे तो नये करों का कोई ढांचा रखतेंगे, अन्यथा जो ६३ करोड़ रुपये का घाटा वे अपने बजट में पेश कर रहे हैं वह किसी प्रकार पूरा नहीं हो सकता। यह नई संसद् का काम है कि जो नये टैक़: हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी लगाना चाहते हैं हिन्दुस्तान की जनता पर, उनके बारे में वह अपनी राय प्रकट करे। मैं अपने को सीमित रखना चाहता हूँ पिछले साल की आर्थिक समीक्षा के ऊपर, जो कि पिछला बजट पेश होने से लेकर अब तक देश की हालत रही है और उन तरीकों पर जिनसे उसे मुधारा जा सकता, यदि वित्त मंत्री महोदय की सरकार उस दिशा में अपने को झुकाती।

अफसोस की बात है कि पिछले बजट से लेकर आज तक हिन्दुस्तान की हालत में प्रति की ओर कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है। वैसे वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने अपने बजट भाषण में यह कहा है कि अब्र की पैदावार

बढ़ी है और उसी के साथ-साथ उनकी कीमतों में स्थिरता आई है। लेकिन स्थिरता के क्या माने हैं, यह हमको जरा सोचना पड़ेगा। ऐसा लगता है कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय और उनकी सरकार तथा सारा पढ़ा लिखा वर्ग यही सोचता है कि स्थिरता के माने होते हैं कि जो सेती की पैदावार करने वाला किसान है उसे उसकी पैदावार का उचित मूल्य न मिले। और अगर स्थिरता के माने यही लिये जाते हैं, तो मैं कहूँगा कि यह एक प्रतिक्रियावादी कदम है, और इस प्रतिक्रियावादी कदम की तरफ भारत की जनता का जितना अधिक ध्यान जाय उतना ही अच्छा होगा, हिन्दुस्तान के हित में और कम से कम उनकी ७० फी सदी किसानों के हित में जो इस देश की रीढ़ की हड्डी हैं। अक्सर कह दिया जाता है कि चूंकि अब्र की कीमतें अब नहीं बढ़ रही हैं, इसलिए हम उनकी कीमतों में स्थिरता ले आये हैं, और इस तरह से हिन्दुस्तान को इससे लाभ हो रहा है। लेकिन इस विचार में कुछ परिवर्तन करने की जरूरत है। क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसे भी तरीके अपनाये हैं जिनसे कि जिस तरह कारखाने में पैदावार करने वाले लोग के लिये यह निश्चय किया गया है कि जिस मूल्य पर कोई चीज कारखाने में बनती है उससे कम दाम पर बेचने पर उसको वाध्य नहीं किया जावेगा उसी तरह किसानों की पैदावार के लिये नियम बनाये जायें, इस तरह का सिद्धान्त प्रतिपादित किया जाय, जिनसे कि जिस कीमत पर किसान की पैदावार घर में पड़ती है उससे कम पर बेचने के लिये उसे वाध्य न किया जाय? मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि सरकार की नीति इसमें पूर्ण रूप से असफल रही है। सरकार के पास कोई आंकड़े नहीं हैं जिनसे कि वह बतला सके कि आखिर किसान की पैदावार का मूल्य उसके घर में क्या पड़ता है। और जब इस सम्बन्ध में बार बार इस सदन में मांग की गई कि सरकार की तरफ से एक कमेटी का निर्माण होना

चाहिये जो इस बात की जांच पड़ताल करे कि कृषिजन्य पैदावार का मूल्य किसान के घर में क्या पड़ता है तब सरकार ने उसे बुरी तरह ठुकरा दिया । मुझे आशंका है कि सम्बतः मंत्रिमंडल में इस बारे में भत्तेद हैं कि वे इस तरह की कमेटी के गठन पर विचार कर रहे हैं तो या तो योजना आयोग या वित्त मंत्री महोदय खुद इस तरह की कमेटी बनाने के पक्ष में नहीं हैं, और जैसे कि समाचारपत्रों में छपा, और जिसका कोई प्रतिवाद वित्त मंत्री महोदय की तरफ से या योजना आयोग की तरफ से नहीं विद्या गया है, शायद वे सोचते हैं कि यदि इस तरह की कमेटी कोई बना दी गई और उस कमेटी ने यदि खिपोर्ट दे दी कि कृषिजन्य पैदावार की कम कीमत क्या होगी, किसान के घर में वह कितने मूल्य की पड़ेगी इसकी इन्वेस्टिमेंट हो गई, तो भारत के किसानों की तरफ से लगातार सरकार के ऊपर इस तरह का दबाव पड़ेगा जिसे वह रोक नहीं सकेगी और किसानों को उसे ज्यादा मूल्य देना पड़ेगा । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि चूँकि किसान की तरफ से आशंका हो सकती है कि किसान अपनी मांग को पूरा कराने के लिये इस तरह की कमेटी की फाईंडिंस का, उसके निर्णय का उपयोग कर सकते हैं, इसलिये इस तरह की कमेटी का निर्णय न हो, यह अच्छी बात नहीं है ।

इसलिये जब मूल्य की स्थिरता की बात कही जाती है तो पहले तो मैं इस सम्बन्ध में यह कहना चाहूँगा कि सरकार इस बात पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करे कि जिस तरह कारखाने द्वारा पैदा की हुई वस्तुओं के लिये उनकी तरफ से टेरिफ कमिशन बना हुआ है, जो इस बात को देखता है कि किसी चीज की पैदावार की कीमत के मुताबिक उसका क्या मूल्य होना चाहिये कारखाने में बनी चीज का मूल्य उसके बनने की कास्ट के मुताबिक तय किया जाता है, उसी तरह से यह नियम

कृषिजन्य पदार्थों की पैदावार के ऊपर भी लागू किया जाना चाहिये पूरी तरह से । उसके लिये एक कमेटी बननी चाहिये जो यह देखे कि गेहूँ, चना, बेजर, गन्ना और दूसरी चीजें जो हैं, जिनको किसान पैदा करता है, उनकी किसी खास फसल पर किसान को क्या खर्च करना पड़ेगा, और उसके बाद किसान को अपनी जिन्दगी का खर्च पूरा करने के लिये कम से कम कितनी कीमत मिलनी चाहिये, उसके बाद उनका दाम वह निश्चित करे । कमेटी के उस निश्चय को लागू किया जाना चाहिये और उससे कम उस फसल की पैदावार की कीमत कृषिजन्य पदार्थों के सम्बन्ध में किसान को न मिले ।

अभी पिछले दिनों छपि मंत्री महोदय ने एलान किया कि इस फसल का जो बीज के किस्म का गेहूँ है उसको १३ रु मन पर खरीदने के लिये सरकार तैयार रहेगी । अगर कोई १३ रु मन से कम भाव देगा तो सरकार उसे नहीं देने देगी । इस बक्त व्यापारी को उसी बीज के गेहूँ के लिये २० या २१ रु मन मिलेगा लेकिन जब वह गेहूँ किसान के घर में आयेगा दो सरकार उसे १३ रु मन खरीदने के लिये तैयार रहेगी । मैं सरकार से पूछता चाहूँगा कि जब वह पिछली फसल की आर्थिक समीक्षा करने बैठती है तो उस के पास आधार क्या होता है कोमत तय करने का उसके पास १३ रु मन कीमत तय करने का आधार क्या है । किस तरह पता लगा कि किसान के लिये १३ रु मन कीमत रेम्यूनरेटिव होगी ? उस ने जितना खर्च किया है उतना उसे मिल जायेगा या नहीं, जब यह बात आती है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार यह कहने में असमर्थ है कि उस के पास कोई आधार है । इस लिये मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि कृषिजन्य पैदावार का दान तय करने के लिये सरकार की तरफ से कमेटी बिठलायी जानी चाहिये कोई कमीशन या कमेटी बनाई जानी चाहिये जो यह देखे कि किसी सास फसल पर किसी

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

खास पैदावार को पैदा करने में किसान ने कितना खर्च किया, कम से कम किसान का कितना खर्च होता है और कितना मूल्य किसान को मिले तब उसका खर्च चल सकता है। वरना माना जाएगा कि आप किसान के साथ पक्षपात करते हैं। आप कारखानों में चीजें पैदा करने वालों को विशेष रियायतें देना चाहते हैं। पिछले दिनों टैरिफ कमीशन ने रिपोर्ट दी कि सीमेंट को पैदा करने की कीमत बढ़ गयी है इसलिये इसकी कीमत को बढ़ा देना चाहिये और सरकार ने उसकी कीमत को बढ़ा दिया। जब यह नियम लागू किया जाता है कारखानों की पैदावार पर तो यह नियम किसान की पैदावार पर क्यों नहीं लागू किया जाता जो हिन्दुस्तान की योजनाओं को सफल बनाने में बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा रखते हैं और जिनकी आवादी ७० प्रतिशत है, जो देश के उत्पादन का सबसे बड़ा हिस्सा पैदा करते हैं और जिनके सहयोग के बिना कोई योजना सफल नहीं हो सकती और न देश आगे बढ़ सकता है। इस लिये मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार को इस बात पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करना चाहिये कि किसान संतुष्ट रहे और उसे अपनी पैदा की हुई चीजों का उचित मूल्य मिल सके। यह उचित मूल्य निर्धारित करने के लिये और यह जानने के लिये कि किसान का एक चीज पैदा करने में कम से कम कितना खर्च पड़ता है, सरकार को एक कमेटी बनानी चाहिये जो कि यह तः करे कि अमुक चीज को पैदा करने में किसान को कितना खर्च करना पड़ता है और उसको अपने घर का खर्च चला सकने के लिये कितनी कीमत मिलती चाहिये। यह कमेटी साल ब साल इस प्रकार की रिपोर्ट दे जिसके आवार पर सरकार अपनी नीति घोषित करे। मैं समझता हूँ कि लरकार भी इस निश्चय पर पहुँचेगी कि किसान की दशा सुधारने के लिए इस प्रकार की कमेटी नियुक्त करना आवश्यक है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि लोगों की दशा दिनों दिन सुधर रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जानने के लिये उनके पास क्या नियम हैं। क्या उनके पास कोई आधार है जिससे वह यह जांच करते हैं कि दशा सुधर रही है। मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि खेती के अलावा अन्य घन्था करने वालों के लिये यह नियम लागू है कि जब तक उनकी आमदनी ३०० रुपये मासिक न हो तब तक उनको सरकार को कोई सीधा कर नहीं देना पड़ता। अपनी आवश्यकताओं की चीजों पर जैसे चाय पर या चीनी पर या कपड़े पर उनको अप्रत्यक्ष कर देना पड़ता है जो कि हर एक को देना पड़ता है जो कि इन चीजों का प्रयोग करता है। लेकिन किसान के अलावा और लोगों को चाहे वे नौकर हैं या व्यवसायी हैं या पार्लियामेंट के मैन्चर हैं या मन्त्रिगण हैं, उस समय तक सरकार को कोई प्रत्यक्ष कर नहीं देना पड़ता जब तक कि उनकी आमदनी ३०० रुपये मासिक न हो। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि किसान पर यह नियम क्यों लागू नहीं किया जाता। वह भी तो खेती करता है। उसको भी जब अपनी खेती से ३०० रुपये मासिक आमदनी हो तो उस पर प्रत्यक्ष कर लिया जाए। लेकिन उससे आप इससे कम आमदनी होने पर भी मालगुजारी और लगान वसूल करते हैं। क्या यह उसके प्रति पक्षपात नहीं है? ऐसा करके आप देश की जनता को दो बांगों में तफरका पैदा कर रहे हैं।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर सरकार और कुछ नहीं कर सकती तो कमसे कम जो अलाभकर जोते हैं उनका लगान माफ कर दिया जाए। सरकार की यह रिपोर्ट है कि जिन जोतों की सीमा साढ़े ६ एकड़ है उनसे किसान को कोई मुनाफा नहीं होता। जहाँ सिंचाई की विशेष

सुविधाएं नहीं और न जहां बहुत सूखा है ऐसी बीच की जमीन के साथे ६ एकड़ के जोतो से किसान को कोई लाभ नहीं होता। और रिपोर्ट से यह साफ है कि जिनकी जोत साथे ६ एकड़ या इससे कम है उन किसानों की संख्या १०० में ८६ है जब कि जो १२५ करोड़ रुपया सरकार किसानों से लगान बसूल करती है उसका ५० प्रतिशत इन ८६ प्रतिशत किसानों से बसूल किया जाता है। मैं सरकार से कहना चाहुंगा कि जब नया बजट पेश किया जाय तो सरकार इस पर विचार करे कि क्या कोई ऐसा तरीका नहीं हो सकता जिससे जो अलाभकर जोतें हैं उनका लगान माफ कर दिया जाए। यह लगान माफ करके उनमें यह विश्वास पैदा किया जाना चाहिये कि वे भी इस देश के नागरिक हैं, इस देश में उनका भी कुछ हिस्सा है और इस देश की पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं का लाभ उनको भी मिलना चाहिये और उनको भी दूसरों के बराबर आने का हक है। समाजवाद के कुछ मानी नहीं होते जब तक कि इस देश के कुछ वर्ग पिछड़े रहें और उनके पास प्रयत्न बच्चों को खिलाने को अन्त न हो, रहने को मकान अच्छे न हों, पहनने को कपड़ा न हो, अपने बच्चों को शिक्षा दिलाने की क्षमता न हो और अपने बीवी बच्चों की चिकित्सा कराने के साधन न हों। मैं समझता हूँ कि जब तक इस प्रकार का कदम नहीं उठाया जाएगा जिससे इन ८६ प्रतिशत किसानों का जीवन सुधर सके तब तक उनके लिये हिन्दुस्तान की पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं का कोई मतलब नहीं होगा।

तोसरी बात मैं बेकारी की समस्या के सिलसिले में कहना चाहता हूँ। आर्थिक समीक्षा में बेकारी की भी कुछ चर्चा की गयी है। हम मानते हैं कि जो आंकड़े प्रस्तुत किये गये हैं वे कोई विश्वसनीय आंकड़े नहीं हैं और वह कोई पूर्ण आंकड़े नहीं हैं। वह ऐसे आंकड़े नहीं हैं जिनके आधार पर किसी खास नतीजे पर पहुँचा जा सके।

जब सरकार स्वयं यह मानती है कि उसके आंकड़े विश्वसनीय नहीं हैं तो मेरे जैसा व्यक्ति उनके आधार पर किसी नतीजे पर नहीं पहुँच सकता। लेकिन एक बात स्पष्ट सामने आती है और वह यह कि सरकार की तरफ से जो योजनाएं चालू की जा रही हैं, जो काम चालू किये जा रहे हैं, उनके द्वारा बेकारी की समस्या का हल नहीं हो सकता। सरकार की योजनाओं में मूलभूत परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है ताकि हम इस समस्या को हल कर सकें। और मेरे दिमाग में यह स्पष्ट है कि यह समस्या तब तक हल नहीं हो हृतकी जब तक कि ८६ छोटे छोटे उद्योगों के उपर बल नहीं देंगे जिनमें भशीन का बहुत अधिक प्रयोग न हो और प्रयोग हो तो छोटी भशीनों का प्रयोग हो, बिजली बगैरह का जरादा प्रयोग न हो, हो भी तो छोटे पैमाने पर हो। यदि ऐसा परिवर्तन योजनाओं में किया जाए तो कम से कम पूँजी लगाकर अधिक से अधिक लोगों को काम दिया जा सकता है। अभी हिंसाव लगाया गया है कि हिन्दुस्तान की जो योजनाएं हैं उनमें १४ या १५ हजार रुपया की पूँजी लगाने पर एक आदमी को काम मिल सकता है। अगर छोटे उद्योग, जैसा कि मैं ने बतलाया प्रारम्भ किए जाएं तो एक हजार या ८०० रुपये की पूँजी लगाकर आप एक आदमी को काम दे सकते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करे। यदि सरकार इस प्रकार कार्य करे और योजना की दृष्टि में परिवर्तन करके आगे बढ़े, तो जितनी पूँजी अभी लगी है उसमें १५ या दस गुने अधिक लोगों को काम मिल सकता है। और यदि हम अपनी योजनाओं की दृष्टि में परिवर्तन करके अधिक से अधिक लोगों को काम दे सकें तो इस बेकारी की बहुत बड़ी समस्या को आसानी से हल किया जा सकता है।

लेकिन भ्रफ्सोस की बात है कि जब हम छोटे उद्योगों की बात कहते हैं तो उनके

[**श्री बजराज सिंह]**

लिए जो कच्चे माल की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए और उसके लिए सरकार की तरफ से जो गारंटी होनी चाहिए वह नहीं होती। आज प्रातः प्रश्न के घंटे में प्रश्न उठा सीमेंट को इधर से उधर लाने ले जाने का। बार-बार यह प्रश्न उठता रहता है। जो कच्चे माल कोयला है उसको एक जगह से दूसरी जगह ले जाने के लिए सरकार के पास पूरे वैगन नहीं हैं। और अभी उद्योग भ्रंति महोदय ने प्रश्न के घंटे में बताया कि दो साल पहले सीमेंट का लक्ष्य था वह कम कर दिया गया था क्योंकि आयोजकों को उस वक्त यह लगा था कि सीमेंट का उत्पादन इतना हो जाएगा जितने की जरूरत नहीं है। लेकिन बाद में देखा गया कि उत्पादन आवश्यकता से कम है। पता नहीं कि किस तरह से हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार के आयोजक अपनी योजनाएं बनाते हैं जिस प्रकार वे अपने लक्ष्यों को निर्धारित करते हैं कि दो साल में वे लक्ष्य बदल जाते हैं और जिस चीज़ की उनके अनुसार जरूरत नहीं थी उसकी जरूरत पड़ जाती है। तो मैं निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि यदि हमको छोटे उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देना है जिससे बेकारी की समस्या पूरी तरह हल हो सके, तो उसके लिए बहुत ही आवश्यक है कि जो कच्चे माल है, जैसे कोयला और लोहा आदि है, उसको एक जगह से दूसरी जगह लाने ले जाने की व्यवस्था अच्छी होनी चाहिए। इन चीजों की दिक्कत शायद इसी लिए पड़ जाती है कि सरकार इस चीज की तरफ जागरूक नहीं है। अगर इस दिशा में सरकार पूरी तरह जागरूक होती तो पिछले दो साल से लगातार यह ऊधम न खड़ा होता कि मुगल सराय से ऊपर कोयले के जितने वैगन जाने चाहिए उन्हें उतने नहीं जा रहे हैं और इसलिए उद्योगों को कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। मैं देखता हूँ कि इस दिशा में सरकार की ओर से कोई इन्तजाम नहीं होता। बार-बार सदन में यह आश्वासन दिया

जाता है कि इन्जिताम हो जाएगा लेकिन यह इन्तजाम नहीं हो पाता और उसके बहुत गम्भीर परिणाम हो रहे हैं। एक तरफ तो जो सरकार की अपनी संस्था है कोयला उत्पादन करने की, नेशनल कोल डेवेलपमेंट कारपोरेशन, उसका उत्पादन कम हो रहा क्योंकि उसका कोयला एक जगह से दुसरी जगह नहीं जा रहा तो एक तरफ तो एन० सी० डी० सी० को यह नुकसान हो रहा है, कोयला खानों पर पड़ा है, उसमें आग लग रही है और दूसरी तरफ सीमेंट और दूसरी चीजों के कारबाने बन्द हैं। वहां कोयला पहुँच नहीं सकता है। नतीजा यह होता है कि निर्माण कार्य रुक जाता है। चीजें उत्पादन करने की क्षमता कम हो जाती है। इस तरह से हम अपने देश को आगे नहीं बढ़ा सकते हैं। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि यदि हम उन उद्योगों को जोकि देश की बेकारी की समस्या को हल करने के लिये बहुत आवश्यक हैं, बढ़ावा देना चाहते हैं तो उगी के साथ जुड़ा हुआ प्रश्न कच्चे माल और तंत्यार माल को रेल और सड़क के जरिए ढोने का है और उनकी दुलाई के लिये हमें रेल और सड़क यातायात की क्षमता को बढ़ाना है और उसकी ठीक से प्रबन्ध करना है और कोआर्डिनेटेड ढंग से करना है। मंत्रिमंडल के विभिन्न मंत्रियों और मंत्रालयों में आज जो लैंक आफ कोआर्डिनेशन दिलाई पड़ता है वह वांछनीय नहीं है। मंत्री महोदय यह न कहें कि हमारा काम तो केवल सीमेंट अथवा कोयले का उत्पादन करना है। यह कोयला किस तरीके से कच्चे माल की

शक्ति में उत्पादक केन्द्र पर जायगा इसके लिए यातायात की व्यवस्था करना मेरा काम नहीं है और होता यह है कि इस लैक आफ कोआर्डिनेशन के कारण कोयला खानों में पड़ा जलता रहता है और जहां माल जुटाना होता है वहां पर लोग उसके अभाव में बेकार बैठे रहते हैं, उनकी भशीनरी बेकार रहती है और साथ ही उनकी पूजी भी बेकार फंसी रहती है। यातायात के अभाव में और दुलाई न होने के कारण सीमट का कारखाना बन्द रहेगा, किसानों के वास्ते कुंग्रां नहीं बनेगा और गांव के बच्चों के लिए स्कूल नहीं बनेगा। सड़कें नहीं बन पायेंगी और डैम नहीं बन पायेंगे। इस के कारण योजना के लिए आधारभूत संकट पैदा हो जाता है और जिन लक्ष्यों को हम प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं उनको हम प्राप्त नहीं कर सकेंगे, पूरा नहीं कर सकेंगे।

आज इस बात की बड़ी आवश्यकता है कि सरकार छोटे उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये विशेष प्रयत्न करे। लेकिन अभाव्यवश इस सरकार की निगाह बड़े उद्योगों पर ही पड़ रही है और छोटे उद्योगों को नजरन्दाज किया जा रहा है। सरकार को अपनी निगाह को बड़े उद्योगों से हटा कर छोटे उद्योगों को पनपाने और बढ़ावा देने की ओर होनी चाहिये। उनके प्रति सरकार को उदासीनता का व्यवहार नहीं करना चाहिये। छोटे उद्योगों के वास्ते सरकार को कन्चा माल उनको जरूरत के मुताबिक सूलभ करना चाहिये और उनको बढ़ावा देकर और पनपा कर ही हम इस देश से गरीबी को दूर कर सकते हैं।

केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रियों और मंत्रालयों में कोआर्डिनेशन होना चाहिये और यह भावना जनता के दिलों में पैदा नहीं होने देनी चाहिए कि वित्त मंत्री की अलग

सरकार है, कोयला और इंधन मंत्री की अलग सरकार है और रेल मंत्री की अलग सरकार है और यह सब अलग अलग सरकारों में काम कर रहे हैं। वे आपस में कहीं एक साथ मिल कर बैठ नहीं सकते और योजना नहीं बना सकते। एक मंत्री दूसरे मंत्री की जिम्मेदारी लेने को तैयार नहीं है। इस तरह की भावना इस सदन में और तेश में बाहर लोगों में नहीं जाने देनी चाहिये। इसलिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि कच्चे माल की, जैसे सीमेंट, लोहे और कोयले आदि की एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान तक ढाने की समुचित यातायात व्यवस्था की जाय जाहिर है कि अगर इन चीजों की दुलाई की व्यवस्था न होगी तो उत्पादन कार्य रुक जायेगा और निर्माण कार्य भी अधूरा पड़ा रह जायगा। इसके लिये जैसा मैं ने पहले भी कहा विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में सहयोग की आवश्यकता है। मुल्क में ऐसी बात नहीं जाने देनी चाहिये कि मंत्री लोग एक दूसरे के साथ मिल कर काम करने को तैयार नहीं हैं या कोई अलग सरकारें काम कर रही हैं।

मैं इस अवसर पर इस सदन के द्वारा सरकार का ध्यान कुछ छोटी मोटी चीजों की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा। वित्त मंत्री महोदय ६३ करोड़ रुपये का घाटा पेश कर रहे हैं। मेरा उनसे निवेदन है कि उस घाटे को पूरा करने के लिये यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि उसके लिये कर ही लगाये। वित्त मंत्री महोदय जिस गांधीवादी परम्परा में पले हैं और जो उनकी पृष्ठभमि है उसको देखते हुए मैं उनसे अपील करूंगा कि उनका ध्यान आज उस फिजूलखर्ची की ओर जाना चाहिये जो सरकार के द्वारा की जा रही है। अगर उनमें उस भारी फिजूलखर्ची को रोकने की क्षमता और शक्ति हो तो गांधीवादी परम्परा में पले होने के नाते उनका उस फिजूलखर्ची को रोकना कर्तव्य हो जाता है। अब इस बारे में कि फिजूलखर्ची हो रही है या नहीं हो रही है मैं उन से कोई झगड़ा

[श्री विजयराज सिंह]

नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन मैं उनसे सिफं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वह स्वयं अपने दिल पर हाथ रख कर पूछें कि गांधी-बादी परम्परा के अनुरूप जैसी सरकार वह चलाना चाहते हैं क्या यह सरकार उसके अनुसार चल रही है? क्या आज सरकारी कामों में फिजूलखर्ची नहीं हो रही है? अब अगर उनका दिल गवाही देता है कि फिजूलखर्ची हो रही है तो फिर वक्त आ गया है जब कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय को इस फिजूलखर्ची को रोकने के लिए कोशिश करनी चाहिए और ऐसा प्रयत्न करना चाहिये ताकि भविष्य में फिजूलखर्ची न हो सके। मेरा तो विश्वास है कि अकेले यदि वित्त मंत्री महोदय फिजूलखर्ची को रोकने के लिए आरूढ़ हो जायें तो यह ६३ करोड़ रुपये की कमी, फिजूलखर्ची रुकने के फल-स्वरूप, पूरी होना कोई कठिन कार्य न होगा।

हो सकता है कि मंत्री महोदय कहें कि नहीं और भी बहुत से सवाल हैं हम उन से फिजूलखर्ची को रोक सकते हैं और हमने वह कमेटी बनाई हुई है और यह कमेटी बनाई हुई है। जनतंत्र में एक बड़ी कमी यह महसूस करते हैं कि जब भी कोई समस्या आती है तो उस समस्या को हल करने के लिये एक कमेटी बैठा दी जाती है। कमेटी काफी गौर करने के बाद अनी रिपोर्ट देती है और वह रिपोर्ट फिर मंत्रिमंडल के सामने आती है और उस पर विचार होता है और इस तरह से वह मामला टलता जाता है।

श्री हरिहरनन्द माधुर (पाली) : हम लोग भी कमेटियों की मांग करते रहते हैं।

वित्त उप-मंत्री (श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिंह) : माननीय सदस्य ने भी मांग की है।

श्री विजयराज सिंह : जब कोई बात नहीं की जाती है तो फिर हमारे पास कमेटियों

की मांग करने के अलावा दूसरा चारा भी तो नहीं रह जाता है। इस अवसर पर मैं उस का एक काला पहलू बता रहा हूं लेकिन इसका यह तात्पर्य नहीं कि उसका अच्छा पहलू होता ही नहीं। कमेटी की स्थापना होने से उस मामले में अच्छी तरह से आनंदीन हो जाती है। लेकिन जहां तक इस होने वाली फिजूलखर्ची का सवाल है इसको रोकने के लिये कोई कमेटी बनाने की जरूरत नहीं है। कमेटी किसी ऐसी चीज के लिये बनानी चाहिये जिसमें खास अध्ययन की जरूरत हो और खास परिणामों पर पहुंचने की जरूरत हो। लेकिन जहां तक सरकारी कामों में होने वाली फिजूलखर्ची का ताल्लुक है कोई भी व्यक्ति इमानदारी के साथ दिल पर हाथ रख कर इससे इंकार नहीं कर सकता कि हमारे देश में फिजूलखर्ची नहीं हो रही है। मैं समझता हूं कि देश का हर एक व्यक्ति और वित्त मंत्री महोदय को शामिल करते हुए मैं कहता हूं कि हर एक इस बात से सहमत होगा कि जितना खर्च किया जा रहा है उसमें कुछ कटौती की जा सकती है। खास तौर से केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा जो ठेके दिये जाते हैं क्या उनके बारे में वे विश्वासपूर्वक यह कह सकते कि जितना रुपया खर्च होता है वह सही तरीके से खर्च होता है? जो विल्डिंग या इमारत आदि सरकारी मुहकमे की सीधी देखरेख में और निरीक्षण में तैयार होती है और उसके बनाने में यदि २०००० रुपये व्यय होते तो उसी काम को यदि ठेकेदारों द्वारा करवाया जाय तो उस पर ३० या ३५ हजार रुपया खर्च हो जाता है। अब वक्त आ गया है जब सरकार को इस भारी फिजूलखर्ची को रोकना। चाहिये और यह बचा हुआ बन सही मायनों में देश निर्माण के कार्यों में लगाया जा सकता है।

अब जहां यह फिजूलखर्ची की बात आती है तो मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहूंगा कि इसके रहते आप जनता में कैसे

विश्वास पैदा कर सकेंगे । उत्तर प्रदेश की ही बात ले लीजिये । वर्ष पर आपकी कांग्रेस पार्टी सरकार बना रही है । वहां विधान सभा में २४८ सदस्य हैं जिनमें कि ४८ मिनिस्टर्स रखते जा रहे हैं अब इस के लिये कह दिया जायगा कि यह कोई रैलेवेंट बात नहीं है । मैं यह मानता हूं कि इसके रहने से कोई बड़ी फिजूलखर्च हो जायगी ऐसी बात नहीं है लेकिन उससे एक अच्छे वातावरण का निर्माण नहीं होता है और मूलक में लो १ सोचते हैं कि यह क्या तमाशा है कि किसी पार्टी के २४८ सदस्य चुन कर आये और उन में से ४८ को मिनिस्टरी दी जाती है । अब शायद आपकी पार्टी में वहां ऐसी भावना रही होगी कि जब उत्तर इतने लोगों को मंत्री नहीं बनायेंगे तब तक वह असंतुष्ट रहेंगे । इसका मतलब यह है कि वहां पर हर पांच में स्वर पर एक मंत्री बना और कहीं पर ३ में स्वर्स पर एक मंत्री बनाया गया । अब निश्चित रूप से इससे जनता में एक अच्छा वातावरण नहीं बनता है । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि यह कोई ऐसी चीज है जिसमें वित्त मंत्री महोदय डायरेक्टरी कोई दखल दे सकते हैं लेकिन पार्टी के अन्दर अवश्य इस बारे में बातचीत करके इसमें सुधार कर सकते हैं ।

श्री हरिश्चन्द्र मायुर : १२, या १३ तो उन में पार्लियामेंटरी सेक्रेटरीज हैं ।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : वातावरण तो स्वराव बनता ही है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मामनीय सदस्य यह बात मानते हैं कि यह चीज रैलेवेंट नहीं है और इससे खर्च भी ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ता है लेकिन फिर भी इसको अर्जन करना चाहते हैं ।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : लोगों में यह भावना पैदा नहीं होने देनी चाहिये कि यह सरकार वास्तव में जनतंत्र को सफल नहीं बनाना

चाहती और जहां कहीं भी यह पहुंच जाते हैं अपनी ही बात करना चाहते हैं । मैं यह मानता हूं कि इस व्यवस्या से कोई विशेष फर्क नहीं पड़ेगा, लेकिन जो वातावरण उससे निर्मित होगा वह अच्छा नहीं है और देश की जनता को देश के निर्माण कार्यों में उत्साह के साथ जुटाने के लिये आवश्यक है कि इस वातावरण को बदला जाय । वातावरण तभी बदल सकता है जब हम इधर ध्यान दें । इस सम्बन्ध में स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने भी अपनी प्रेस कान्फ्रेंस में कहा था कि वह राज्यों में बड़े मंत्रिमंडल बनाने के पक्ष में नहीं है । अब इसके लिये शायद वित्त मंत्री महोदय कह देंगे कि मैं तो देश का वित्त मंत्री हूं मैं इसमें दखल नहीं दे सकता कि किस सूचे के मंत्रिमंडल में कैसे सरकार बने और वहां कितने मंत्री रहें । मेरे लिये यहां इस बारे में बोलना इरेलेवेंट होगा ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप खुद कहते भी जा रहे हैं कि यह इरेलेवेंट है और उसका जिक्र भी करते जा रहे हैं । जब आप यह मानते हैं कि यह रैलेवेंट नहीं है तो इसका कहना भी उचित नहीं है ।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : मैं ने इस कारण उसका जिक्र किया कि देश में उससे अच्छा वातावरण नहीं बनता है ।

वित्त उपमंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : आप काफी कह चुके हैं ।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : जैसा कि मैं अभी निवेदन कर रहा था, ६३ करोड़ रुपये का जो बाटा इस साल दिखाया गया है, उस को बिना कोई नये टैक्स लगाये हुए पूरा किया जा सकता है । अगर देश में कोई नई परम्परा कायम करती है, तो मैं आशा करूँगा कि इस बाटे को बिना नये टैक्स लगाये पूरा करने की कोशिश की जायेगी ।

जहां तक टैक्सों का सम्बन्ध है, मैं समझता हूं कि टैक्सों के ढांचे में परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

है और सरकार स्वयं भी इस आवश्यकता को स्वीकार करती है। लेकिन सरकार के लोग अब यह विचार करने लगे हैं कि अप्रत्यक्ष कर (इनडायरेक्ट टैक्सिस) ज्यादा लगाये जा सकते हैं, जो कि हर एक आदमी के जीवन के भार को और बढ़ायेंगे। प्रत्यक्ष करों (डायरेक्ट टैक्सिस) के बारे में सरकार का विचार है कि उन की क्षमता नष्ट हो गई है और अब उन का अधिक उपयोग नहीं हो सकता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह उचित नहीं है और वह इस पृष्ठभूमि में उचित नहीं है कि जब हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि दो पंच-वर्षीय योजनाओं का फल देश के कुछ ही होगों को पहुँच रहा है—कुछ लोग अधिक धनवान हो रहे हैं और गरीबों की दशा अच्छी नहीं हुई, तो जो लोग धनवान हुए हैं, योजनाओं को सफल बनाने में उन का हिस्सा ज्यादा होना चाहिये। इस लिये आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि प्रत्यक्ष करों की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये और जो लोग ज्यादा धनवान हुए हैं, उनके धन को खांचने के लिये तरीके निकाले जाने चाहिये?

अगर सरकार ने टैक्स लेने ही है, तो वे उन से लिये जाने चाहियें, जिन में टैक्स देने की क्षमता है, शक्ति है। उन लोगों से टैक्स न लिये जायें, जिन में शक्ति नहीं है, जैसे रिक्षा चलाने वाले और फावड़े से मजदूरी करने वाले हैं। अगर हम चीनी के दाम नहीं घटा सकते, तो इस का परिणाम यह होगा कि इन लोगों का जीवन-निर्वाह कठिन हो जायेगा।

यह खुशी की बात है कि हमारे देश में चीनी का उत्पादन इतना बढ़ गया है कि अब देश में उस की और खपत नहीं हो सकती है और अब उस को निर्यात करना पड़ेगा, जिस से हमारे देश को फारेन एक्सचेंज उपलब्ध होगा। लेकिन यह दुर्भाग्य की

बात है कि विदेशों में चीनी इस देश की तुलना में आवे से भी कम दामों पर बेची जायगी, अर्थात् वहां पर १६, १७ रुपये मन बेची जायगी, जब कि वह देश में ४० रुपये मन के हिसाब से बेची जा रही है। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर देश में किसी चीज का उत्पादन किसानों की मेहनत की बजह से बढ़ गया है, तो उस का लाभ केवल सरकार को ही फारेन एक्सचेंज के रूप में नहीं मिलना चाहिये, बल्कि निर्धन जनता को भी उस का लाभ पहुँचाया जाना चाहिये और उस को वह चीज कम दामों पर उपलब्ध की जानी चाहिये।

मेरी आशा और आकांक्षा है कि इस साल—चुनाव के साल में—हिन्दुस्तान की जनता पर कोई भी नये टैक्स नहीं लगाये जायेंगे और बजट के घाटे को दूसरे तरीकों से पूरा किया जायेगा, जिस से यह कहा जा सके कि रुपया बचाने और सरकार को चलाने के लिये केवल टैक्स लगाना ही एक-मात्र तरीका नहीं है, बल्कि दूसरे तरीके भी अपनाये जा सकते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर वित्त मंत्री महोदय इन बातों पर विचार करेंगे, तो वह हिन्दुस्तान की जनता के कष्टों को दूर करने में जरूर कुछ सहयोग दे सकेंगे।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Mr. Deputy-Speaked, the hon. Finance Minister's budget speech opens with a note of self-confidence and some optimism. I always welcome self-confidence and optimism. He has dealt with first thing first, and that is the price-line. He has expressed his general satisfaction that the price line has been stabilised for quite a number of months now. We, who sit in this House, have all the time been demanding the stabilisation of the price-line. Nobody here would grudge credit for this to the Government, and it has been brought about through various fiscal measures, taxation measures and otherwise. But while I give this credit, I wish to remind the

hon. Finance Minister that this demand for stabilising the price-line has been here in this House for the last several years. The crucial point before us is at what level we wanted to stabilise the price-line, whether the present level or a lower level, and that is the crucial question which I wish the hon. Finance Minister to answer. Even when we discussed the budget last time I stressed the need to cut down the prices by at least 25 per cent. It is not as if we come to any arbitrary figure by that. I know it is very difficult to bring down the prices and we do not want any sharp fall in the prices because it disturbs the economy of the country. We quite understand and appreciate it. But now that we have gained this confidence and we have been able to stabilise the price-line, we should not rest satisfied. I hope the hon. Finance Minister will not get complacent and rest satisfied with his achievement of stabilising the price-line at the present level for the duration of the Third Five Year Plan.

My hon. friend opposite has expressed doubt and apprehension that the price-line is bound to rise during the Third Plan, but he has not given any reasons why it is bound to rise. I do not see why we should be so pessimistic about it. As a matter of fact, I wish that we make a conscientious and concerted effort to see that the prices are brought down by another 25 per cent. I say this because the living conditions in this country, more particularly among the middle classes and a vast section of the population, have been almost upset, and they are feeling very miserable in this growing and developing economy when a small section of the people have been benefited. More than that, it is important because if we have to make a success of our Plan and if we have to give a real impetus to our exports not only by artificial methods, it is only by employing efficient methods of production, by employing scientific methods, improved methods and by rejecting the out-

moded and obsolete instruments of production. There is no reason why we should not be able to reduce our cost of production, both in the field of agriculture as well as in the field of industry. If we compare our cost of production with that of other countries, we find that our cost of production does not compare favourably, whether it is agriculture or any industry. In agriculture we produce much less. So, it is time that we tackled this problem on a war basis and went ahead to see that our price-line is brought down by another 25 per cent through various methods to give a real impetus to our exports, to give a sense of relief to the fixed salary income group people and to make a success of our Third Plan.

Here I will refer in passing to the oft-repeated accusation and allegation that because of our taxation policies, as a result of our loans, nobody knows where the income goes but the rich are becoming richer and the poor poorer. There is not the least doubt in my mind that the rich have grown richer and much richer. If any body has been benefited during these Plans, it is the rich who have been benefited the most. Possibly, this is inherent in the mixed economy and in the developmental programmes which we have in our hands at the present moment. But it is equally correct to say that rather a fairly large section of our poor people have been benefited considerably, and an impressive and unmistakable evidence of this can be found if you go from place to place in the countryside in more than one way. It is equally true that the weaker section among these weaker people have been benefited the least. Those who are weaker, those who are almost unemployed now, those who have not got the land, they have been benefited the least. I wish to submit that this does not conform to our idea of socialism to which we have avowed ourselves. Therefore, the crucial question before the hon. Finance Minister and the country is

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

whether our socialism is going to proceed on the same lines or we are going to bring about certain very radical changes in the planning and in giving effect to our plans. Even in the matter of giving effect to our plans, we have been, we must admit, very slow where vested interests are concerned, when they are touched, where the question of land ceilings is involved. We have passed various legislations about land reforms. But, so far as land ceilings are concerned, so far as the various methods are concerned, in the rural areas, the weaker people, the weaker artisans, the weaker sections are concerned, they are the people who have benefited the least. In the industrial sector, the labourer has benefited fairly well. An agriculturist, who has a economic-sized farm and who has some influence, has benefited considerably. But, the weaker sections of the people have suffered most—I would not say they have suffered most, but they have benefited the least. Many people are still living a miserable life. Therefore, a big challenge before this Government and before the country is, what is going to be the pattern and programme of our socialism.

The hon. Finance Minister will say, and correctly possibly, here is our Third Five Year Plan, that is the pattern, that is the programme how we are going to proceed. Will this Third Five Year Plan be able to change this particular emphasis and aspect? The question is whether it would not be the result of the Third Five Year Plan that the richer will still get still richer, the poor man will benefit to a very little extent and the poorest will benefit the least. I do not know if we are going to proceed on the same lines. I think the birth of the Swatantra party is there only to answer this challenge. They think very differently. They think that this question will now pose itself before the entire country whether we are going to have a radical change in our planning and

thinking and whether we are going to go ahead with effective implementation of the various programmes and various plans and schemes which we have already laid before the country. They do not want that we should give effective implementation to all these programmes and plans. They do not want this big challenge to be answered by saying that we are going to have real radical socialism in this country and whatever opportunities have been given to the richer people will have now to be cut down to proper levels. It is not only the question in this country of ours. The world trends are there. As a matter of fact, it is because of the influence of the Congress party in power, it is because of the influence of the Prime Minister that there has been a smoother transformation. Because all these strata of people have got some confidence in the old leadership which had liberated this country, there have been no bloody revolutions in this country, there has not been such a demand. But, I think the Swatantra party will, as a matter of fact, hasten its own end and will meet with that fate which is almost inevitable. We only want that only through an organised, regular, systematic manner, we bring about this change. Nowhere else in the world you will see such a sort of transformation taking place. Tell me just a country where the Princes have been dealt with as we have dealt with them. Tell me a country where a revolution has been brought about and where the country is dedicated to socialism where jagirdars have been given such a heavy compensation. I do not grudge that. I do not grudge any fair treatment being given to anybody. A big question poses itself. Even the influence of the Prime Minister, even the influence of the Congress party will not be able to hold the people much longer until and unless we say that we give effect to all our programmes and plans in a very effective manner and bring about socialism in the real sense of the word.

Having said that about the two important factors which are all the time in our minds, I would like to draw the attention of the House to a very significant observation made by the hon. Finance Minister in his budget speech while he was speaking about the relationship of the Centre vis-à-vis the States. In para 15 of his speech, he says:

"The acceptance of the Finance Commission's recommendations involves an additional payment Rs. 35 crores to the States next year and with the raising of States' share of income-tax and the considerable increase in the number of shareable excises, the gain to the States in future years would be very much more. The crux of the matter, however, is not how resources are shared—this is something which I would like to underline, where I am in full agreement with the Finance Minister—"but how they are mobilised in the aggregate; and in this great task of providing the financial resources necessary for our Plan, the States have as important a role to play as the Central Government."

He seems to be creating a consciousness with all the States that it is not enough for them to demand this assistance or that assistance from the Centre. I entirely agree. It is the States and the Centre put together that have got to go into the entire game and they have got to tap the resources to the utmost to see what is the best that could be done. I entirely agree.

But, this proposition has the other side also. Aggregate resources, I value not only because that is the only way, the team spirit, in which we can go ahead and really do something effective, that is the only way by which we can bring about a feeling of one-ness in the country. What is much more important than resources is the feeling that the coun-

try as a whole has got to be taken together and all the States and the Centre have to put themselves together and make an aggregate effort for certain purposes, for the implementation of the Third Five Year Plan. That feeling must be inculcated both in the Centre as well as in the States. As I said, there is another part of this question, a necessary concomitant. We have also to take into consideration the aggregate requirements of the various States. What is our responsibility? It should not be only for a particular State to come and ask the Centre, look here, I am backward here, therefore you have to give me this assistance. It should be composite thinking. I am afraid that composite thinking is completely lacking. Every State comes here and calls itself a backward State. I do not know of any State which has been able to take a different attitude and come and say, yes, we are a little more fortunate, here is our neglected brother, let us do something for him. I am afraid this leadership has not been given either by the Centre or by the States. There has got to be a complete change in the outlook and the attitude both of the Central Government as well as the State Governments. The Finance Minister's predecessor Shri T. T. Krishnamachari while speaking almost on the same point on the same subject, assured this House that the resources of the States should be no consideration, we have got the plan before us, when you want the plan to be fulfilled, when you want a particular target to be fulfilled, the resources must be made available by the country. It is the country's Plan. It is not a particular State's Plan. So, the plan should be drawn up in such a manner that all the States can go up and get a feeling of oneness and also a feeling of integrity of the entire country as such. I wish that the Finance Minister, while he has expressed one aspect of it will also subscribe to the necessary concomitant part of that aspect which he has enunciated in his budget speech.

14 hrs.

I mention this also with particular reference to the Report of the Finance Commission, which has been considered by the Finance Minister in his budget speech. The Report of the Finance Commission is not a unanimous one. A very strong viewpoint was expressed in this report that we must make some special provision and have some fund set apart for the development of roads for opening up the country, some sort of special-purpose grant to be made to certain States or improvement of communications. This viewpoint has not been accepted.

Now, let us have a look at the state of affairs which obtains in this country. Would anybody in this House believe that after these two Plans, and after nearly fourteen years of Independence, even today there are districts in States where you have not got even twenty miles of surfaced roads? A district may be rich in agricultural production, and it may have a great potential, and yet there will be hardly 20 miles of surfaced roads in that district, even after the two Five Year Plans. Is there not a crying need that we do something about such areas and such pockets? It becomes extremely difficult, knowing the facts as we do, for the State Governments to concentrate on particular areas and give them a real fillip. How is this fillip going to be given? I have no hesitation in saying that the constituency which I represent is possibly best served in the whole of Rajasthan, so far as roads are concerned. But I know that in the adjoining area, there is a district which is richer in its agricultural production, and richer in many other matters, but it has not got even twenty miles of surfaced roads. If we have got to take care of such areas, and if we have got to create respect in the minds of the people living in such areas about our Plans, and about our Government whether it be the State

Government or the Central Government, something special will definitely have to be done. I see no reason why it should not be done. But what is the provision for it here? How are we to go about it? That is what I would like to know from the Finance Minister.

I definitely feel that there was great force in that viewpoint. I am not here merely to say that that particular recommendation may be accepted as such, but I do wish to stress that the gentleman on the commission who had made this recommendation had a realistic picture of the country before him, and the problems of the country before him, and he wanted that those problems should be tackled in an effective manner. It may be that we do not accept this recommendation, but we shall have to do something about it, and we must see that we give an effective answer to the problem which raises its head before us and the country. There are certain backward areas, and we must take care of them. Even on an earlier occasion, I had demanded that there should be a reserve fund with the Centre which may be discussed with the State Governments and out of which grants may be given for these under-developed areas, so that they may get a special feeling about the Independence of our country, and about our development programmes, and they may feel that they are also looked after properly. We are treating our depressed brothers with special care. We have got special provisions for them. We have got special provisions for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe brothers. The same thing can be applied in a much larger way to an entire area where there has been a complete lack of developmental activities. So, even if it is has not been possible for the Finance Minister to accept this minority recommendation, something must be done about it.

Then, I wish to refer to the pattern of assistance which is given by the Centre to the State Governments. I have given a clear indication of my views on the subject earlier. When I am talking about the pattern of assistance, I have in my mind at the present moment, particularly the recommendation of the Finance Commission. They have made a definite recommendation that there should be certain statutory grants which should automatically go to the States; 20 or 25 per cent. may be reserved, which after discussion may be made available to them. This recommendation has been made, if I remember aright, by all the four non-official members of the commission, but it has been torpedoed by the member-secretary from the very outset. It has just been brushed aside. And the recommendation of all the four non-official members has not been accepted by the Finance Ministry. I see no reason why it should not be accepted. I wish the Finance Minister to realise that all these four non-official members have gone round the entire country, and they have discussed this matter with the various Ministries, and also with the Chief Ministers of the various States, and it is only in the light of the experience which they have gained that they have made this recommendation. In fact, one of the Members, and the chairman, as you know, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, is not only a non-official now, but he has had vast administrative experience also; he was our Comptroller and Auditor-General previously. So after all careful consideration, and after having had discussion with the various Chief Ministers of the States, and in the light of their own experience of the working of Government, they have made this particular recommendation, but we find that it has been brushed aside in this manner, simply because one of the members has not agreed to it. Further, these four members had discussed also the views of the dissenting member and after mature consideration they say that they see no reason to agree with him. And yet we find that that recommen-

dation is brushed aside in the most callous manner.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Would it be fair for my hon. friend to say that it has been brushed aside in a callous manner? After all, the reasons have been given in the explanatory memorandum which has been circulated along with the report of the Finance Commission.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I have got the explanatory memorandum to which the Finance Minister is referring.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Finance Minister says that all the reasons have been given.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I have read this one-page explanatory memorandum.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Member construes all those reasons and all those explanations as callous, then what can I do?

Shri Morarji Desai: I have nothing to say.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I have no particular desire to retain the word 'callous'. I withdraw it. But I do submit that there is great force, after all, in the recommendation which has been made. The reasons which the Finance Minister has given were given when the Finance Commission was discussing this entire matter, because the member-secretary was dissenting even then, and he was putting forward some reasons. So, they have gone into all those reasons already, and after going into all those reasons, they have written their report. After having written their report, and after having seen the minute of dissent, they have again stated in the report that they see no reason to agree with the dissenting member and to his minute of dissent.

Shri Morarji Desai: I see no reason to accept it.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: That is true. But my view is more with the Finance Commission.

Shri Morarji Desai: That is perfectly open to the hon. Member.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should allow the Finance Minister also to hold his views.

Shri Morarji Desai: I can have no quarrel with his saying that he agrees with the Finance Commission. My only quarrel is that he should not try to belittle the reasoning behind Government's decision in this matter. That is all. There can be two views in that matter.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: That is exactly what I wish to submit that Government's views and the points which have been elucidated here have been considered by the Finance Commission. It is not as if these things have come at the conclusion of their consideration; it is not as if something new has come at the end of their consideration.

This thing has been there. If the Finance Commission had made a unanimous report . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the Finance Minister differs from the conclusions arrived at by those members of the Finance Commission, has he not a right to express that?

Shri Morarji Desai: It is not merely the Finance Minister; it is the Government's unanimous view.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I always feel that Government is unanimous whenever it takes a decision. I am not going into the different views which have been expressed or which may not have been expressed by the members of the Government. We do not know, we do not care and we do not pry into the discussions in the Cabinet. Whatever discussion and decision are there, they are there. It is not that I only am differing from the views of the hon. Finance Minis-

ter and the Government and giving support to the views of these four non-official members. What I wanted to impress was that it is not that this view has been expressed and they do not know the arguments which the hon. Finance Minister has given in this memorandum, because all these arguments which the hon. Finance Minister has given were before the Commission all the time because the Member-Secretary of the Commission was furthering this viewpoint from the very beginning. He had felt it necessary to write a dissenting note. And they have taken this into consideration. That is what I say. The Government has taken a decision in the Cabinet. I would still request the hon. Minister that this matter must be discussed with the Chief Ministers of the various States. They must be convinced of the inevitability of this decision, of the correctness of this decision.

Shri Morarji Desai: Will a recipient ever be satisfied about his not getting a thing?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The State Governments feel a different way.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The State Chief Ministers would always try to get more and more for their States. They cannot be expected to part with some of their share willingly or what they feel may be given to them.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is not a question of sharing. It is not a question of asking for more. It is only a question of how this is to be given, whether they should come to the Delhi Durbar every year and convince people here and then go back.

Shri Morarji Desai: I am afraid he has not given up his old association with durbars.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Whatever has been laid down in the Constitution is being followed.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Let me inform the hon. Finance Minister that it is worse than my experience. I would wish him to know what happens at these annual meetings.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is happening is under the provisions of the Constitution. Therefore, to say that it is a Delhi Durbar, this thing and that would not look very right.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is not laid down in the Constitution. I am not at all challenging any of the provisions of the Constitution. It is only the procedure, the way in which we are proceeding that is at issue.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What I wanted to say was that whatever powers has been given, whatever authority had been vested in the Central Government, was set out in the Constitution and just to dub the Central authority as a Delhi Durbar where people coming from States have to run to get their demands met and so on would not be right.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: These are administrative measures. It is not the Constitution I am challenging. I want the Central Government to have all the powers which have been given by the Constitution. I will never hesitate in that respect; I have said on the floor of this House more than once that where more powers are necessary, they should be given to the Central Government for the integrity of this country, for the unity of this country. I have pleaded on the floor of the House more than once for the Central Government getting more powers. It is not the constitutional powers to which I am objecting. These are administrative measures. Twenty, thirty people come here. I know what happens. I know that quite a number of departmental heads never go to the Finance Ministry. They go to the Planning Commission. Then there is a meeting and in one day the whole thing is disposed of. What are they told? 'Here are Rs. 30 crores. We cannot

give you more. It is for you to adjust it among yourselves'. Then they go away.

Shri Morarji Desai: This is a parody of what is being done. He does not know what is happening.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am speaking from my own knowledge. I cannot speak from the knowledge of the Finance Minister.

Shri Morarji Desai: Your knowledge.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: We speak from our knowledge.

Shri Morarji Desai: Your knowledge is second-hand. Mine is first-hand.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: We speak from our knowledge. We know something which the hon. Finance Minister does not know. That is the unfortunate part of it.

Shri Morarji Desai: I know more than you ever know. Why do you say I do not know? You may not know that it is second-hand.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I do not think you can say so.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may continue addressing the Chair and he might go on further.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Therefore I say that this matter regarding the pattern of assistance must be reconsidered. The Chief Ministers of the various States must be taken into confidence and they must be convinced of the inevitability of the procedure which has now been adopted by Government, which runs counter to the evidence given by the various States and counter to the recommendation of the four members of the Finance Commission.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Is the Finance Minister responsible to the Chief Minister or to this House? Why should he insist upon they being satis-

[Dr. M. S. Aney].

fied and not the Members of this House?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: That is very correct. The Finance Minister is responsible to this House. This House has expressed its view and the view expressed is....

Shri Morarji Desai: That is not the view of the House; that is the view of the hon. Member.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Every Member would express only his view.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: If this is not the view of the House, I do not know what is the view of the House on this.

Shri Morarji Desai: That is all right.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The hon. Minister may say one thing and ten hon. Members may say another thing.

Shri Morarji Desai: What is accepted by the House is the view of the House.

Shri Warior (Trichur): He is trying to make the House accept that view.

Shri Morarji Desai: That is a different matter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Whatever decision is taken, that is the view of the House.

Shri Morarji Desai: Neither I nor any other hon. Member has authority to speak on behalf of the House. That is all I am saying.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am trying to convince the House and the Finance Minister. I am trying to convince the Deputy-Speaker. It is through you, Sir, that I want to convince the House and the hon. Finance Minister.

There are many things on which we do not agree, and they are there. What does it matter? If we all agree, there would be no occasion for any of us to speak here.

I will now pass on the next point, that is about the implementation of our Plan. In answer to a question today, we were told that the report regarding the review of the completion of the Second Five Year Plan would only be in the hands of hon. Members in the month of August. I would like to make a request to Government; if possible, they should take steps to make this report available to us in the month of May so that it could be discussed in the Budget session. It is already too late and it would be much better if the next year's taxation proposals and other budget proposals are discussed with full knowledge and information of the implementation of our Second Plan.

In the matter of implementation of the Plan, even today there was a question in this House regarding cement production and its distribution. Only two days ago, I had asked a question regarding coal supply in the country. The point has been agitating the minds of a vast section of our people that there has been no co-ordinated effort between the Ministries of Transport and Railways on the one hand and the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel on the other. I wish a much better account of the performance is given to this House, and this House is convinced that the very best is being done. Today on a question regarding cement, I had to point out to the hon. Minister that hundreds and thousands of small irrigation works, even wells which have been sunk, are lying incomplete for want of cement. I do not see why even these small works cannot be taken care of. I do not see why big projects are taken in hand if we have not got enough cement for the works which we have in hand already. We

are starting so many. There is definitely lack of co-ordination, and this by itself results in so much wastage of our resources. This is not a grievance or complaint of a particular industry or the small man alone; it also tells upon the resources of the entire country. Here we have geared up the machinery of a particular project to carry on the entire work. We are incurring all the expenditure, but we do not get the necessary material. That definitely sends up the cost of construction. So also, if we permit people to sink thousands of wells but cannot give them, say, five bags of cement that they require while we are sending thousands and thousands of bags to a particular big project, that certainly is lack of co-ordination, and I do not think it is pardonable and excusable. There is no reason why such a thing should happen. The unfortunate part of it is that nobody seems to take any notice of it. At least this House has not been satisfied, I can tell the Finance Minister that this House is not satisfied. I am not speaking on behalf of this House, but he must see the evidence. Questions are being raised by various Members telling the Government that they do not feel satisfied, that no satisfactory explanation has been coming forth regarding this lack of co-ordination among the various Ministries, regarding the supply of coal and supply of cement. I suggest to you, Sir, that we must have a public enquiry instituted into the entire matter. The public enquiry should examine who is responsible for these bottlenecks and for this wasteful expenditure which is directly caused because of these bottlenecks, because industry suffers, because all these things are happening. I definitely demand a public enquiry into this matter. Those who are responsible must be punished.

I will next pass on to the question of the administrative machinery. Apart from these big projects, it should be evident to any one who moves among the masses, who goes

from place to place, that there is a general public complaint against the administrative machinery, particularly at the lower levels. This is one of the greatest causes of dissatisfaction among the masses. It is, of course, true that in this matter it is more particularly the State Governments which have to account for it. The Central Government can hardly do very much in this matter, but it comes into the picture in the larger questions to which I have referred. We must, therefore, try to do something, take effective steps which would create confidence in the public mind about Government's earnestness to give satisfaction to them through the improvement of the administrative machinery.

What is still more important is to create a climate of austerity in the country. It is not correct to say that everywhere wasteful expenditure is going on, but I wish to give the benefit of my own experience to the hon. Finance Minister. At least in the areas where I have moved, this is the general impression among the people, that while Government is bringing about taxation and talking about the Five Year Plan, at the Government level at various places there is not that awareness and that sincerity for bringing about implementation of the schemes in an economic manner as there ought to be, that there is no climate of austerity anywhere, whether at the State Government level or at the district level. You will find evidence of it nowhere, and these people are carried away by these small things with which they come in contact. The hon. Finance Minister or the Prime Minister would not know anything about it, as to what happens in those particular places. These people see how money collected from them is being wasted by the smaller people, and that creates a feeling of discontent and dissatisfaction against the Government. When we go there, they are not very much concerned with the parliamentary elections or policies

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

most of their grievances are at the State level or the district and municipal level. They are full of complaints, and I might submit that many of these complaints are genuine. There may be political parties which exploit them, there are political parties which go and do the wrong thing, but it is the duty of the ruling party certainly to educate them. It is not enough for the Prime Minister to undertake a hectic tour of one month throughout the country on the eve of the elections; it would be much better if he has an educative tour of this type once a year, and if he pays a little more attention to the problems of the country than to international problems. It is the responsibility of this Government definitely to educate the people. It is not good enough to say that this or that party has gone and done this or that propaganda. The Congress Government has been in power for the last 14 year. Why has not the Government been able to educate the people on correct lines, to give them the correct picture, to place the facts before them? We see some literature coming out from the Ministry of Information on the eve of elections. Throughout the five years this should happen. It is as much my duty to educate the people as it is that of the Government. I do not say it is not the duty of a Member of Parliament or a legislature; it is. We do our little bit, but certainly we cannot take over the responsibilities of the Government and what can be done at the Government level.

श्री कोरटकर (हैदराबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सदन के सामने वह बात रखना चाहता हूँ, जिस का फिनांस मिनिस्टर साहब की स्पीच में कोई जिक्र नहीं आया है और जिस के बारे में आम तौर से यह समझा जाता है कि आने वाले साल में हमारी आर्थिक दशा पर उस का बहुत बड़ा असर होने वाला है। मेरा तात्पर्य यूरोपियन इकानोमिक कम्यूनिटी—यूरोप के सांस्का बाजार

—में शरीक होने के ब्रिटेन के द्वारा दे से है। इस के कारण खाली भारत-वर्ष में ही नहीं, बल्कि राष्ट्र-मंडल के दूसरे देशों में भी बहुत प्रतिक्रिया हुई है। हाल ही में अकरा में एक कांफरेंस हुई थी, जिस में हमारे फिनांस मिनिस्टर साहब भी गये थे। वहां पर राष्ट्र-मंडल के करीब करीब सभी फिनांस मिनिस्टरों ने ब्रिटेन के इस तरह से एक-दम सांस्का बाजार में शरीक होने का विरोध किया। उस की एक खास वजह यह थी—जो कि इस सदन के माननीय सदस्यों को मालूम होगी—कि राष्ट्र मंडलीय देशों की बहुत सी चीजें या तो बगीर किसी कर के ब्रिटेन को निर्यात की जाती हैं, या उन पर और देशों के मुकाबले में कम कर लगाया जाता है। अगर ब्रिटेन इस तरह से सांस्का बाजार में शरीक हो जाता है तो उसका साफ साफ नहीं आया है कि हमारे देश का निर्यात और इसी तरह से दूसरे राष्ट्र मंडलीय देशों का निर्यात जो ब्रिटेन में होता है, वह कम होता जायेगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अपने भाषण को कल जारी रखें। अब हमें नान-आफिशल विजिनेस लेना है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up non-official business.

14·30½ hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

(Amendment of Article 226) by (i) Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman (ii) Shri C. R. Narasimhan

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Constitution (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of Article 226) by Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman was circulated for eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st October, 1961. The Paper containing the opinion was laid on the Table by the Member on the 15th March 1962 and has already been circulated to Members.

Out of two hours allotted to this Bill, forty minutes were taken up on the 28th August 1961 when the motion for circulation was adopted. One hour and twenty minutes are now available for this Bill.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman may now move the motion for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy (Vellore): These two Bills have the same connotation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They will be discussed together. Let the first motion be made; then the second motion will come up.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman (Kumbakonam): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be referred to a Select Committee consisting of,—

I need not read the names.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The names will have to be read once at least.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:

"Shri K. R. Achar, Shri P. Subbiah Ambalam, Shri S. M. Banerjee, Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar, Shri Dinesh Singh, Shri T. Ganapathy, Shri R. M. Hajarnavis, Dr. G. S. Melkote, Shri Radheshyam Ramkumar Morarka, Shri C. R. Narasimhan, Shri P. T. Thanu Pillai, Shri K. S. Ramaswamy, Shri Jaganatha Rao, Shri Asoke K. Sen, Shri Diwan Chand Sharma and Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman with instructions to report by the 30th March 1962."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Member obtained the consent of the Members?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Sir, this is a Constitution (Amendment) Bill. The Hon. Deputy Law Minis-

ter was pleased to give an assurance. We only wish to say something on this measure and then withdraw it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is a different matter altogether. Has the hon. Member obtained the consent of the Members to serve on the Select Committee?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I have asked most of them; but I cannot say about all.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No Member has any objection?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Nobody has any objection.

14.34 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE in the chair.]

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Sir, I am again on the floor of the House urging acceptance of this measure to amend the constitution of India. I am aware that the hon. Deputy Minister for Law was pleased to observe on the floor of the House on the last occasion as follows:

"I may inform the hon. Members that amendment to article 226 is under the very active consideration of Government and nothing will give me greater pleasure than to see that such an important measure as this finds a place in the Constitution before my tenure of office in the Government comes to an end."

I am grateful to the Leader of my Party for permitting me to move this measure. Hon. Members are now in possession of the opinions on my Bill [L.B. No. 34—Paper No. 1 (Opinion Nos. 1—18)]. It is almost a year since I introduced this Bill and seven months have elapsed since the motion for circulation for opinion was adopted.

[Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman]

The Bill is a result of Judgments of the Supreme Court and High Courts. It arose on account of the interpretation that the seat of the Union Government which is within the Union Territory is not within the territories in relation to which a High Court exercises jurisdiction. I gave an example last time in which I myself in another capacity had to appear. Supposing an employee of the Union Government in Cape Comorin is unjustly dismissed, or something happens to him and he has to agitate by way of a writ, he has to go to Delhi to the Punjab High Court and take necessary steps. Actually I have no hesitation in saying that many people with just grievances have had to give up their rights, firstly because they could not afford to travel from various parts of India to Delhi and secondly because they could not afford to stay here for ten or fifteen days, even if they get acclimatized to the place.

In what is called the *Khajoor Singh v. the Union of India* delivered in December 1960 the Supreme Court observed that the jurisdiction for the writ was of the Punjab High Court. The Law Commission was pleased to state that "High Courts other than the High Court of the Punjab have found themselves unable to exercise jurisdiction under article 226 when the statutory authority or official concerned has headquarters in Delhi. This tends to defeat the very purpose of the jurisdiction conferred by article 226 which is to enable the person to seek remedy under that article in respect of acts done in violation of his rights out of the State by an application to the High Court of that State". That is what the Law Commission has stated in paragraph 17 of their Fourteenth Report.

Sir, I need not now repeat the various other decisions leading up to the *Khajoor Singh's* case. In regard to the opinions that are now before the House, I am glad to say that the

Government of Kerala have indicated through their Law Secretary that they are in favour of my amendment.

The Secretary to the Government of West Bengal has stated that his Government support the amendment moved by me. The Administrator of Dadra and Nagar Haveli—it may be out of date now after the Goa merger—says:

"In the opinion of this Administration, the Bill is necessary in order to mitigate the inconvenience to litigants who reside away from the Union capital and who wish to proceed against the Union Government."

From the Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Administration, you can imagine the case of a person from there coming to Delhi for this purpose—we have the opinion of the Member of the Home Minister's Advisory Committee, who states that the limitations of article 226 as they stand at present and the interpretations put to it have caused great inconvenience and difficulties and have to be removed and redressed at any cost.

The Secretary to the Government of Uttar Pradesh refers to my colleague Shri Narasimhan's bill and mine and says that his Government wishes to widen the scope of the Bill which must not be related to the writs issued to the Government of India alone. They would like not only the Government of India but also other authorities, besides the Union Government, to be brought within the scope of the Bill. I am also happy to state that six Judges of the Uttar Pradesh High Court have stated that they approve of the objects of my Bill. I am just giving these so that the House may know the volume of opinion that is behind this measure.

The Government Advocate at Lucknow says he is in agreement with this measure. The Assistant Government Advocate, High Court, Allahabad, Lucknow, says that the Bill should not have retrospective effect. The District Judges of Lucknow, Varanasi, Kanpur and the District Magistrates, Lucknow and Kanpur, the Dean of the Faculty of Law, University of Gorakhpur, and the Indian Law Institute, Kanpur, have all approved of the amendment which I am seeking to make to the Constitution.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Who is against it?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Ramam: Nobody. I am grateful to the doyen of Parliament, Shri Aney for his interruption. In fact, there is practically nobody who is against it.

The Chief Secretary of the Government of Punjab says that the Punjab Government support the provisions of the Bill sponsored by me. There was also a note from the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahajan, who, while approving the Bill, says that this will, in a way, help in reducing the congestion of work in the Circuit work, Delhi, and, in his view, this provision is unexceptionable and should be supported.

The Deputy Secretary to the Government of Gujarat also states that his Government agree to the amendment proposed; he further states that the judges of the High Court are in full agreement with the object of the Bill and suggested that the scope of the amendment should be widened to extend in respect of any action or order of any Government or authority. He wants the scope to be widened more. I confined myself only to the cause of action only because I wanted to have the least common measure of agreement, if I may say so.

The Government of Madhya Pradesh have also approved the amendment and stated that they would prefer the

Union Government themselves undertaking legislation to widen the scope of the Bill.

Then, the District and Sessions Judges, Jabalpur, Seoni, Gwalior, Bhopal, Bilaspur, Sagar and Raipur from Madhya Pradesh have similarly expressed their opinion supporting the amendment.

Then, I come to Delhi. The Secretary (Law and Judicial), Delhi Administration merely states that they would prefer my Bill to the one sponsored by Shri Narasimhan, my colleague. The wordings are slightly different from those of mine. The Public Prosecutor, Delhi Administration, is also in favour of the amendment.

Coming to Rajasthan, the Secretary to the Rajasthan Government has stated that the Bill was circulated to the judges and that Justice Mr. Modi strongly supports the principle of the Bill. The General Secretary of the Jaipur Bar Association also supports the Bill.

Then, I would go to distant Assam. From Assam, we have the opinion of the State Government through their Joint Secretary which states that his Government supports the Bill, in principle, but would prefer, however, a Bill widening the scope, being sponsored by the Government of India. Similar opinion has also been expressed by the Cachar District Bar Association, Silchar and Sibsagar Bar Association, and the Manipur Administration.

From Orissa, we have the opinion of the Under Secretary to the Government of Orissa, Law Department, which communicates the view that the State Government is fully in favour of the amendments proposed by myself and by Shri Narasimhan. Their High Court Bar Association at Cuttack have passed a resolution welcoming my amendment. Bar Associations from many places have passed such resolutions.

[Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman]

From Bihar, we have the opinion of the Under Secretary to the Government of Bihar which states that the State Government have considered the proposed amendments and they are agreeable. From Himachal Pradesh, we have got opinion. Though it is in the north, it is equally difficult for them.

From the Himachal Pradesh Administration, we have the communication from the Under Secretary (Judicial), enclosing the opinions of the Bar Association, Mandi and the Government Advocate, Bilaspur District. The former says that the proposed amendment was very essential in order to make article 26 really of any use. The latter—and this is the only opinion which is against—is not in favour of the amendments. The District Bar Association, Nahan and the Government Advocate, Chamba district are in agreement.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh, while supporting the Bill, would prefer the Union Government taking up the amendment and widening its scope. My esteemed friend, Shri D. Narasimha Rao, Advocate-General of Andhra Pradesh, has given a similar opinion. While saying that he is entirely in favour of the amendment proposed, he would like a careful examination of the language of the amendment.

I shall not, at this stage, refer to the opinions on the Constitution (Amendment) Bill moved by my friend, Shri C. R. Narashimhan. They are almost the same as the opinions on my Bill.

The Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Law Department, while enclosing the opinions from Advocates and the Secretary of the Gokhale Institute of Public Affairs, stated that the High Court of Mysore has opined that they are in favour of the amendments proposed by myself and Shri Narasimhan.

It will, therefore, be seen that there is almost unanimity in so far as the proposed amendment of the Constitution is concerned. I need not repeat what I have stated on a former occasion. The conferment of certain valuable rights on the citizens of India under article 226 of the Constitution became almost nugatory on account of their having to come to Delhi to file writs against the Union Government. You may imagine what it will mean even for a middle-class person living at Cape Comorin or Tirunelveli, Madurai or Ramnad, or anywhere in the south, having to make a trip to Delhi and engaging counsel here for the purpose of getting his grievances redressed. Apart from his having to get himself acclimatised to Delhi, he has to stay for some days in Delhi and pay hotel charges etc. It is not easy for those persons to get acclimatised to Delhi with its extremes of cold and heat. He has to engage counsel and prepare his documents. I may say without any hesitation that many a deserving cause has been given up on account of the difficulties involved in going over to Delhi.

The Government, through the hon. Deputy Minister in charge, as stated by me already, have stated that 'the Government are contemplating the introduction of a major amendment of the Constitution on the lines' suggested by me. The Deputy Minister stated:

"Nothing will give me greater pleasure than to get the amendment moved quickly and effectively."

It does not matter at all so long as the objects of the Bill are secured by the Government amendment. I hope it will be taken up as soon as the new Parliament meets, if there is any difficulty in getting this through by the 30th of March. After all, the Select Committee would be the Select Committee of this Parliament and its report has to come before the 30th. So, I can see the difficulties involved.

will be only too glad to withdraw the Bill, as I have already said. I sincerely hope that I have drawn the attention of the House to the various difficulties and hardships involved in the situation as it is at present. I suggest without hesitation that there is complete unanimity throughout India with regard to this demand and the amendment which I am seeking to move. And, I hope that it would be acceptable to the Government and to the House.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be referred to a Select Committee consisting of—

Shri K. R. Achar, Shri P. Subbiah Ambalam, Shri S. M. Banerjee, Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar, Shri Dinesh Singh, Shri T. Ganapathy, Shri R. M. Hajarnavis, Dr. G. S. Melkote, Shri Radeshyam Ramkumar Morarka, Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman, Shri P. T. Thanu Pillai, Shri K. S. Ramaswamy, Shri Jaganatha Rao, Shri Asoke K. Sen, Shri Diwan Chand Sharma, and Shri C. R. Narasimhan with instructions to report by the 30th March, 1962."

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): Sir, I had asked the Speaker's permission for the consideration of both the Bills together.

Mr. Chairman: Yes; he may make the motion so that they may be considered together.

Shri Narasimhan: Sir, I be to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be referred to a Select Committee consisting of—

Shri K. R. Achar, Shri P. Subbiah Ambalam, Shri S. M. Banerjee, Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar, Shri Dinesh Singh, Shri T. Gana-

pathy, Shri R. M. Hajarnavis, Dr. G. S. Melkote, Shri Radeshyam Ramkumar Morarka, Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman, Shri P. T. Thanu Pillai, Shri K. S. Ramaswamy, Shri Jaganatha Rao, Shri Asoke K. Sen, Shri Diwan Chand Sharma, and Shri C. R. Narasimhan with instructions to report by the 30th March, 1962."

I have slightly changed the order of the names.

I would not say much. What is needed to be said has already been ably put forward by my distinguished colleague, Shri Pattabhi Raman. The subject matter of the two Bills is more or less the same. One is wider in scope and the other not so.

An Hon. Member: Whose Bill is wider in scope?

Shri Narasimhan: The Bill has been examined by all the High Courts. I am happy to say that owing to the spirit of accommodation which the Law Minister and his Deputy have shown, it has been possible to circulate the Bill and get public opinion. As a result of that, now, we are having very valuable opinion from the various High Courts and Governments and lawyers and other institutions such as the Gokhale Institute and another Institute from Kanpur.

It is always desirable—and it is a serious matter for the future Parliaments also—that before laws are passed, it should be possible for public bodies to give their opinions and advice on the Bill to the law-making body. In fact, if I am right, even the Law Commission has suggested the constitution of some kind of committee consisting of lawyers and others to examine pieces of legislation before they are finally sent to the Legislature.

The kind spirit of accommodation shown by the Law Minister has enabled the Bill to reach the various

[Shri Narasimhan.]

people. I drafted the Bill to the best of my ability and placed in before this House and during the previous discussion the Deputy Law Minister found that our drafts were not quite adequate for the purpose and he himself was not in a position to suggest an alternative then and there. He was quite willing to know the opinions of the rest of the legal world and its reactions. As a result of that, they have now expressed their opinions and Shri Pattabhi Raman quoted extensively. I only request the Law Minister to see that necessary constitutional amendment is brought about as soon as possible. In the nature of things this Lok Sabha's term is ending but it is a matter of satisfaction that the same party has been returned to power and a good number of sitting Members will be in the new Lok Sabha also. Though legally this Ministry may go and a new Ministry may come, there is what is known as the continuity of the Government and therefore the opinions received by the Government have to be duly considered. I am full of hopes that the present Ministry as well as the incoming Ministry and the officers of the Government of India will pay due attention to the debates here and also to the opinions expressed by the various bodies and a satisfactory draft will be brought out and ultimately passed by the new Parliament. In the nature of things it is not possible for a non-official to effect a constitutional amendment. Our Constitution make the amendment of the Constitution the most complicated affair. Not only do we require certain special majorities here but on certain matters we require the opinion of the affected legislatures also. The initiative and final execution depends on the Government to a great extent. Still in order to indicate the public opinion and also focus public attention on the matter, in the same spirit as that of Shri Pattabhi Raman I brought this Bill before the House. I am glad to know that most of the High Courts and the State Governments have approved the objects of the Bill and some of the High Courts have suggested alterna-

tive drafts. For instance, one of the opinions is that a mere proviso would not do as a proviso is intended only to restrict something. In view of the fact that our Bills hope to enlarge the scope, it will be better, they feel, to have an explanation rather than a proviso. I do hope that a new draft will come after full consideration of the whole matter and that all the High Courts will be placed on the same footing and that it will enable any citizen in any part of India to avail the chance of enforcing his fundamental rights in the High Court within whose jurisdiction he is residing and that a citizen would not be forced to go to far distant places for getting remedies. I therefore command my motion and keenly await the reaction of the hon. Law Minister.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be referred to a Select Committee consisting of:

Shri K. R. Achar, Shri P. Subbiah Ambalam, Shri S. M. Banerjee, Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar, Shri Dinesh Singh, Shri T. Ganapathy, Shri R. M. Hajarnavis, Dr. G. S. Melkote, Shri Radheshyam Ramkumar Morarka, Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman, Shri P. T. Thanu Pillai, Shri K. S. Ramaswamy, Shri Jaganatha Rao, Shri Asoke K. Sen, Shri Diwan Chand Sharma and the mover with instructions to report by the 30th March, 1962".

Now, both the motions are before the House.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): Sir, I am very glad that my hon. friend Shri Pattabhi Raman has brought forward this Bill and I am sure that in dealing with it he would have done complete justice in his usual manner and probably would have exhausted all the points. Unfortunately, I was not in the House when he made his speech. I do not really understand why the

Government did not take the initiative in bringing forward this legislation. Shri Hajarnavis knows fortunately he is here as much as any one of us does that because in certain matters in which orders passed by the Central Government or authorities subordinate to the Central Government have to be challenged in courts of law for the enforcement of one's rights, one has necessarily to come to Delhi to get his remedy. In the past some of us lawyers have had the experience—and I am sure Shri Hajarnavis himself knows as he was practising at Nagpur—in how many cases they had to come all the way to Delhi. It is a very difficult problem. When for instance a person wants to enforce his right, he has to come all the way from either Madras or Kerala and it is not within easy reach for other matters also. A person who wants to get his right enforced through the interference of the court has to travel 2000 miles and in matters which are very substantial to him he is not capable of taking any risk. He has to come all the way to engage a lawyer here and in several cases he has to take his own lawyer to advise the lawyer here. Although the lawyer from that place can come and argue cases, we know there are many practical difficulties. I am sure that many persons who have a feeling that they are aggrieved, who have a feeling that justice has not been done to them have thus been prevented from seeking justice because of these distances, because of the difficulties which the distance creates and also because of the money which normally a client who comes all the way should spend in conducting a case in Delhi. Precisely for that matter I think in the Punjab High Court today—I am sorry I do not have the figures—it has not been able to provide justice in applications for writs. Personally I have experience that applications for writs which have been filed in the years 1958 and 1959 are still pending. That is my personal experience. Nor will I be justified in going to the court every day and asking for postings; we know the difficulties of the court also. If you consider the cases which are likely to

come up, there are service matters. Hundreds and thousands of people are employed in the Posts and Telegraphs department, in the Railways and in other Central Departments such as the Income-tax department and so on. If for one reason or the other an employee of the Central Government who is working in Cape Comorin finds that an order passed against him is an order without jurisdiction or is unjust or is manifestly absurd, the only remedy open to him is to take the next flight to Delhi and then make an application for writ in the Punjab High Court. Nothing can detract that particular person more than considering the possibility of getting a remedy from this court.

15 hrs.

There are various other matters in which necessarily the client has to seek a remedy. For example, there are matters dealt with in the offices of the import trade control. There are many cases—I am speaking again from personal experience—where justice has not been done and those people will not dare to come to Delhi to file an application for a writ just because of these difficulties. Therefore, in all these matters, it will certainly be advantageous to the man who feels that he is aggrieved to get an opportunity to fight his case in the High Court within whose jurisdiction he resides. I cannot think of any argument being put forward by the Minister of Law to say that the High Court of Kerala or Madras should not have that power to adjudicate on matters, over which the High Court of Punjab alone has the power at present.

From all angles, therefore, this is a very welcome measure. If the Minister is keen, even before the next Parliament, we can make this into law. I am sure the Minister knows all these difficulties. If he has any doubt, he can very well consult the mover and there should be absolutely no difficulty in passing this Bill. To the public

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

at large, especially to the Central Government employees and persons who have to come into contact with the authorities of Central Government, this will be a real boon in so far as it will save so much of harassment, unnecessary expenditure and trouble. In these days, you can imagine the difficulty for a person, say, in Cape Comorin, to bring his own advocate to Delhi—he will be losing his practice for five or six days—and spending at least a thousand rupees to and fro, over and above the normal expenditure of the lawyers' fee here and the court expenses. After all that, he has to take shelter in the same room where perhaps on old acquaintance, who has become an MP stays in Delhi. Otherwise, it is absolutely impossible. A person who comes to Delhi with the object of filing a case will take at least three days to locate the Punjab High Court.

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): Now I understand why you support this Bill; it is in order to discourage your guests.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I do not propose to be in Delhi any longer. You can give the same jurisdiction to the Kerala High Court, so that I can have all of them as guests there. That is not the point. We know there is a fixed fee for top-most advocates—Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 1,200—for appearance. They could manage this if the case is filed in Madras, Kerala or Mysore, because there is no extra expenditure involved. But suppose on a service matter, an employee drawing Rs. 75 or Rs. 100 has a legitimate grievance in regard to an order manifestly absurd passed against him and he has to come all the way to Delhi spending the railway fare and loiter here. Even after that, if there is no remedy in the Punjab High Court's Circuit Bench in Delhi, he has to take a letters patent and go to Chandigarh. It means, he will never get the remedy.

Also, this has put avoidable strain on the Punjab High Court. This strain can be avoided if all the other High Courts, which are of the same status as the Punjab High Court in all other matters, are given the jurisdiction to adjudicate upon these matters also. Therefore, from all angles, I feel this is a measure which is long over-due and which ought to have been brought forward by Government. One should be thankful to Shri C. R. Pattabhi Ramam, who has brought forward such a Bill, in his usual enthusiasm and I hope he will get support from all sides of the House. One should be thankful to Shri C. R. Narasimhan also for bringing forward this Bill.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Sir, I am in a fix as to whether I should support this Bill. Personally speaking, I do not like any such amendment of the Constitution so frequently as we have been doing. But this is an amendment which has to be introduced, because there has been an observation by the High Court Judges and Supreme Court Judges that this is very essential. From that angle of vision, I want to make my observation here.

I do not mean to suggest that of these two Bills, one is superior to the other or one is complementary to the other. These two Bills are quite essential in the sense that one seeks to give jurisdiction to the High Court in respect of cause of action and the other in respect of any order passed by any authority. There is a slight difference between the two and one happens to be broader in scope than the other.

My hon. friends who have been pleased to speak on these two Bills have been insisting on the harassment, inconvenience, expenditure from the point of view of distance, etc. They have been urging only the question of distance, etc. They have been urging only the question of distance. Nobody has stated that there will be any miscarriage of justice. In this connection I wish to make a small point which, I hope, will be taken into consideration by the Minister of Law when he comes

out with a comprehensive Bill. When I was practising in the Madras High Court, I had been agitating why the power to issue writs of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, *quo warranto* and *certiorari* should not be exercised by the District Court. The same difficulty might be felt by a man in going to the headquarters from the district. But only in the original side of the High Court or the appellate side, relief by way of these writs is granted. Evidently on the same basis, the framers of the Constitution might have thought that whether it is in the original side, appellate side or revision side, this power should be given to the High Court having jurisdiction over the place where the seat of the Government or the seat of the authority lies. They might have thought like that and so the power was given only to the East Punjab High Court. But the majority of opinion in this House as well as in the other House is that the power should be given to all the High Courts.

I will give an illustration. Suppose a man in Andaman and Nicobar or Laccadive Island feels injured by a particular order. He has to leave the shore and reach the mainland of India. So also, a person in Rajahmundry has to go to Hyderabad and a person may have to cover 600 to 700 miles. So, the question of distance will depend on the person. A person may find that East Punjab High Court is nearer to him than the High Court having jurisdiction over his place. So, distance is not the important thing. The question is whether justice is given any twist. As long as there is no such grievance, excepting the grievance of distance and avoidable expenditure, there is no substance in this. All the same, I insist that it is always better to have jurisdiction in the respective High Courts, because from the High Court, you can again go to the Supreme Court. It is not as if the High Court's decision is final. We again have to go to the Supreme Court, just as we go from the Punjab High Court to the Supreme Court.

Therefore, I suggest that there must be a consolidated amendment by which there must be concurrent jurisdiction so that anybody who is aggrieved by any order can seek his remedy either in the High Court within whose jurisdiction he resides or in the Punjab High Court, whichever he may choose. The selection must be left to the aggrieved party, instead of saying that he should go to the High Court under whose jurisdiction he ordinarily resides. This is only to avoid further difficulties, because it is possible that one person may find that the East Punjab High Court is nearer to him than the other High Court. Therefore there must be concurrent jurisdiction. I am only saying this as a suggestion so that the Law Minister while framing the consolidated Bill, might possibly think of giving concurrent jurisdiction to the High Courts so that the aggrieved person can choose either the East Punjab High Court, which is the seat of power now, or any other High Court. I say this on the analogy that if a person is aggrieved by the discharge of the accused in a criminal case in a lower court, there is concurrent revisional jurisdiction to the district court as well as the High Court to try the case, as desired by the aggrieved person; it is left to him to elect for the district court or the High Court. Similarly, the option must be given to any person aggrieved by any order passed by the Central Government to file his petition either in the East Punjab High Court or any other High Court rather than telling him that he should only go to the East Punjab High Court to which that power is now given. So, I would submit that while a consolidated Bill is brought here by the Government, they must look at it from the angle of vision which I have suggested.

Then, though there are two amendments, I cannot say which is good or bad or better one speaks of the cause of action; the other speaks of the order passed by an authority, either in the

[Shri N. R. Muniswamy]

revision or in appeal. These two things go hand in hand. They must be clubbed together and not only the cause of action must be taken into consideration but also the order passed, either in the original or in the revision or appellate jurisdiction. Therefore, these two aspects have also to be taken into consideration while bringing a consolidated Bill.

So, on the whole, I support the Bills, in spite of my initial observation that I am personally not in favour of any amendment, because this is an amendment which is pending and long over due. Not only the litigant public and the advocates but also the judges have opined that it must be amended in a proper way. Since the movers of both Bills have assured us that they will withdraw their Bills provided a comprehensive Bill is brought forward by Government, the present discussion is only to throw some light to the Law Minister the aspects that he must take into consideration while bringing in that consolidated Bill, and that is why I am referring to these points. Therefore, if these two Bills are not pressed now and are withdrawn, I hope the points raised by me of having concurrent jurisdiction for all the High Courts will bear fruit and will be incorporated in the Bill which Government might be bringing forward.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Are you free from the fix with which you began?

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): It is a pity that these two Bills have come on the last day when the Private Members' Bills are going to be discussed in the second Lok Sabha. The second Lok Sabha comes to an end in a few days and the Private Members' Bills also have their last day today. I find that these two Bills have come at the fag end of the Lok Sabha, but I must submit very respectfully that these two Bills have saved the Private Members' day, whether of Resolutions or of Bills, from

that air of futility to which we have been accustomed all these years. What has been the fate of Private Members' Bills or Resolutions?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): Much worse.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Most of them have been turned down.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Today the Deputy Law Minister has been very nice towards us.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Some of them have been given a blessing which has no meaning. A few of them have been buried decently in the hope that they will never be disinterred again. This is what has happened.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Be charitable to the Government.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I think that these two Bills are going to have that fate which we desire all the Private Members' Bills and Resolutions to have. After all, a private Member studies his subjects, puts in a lot of work and brings out a resolution or a Bill. That resolution or Bill deserves the utmost support at the hands of the Government. But this does not happen always.

Shri Hajarnavis: May I interrupt the hon. Member for a few seconds? I will accuse the hon. Member, not of ingratitude but of forgetfulness, for we actually sponsored and supported a Private Member's Bill which was brought forward by him and a colleague of his in the Rajya Sabha, and that Bill is now the law. It happened during the Second Lok Sabha.

Shri D. C. Sharma: One solitary instance does not disprove my claim that the Private Members' Bills or Resolutions have had a very sad history in this House. I think Shri Pattabhi Raman and Shri Narasimhan have been very lucky. Shri Pattabhi

Raman has been lucky twice, doubly lucky; he has won the election and he has won, so far as this Bill is concerned, but my hon. friend Shri Narasimhan has been lucky only in one way. I am very sorry that we will miss his wise counsel, able guidance and fine advocacy of good causes in the next Lok Sabha. I hope he will come in some bye-election. I am sure we will all miss him. But he has been lucky in the Private Members' Bill, though he has not been lucky on the polling day. It is a sad thing and I would not refer to it again and again.

I am very happy that this matter is going to be taken up seriously by the Law Minister. I congratulate the Law Minister for having blessed these Bills before they took the right kind of shape. These Bills have been blessed not only by the Law Minister, not only by the Members of this House, but also by the various administrators and various judicial authorities all over India. These Bills were born under a very lucky star and, I am sure, they are going to have this luck all along the line. But I cannot understand the argument put forward by my hon. friend, Shri Muniswamy.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): That is why he has gone away.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I could not understand it at all. The simple object of this Bill is to do away with an anomaly which exists, the simple object of Shri Narasimhan's Bill is to do away with that uncertainty which exists, and my hon. friend over there, the hon. Member who just now preceeded me, wants that kind of dubiousness should still persist and that kind of uncertainty should still continue, for he says that the courts should have concurrent jurisdiction. It is precisely to get rid of these legal anomalies that these two hon. Members have brought forward these Bills, but he wants to put forward another anomaly so that the process of law becomes as difficult and as cumbersome as ever. It has been stated that distance

is no argument and expense is no argument. If the case of distance is not to be taken into account and if the case of expenditure is not to be taken into account and if the matter of delay is to be ignored, I think all the work done by the Law Commission has been futile and useless. After all, all these days we have been trying to make justice as speedy as possible, as cheap as possible, and so I do not see any reason why my hon. friend over there should have said that there should be concurrent jurisdiction and that these questions of distance and expense should not be taken into account. I feel that these are the two very vital considerations which have to be taken into account. I am gldt that both these Bills are there to redue that uncertainty and that anomaly which exist in our law.

Now a case has been put forward that we should not amend the Constitution very often. I agree with the hon. Member that the Constitution is a sacred document and we should not try to modify it or change it as often as we like, but it does not mean that if we have in view something which is an improvement on what is given in the Constitution, we should shut our eyes to it. I think we should not treat our Constitution as some persons treat their sacred books saying that no comma or full stop is to be changed. I do not think our Constitution, which is a document produced by very very wise persons, should be taken in that light. After all, it is a human document and, like all human documents, it can sometimes be full of some kind of mistakes which can be rectified, full of some kind of anomalies which can be set right.

15.20 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

I would like that these two Bills should be passed by this Lok Sabha. But can they be passed by this Lok Sabha? The Select Committee will give its report by the 30th of March. On that day the Lok Sabha will cease

[Shri D. C. Sharma].

to function. Therefore, I do not know what is going to happen to these Bills. Will they be carried over to the next Lok Sabha or will they have a decent burial on the 30th of March? I do not know what the constitutional position is and what the parliamentary practice is.

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): The body perishes, but the spirit exists.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am not worried so much about the spirit as about what is going to happen practically. What is going to be the fate of this Bill, I do not know. What will happen to the Select Committee report? Will that Select Committee report be carried over to the Third Lok Sabha or will that report also come to an end automatically? That is my only fear, and I want the hon. the Deputy Law Minister to tell us that the Select Committee report will be taken up in the new Lok Sabha and that, even though Shri Narasimhan will not be there, Shri C. R. Pattabhi Ramam will be allowed to pilot both these Bills.

Shri Hajarnavis: You have always been a good Samaritan so far as such things are concerned.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That information will be supplied when the reply is made. The hon. Member may continue. Why should he wait for the reply?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am not waiting for the reply, Sir, but he is willing to answer me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is addressing him only, not the Chair.

Shri D. C. Sharma: But I am addressing you, Sir, and I was submitting very respectfully that these two measures should not come to an untimely end, because they have come at a time when the Lok Sabha is going to be dissolved. That is my only fear.

I am very happy to find that there is an opinion given by Shri D. C.

Sharma—it is not me, Sir—Secretary to the Government of Rajasthan, Law Department, Jaipur. I am very happy to find my namesake functioning in Rajasthan, and I am very happy that he is as progressive as myself who am addressing you, Sir, and through you the Lok Sabha.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is sure that it is the reality and not the spirit!

Shri D. C. Sharma: He says:

"I am directed to state that the Judges of the Rajasthan High Court were requested to express their opinion on the Bill. Copies of the opinions so far received in this connection are enclosed. The Rajasthan Government agrees to the proposed amendment of Article 226 of the Constitution."

I am very happy that one D. C. Sharma sitting in Rajasthan has played his part in blessing this Bill. So many other persons have also done it. Therefore I think these two Bills should, after a few amendments have been made by the Select Committee, be passed. I bless these Bills and hope that with the passing of these Bills the Law Minister will also feel happy because he was the first person to bless them.

Shri Warior (Trichur): I wish to say a few words in support of these two measures, because all this time we have heard mostly from the lawyers and so from the layman's point of view also the support must come.

We have many cases as instances where actually some officials, even first-class officers of the Government of India, have felt that certain actions taken against them have really been as a measure of intentional harassment, and they find that it is very difficult for them to go all the way to Delhi from distant parts in the south, especially, and get redress from the High Court here. If they can appeal

to the High Courts there in the different States, then justice can be had much easier.

My hon. friend was saying here that distance does not count much in this matter and that especially in the case of bigger States they have to travel five or six hundred miles anyway and therefore why not a thousand or two thousand miles more. That was the argument that he put forward. But the argument does not stand, because justice must be within the reach of each and every citizen in this country. If justice is not within the reach of every person, then it is as good as justice denied.

And not only must justice be within the reach of every person, but it must have immediate effect also. It is an urgent matter; it is not a matter to be delayed long. So that, justice delayed becomes justice denied. When we are in a way evolving a pattern of life in this country and where the Central Government is having officers throughout the length and breadth of this vast land and the Central Government employees are spread throughout the country, it is quite necessary that those employees should have at least this much of easy reach to get their grievances redressed.

For instance, the Central Government has got its various Boards here, like the Railway Board or the Central Board of Revenue dealing with Income-tax. Suppose an order is issued against an officer in the extreme south. He has all the time to come over here. And by that time the officer will also be asked to present himself and take charge of his duties at some other place. Suppose an officer coming from Trivandrum is transferred to Rajahmundry. He has to be present there at Rajahmundry simultaneously while being present in Delhi to get redress from the Punjab High Court. How can he operate simultaneously? The result is that either he will not get redress from the High Court—or will not try for it—or he will not be present at the other place at which

he is asked to be present. Then also the punishment comes to him.

Hence it is very difficult in the present context especially when the appointing and controlling authorities are here at the Centre. If the controlling authority is not in the Centre and if it is decentralised and the State authorities have full control over these matters, then naturally the redress can be had then and there. Suppose in the Income-tax Department the Commissioner in Trivandrum has jurisdiction over all the subordinates there in the Kerala Circle, naturally in respect of anything done by the Commissioner any grievance requiring redressal can be taken by the employee to the High Court there and he need not come over here.

So either the Government must decentralise this authority, or, if the authority is centralised and if all the powers are vested in the controlling officers here, then in that case naturally this devolution must come. That is the only point.

We are not arguing for the sake of taking away the prerogatives which the Punjab High Court is enjoying. There has not even been a remote suggestion that the Punjab Government is not giving full justice to the cases, nor even that the Punjab Government is intentionally delaying these cases. No such thing. The thing is that if a High Court is to adjudicate on all these issues it will find it quite difficult and justice will be delayed. That is the point.

Hence either the Central Government must see to it that the cause of action is not arising in Delhi in every case, simply because the order emanates from Delhi, but at the most from the State capitals, so that the redress can be had from the High Courts there which will have jurisdiction; or else the High Courts must be given jurisdiction to adjudicate over these grievances and redress them. That is all that I wish to say on this and I support the amendment that is proposed by this Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would request the hon. Member to be very brief as we have already exceeded the time allowed.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I support both these Bills moved by Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman and Shri Narasimhan. Because of this want of jurisdiction I have suffered myself. In 1956, I was dismissed from government service by the hon. Minister of Defence Organisation. I was actually dismissed from Kirkee—the cause of action was in Kirkee—by the Superintendent of the Munition Factory, Kirkee.

Shri Hajarnavis: Did he really suffer by coming to Parliament, after having been dismissed?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I fought the election petition on that point. I was not dismissed for corruption of his loyalty.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Do you mean to say that another election petition is to be filed against him in this election?

An Hon. Member: That would go to the Supreme Court.

Shri Hajarnavis: I said by his coming to Parliament. (Interruption).

Shri Jagdish Awasthi (Bilhaur): That is an old story now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I was told that I could not move the matter in the Bombay High Court because the appointing authority was in Calcutta, that is the Director General of Ordnance Factories. So, I had to rush back to Calcutta, not to my home town Kanpur, but to Calcutta to find a good lawyer in Calcutta. It was very difficult for me. I had to do it. Thank God, I was elected to Parliament and my lawyer said, My lord, my client has become a Member of Parliament and it was withdrawn. That is a different matter. This actually happened with Justice Sinha. My sug-

gestion is only this. If we take a census of all the pending cases in the Punjab High Court, the number of cases will be much more. There is the difficulty with regard to article 226. There is also article 311 in the case of Government servants. There are certain provisions in article 311 also where if the President is satisfied or the Governor is satisfied or where the Government does not want that any opportunity should be given, and if the people want to move for a writ or they want to go to a High Court, it becomes really difficult for them to fight out the case in Delhi. You have to come to Delhi if you want to move the High Court or the Supreme Court. I am not talking of the Supreme Court at present. He has to engage a lawyer in Delhi which is a very costly affair. I know that because had to fight the Election petition up to the Supreme Court. It was very good on the part of the Attorney General and the Solicitor General and men like Shri N. C. Chatterjee who fought my case without any money. That is a different matter. Suppose a lower division clerk is discharged in Madras or Travancore or any other place which is far from Delhi. Poor man, who has got only a paltry sum of Rs. 60—now it is Rs. 110—if he is dismissed from service or reverted and he wants to get justice here, he has to come all the way to Delhi. You can imagine the condition of a lower division clerk. How will he engage a lawyer and how will he meet the expenses? I fully support the Bills. I would request the hon. Deputy Law Minister who is an eminent lawyer and who must have fought many government employees cases, to consider this in all seriousness. Because, this Second Parliament is coming to an end. It will be difficult to pass this Bill. It is not going to be passed. That is a different matter. If the spirit of this Bill is carried to the next Parliament, I am sure, the substance of it can be achieved. That is my suggestion. I welcome this Bill and I congratulate the Mover for taking up this sorest

point of the government employees which they felt very badly. Because, the Supreme Court has now given judgment on rule 4A that a government employee can demonstrate. Naturally, after that, there will be so many cases. Many of our government employees were removed or dismissed or discharged or reverted to a lower rank under rules 4A and 4B of Government servants Conduct Rules. Rule 4B has been declared to be *ultra vires* by the Bombay High Court. The hon. Deputy Law Minister will be able to tell the House whether the Government has filed any appeal. I am sure the Government has gone in appeal in the Supreme Court. Rule 4A has not been declared *ultra vires*. But, there is a judgement which is in favour of the employee. After all this, when we have assured justice under our Constitution to all, whether government employee or non-government employee, there is no point in bringing all these cases here. If the appointing authority is in Nagpur, let the case be filed in Nagpur. If the dismissing authority is in Kanpur, let the case be fought in Kanpur. My submission is that the hon. Deputy Law Minister may kindly accept the substance or essence of this particular Bill so that in the next Parliament, the Government may be able to bring some sort of an amendment.

My hon. friend Shri N. R. Muniswamy said that we should not amend the Constitution like this. Had we not amended the Constitution eleven times, I would have appreciated it. We have been amending the Constitution. When the Constitution is worked in a country, the defects are brought to the notice of the House and this hon. House is sovereign and it can amend the Constitution.

With these words, I support the Bill. I request the Deputy Law Minister to kindly accept it.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Sir, I really feel greatful and the House also feels

greatful to the two hon. Members who have moved this Bill and brought it up to the present stage. The Bill has been circulated for public opinion and in moving the Motion for Select Committee today, Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman, the hon. Mover of the Motion, has read out a number of extracts from public opinion which clearly show that both the Bills practically have the approval of all those who are in a position to judge matters of this kind High Court Judges, Bar Associations, Law Members, every kind of people who are more or less connected with litigation and who know something about it. The Bill has received almost unanimous support of all the people of India.

In my opinion, this Bill removes a great lacuna which, unfortunately, has been there in the Constitution itself. Article 226 has been found to be creating a disability in the case of all other High Courts except Punjab for exercising this jurisdiction vested therein. I know, High Courts were created with a view to enable people to get justice in important matters at the hands of the highest court immediately, quickly and without any difficulty. But, on account of the peculiar wording there in article 226 of the Constitution, it has been held that no other High Court except Punjab, which has its headquarters in Delhi, can exercise the jurisdiction and therefore, people have been suffering under various difficulties for applying for any kind of a writ. People who do not reside within the jurisdiction of this High Court have to come to Delhi at great cost and great inconvenience. It has been stated about administration of justice that it must have three qualities: that justice must be right, in accordance with principles of equity, law and justice, secondly, it must be had as quickly as possible and thirdly, it must be least costly. If we allow the present state of things to remain there, we practically perpetrate this difficulty. Those who do not reside with in the

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

jurisdiction of the High Court in Delhi have to come a long distance. That also adds to the time and money and to the inconvenience of the people. All the three ingredients on which administration of justice can be appreciated by the people and can be felt as an effective force, are wanting here on account of the peculiar wording in the Constitution. Therefore, my hon. friends who have moved these Bills have helped wake the administration of justice more easy and more effective also.

Therefore, in order to carry out the real objective with which the Constitution-framers have created these High Courts, and also the principles underlying the Constitution that all these High Courts must be brought on an equal footing, an amendment of this kind has become very necessary. As regards matters of detail my hon. friends have spoken about them, but taking these general principles on which administration of justice should stand, the purpose will be best served by the present amendments, and also the other important objective of the highest tribunals of justice established in the different autonomous States having the same jurisdiction and having the same scope and authority will also be vindicated by accepting the amending Bills of these two hon. Members.

There is another point. In creating autonomous units, a condition was practically introduced that each autonomous unit has a High Court of itself. So, all the High Courts were intended to be placed on the same footing and on an equal footing. Formerly, there used to be some kind of an imaginary distinction between High Courts established under Letters Patent, Chartered High Courts and other High Courts. That kind of a distinction has now been obviated altogether by the new Constitution under which we are working and under which the High Courts have been created. They were intended to be the highest tribunals of justice for those parts for which they were constituted. Therefore, they should have equal jurisdiction, as regards both power and the sphere and the scope of authority within their respective parts. But, unfortunately, on account of this unhappy wording of article 226, on which the Law Commission itself had made very effective and important comments and observations in its report, it has been found that it is only one particular High Court which has got the monopoly, so to say, in this matter, of exercising jurisdiction under article 226, and all other High Courts have been denied this right. This is an obvious injustice to the other High Courts, in my opinion.

I know the difficulties which are there before Government to carry these Bills forward to their logical end, on account of these Bills having been brought forward towards the fag end of the life of this Second Parliament. But Government know the opinions of the entire country. They also know the views which this House has expressed on this matter. Therefore, though these two Bills may not reach the logical end of being enacted in the present Session, they have behind them all this material, and also the good-will and expectation of the people that Government will do what the people want in this matter. It is with that expectation that we are leaving the fate of these two Bills in the hands of the Minister of Law. Who ever may be the next Law Minister, he will have to see the previous record and the previous papers in regard to these two Bills, and I am sure that the purpose which all of us have in view will be appreciated by him, and we hope that the next Government also will be quick and will be willing to carry out the object with which the two hon. Movers have la-

laboured and brought their Bills to the present stage.

I congratulate the two hon. Movers for the pains they have taken in bringing forward these two Bills for removing an important lacuna in our Constitution. And I hope that Government will do the right thing.

श्री जगद्वीश अवस्थी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, संविधान में संशोधन करने के लिये जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया गया है, अन्य माननीय सदस्यों की तरह मैं भी उस का समर्थन करता हूँ। जो माननीय सदस्य मुझ से पहले बोले हैं, उन्होंने बहुत ही विचारपूर्वक और तक्षणपूर्वक यह सिद्ध किया है कि संविधान के अनुच्छेद २२६ में यह संशोधन आवश्यक है।

हम देखते हैं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार का प्रशासन अधिकतर दिल्ली में केन्द्रित है और यहां से नियंत्रित होता है। यदि केन्द्रीय सरकार के बहुत से विभाग देश के विभिन्न स्थानों में स्थापित कर दिये जायें और उन की नियुक्तियां, निलम्बन और अन्य प्रशासनिक कार्यवाहियां वहां से ही सम्पादित हों, तब तो कोई दिक्कत न हो। लेकिन इस समय स्थिति यह है कि केन्द्र की सरकार दिल्ली में बैठी हुई अपने कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में विभिन्न प्रकार के आदेश जारी करती है और जब किसी कर्मचारी को कोई शिकायत होती है, तो संविधान के अनुसार उस को दौड़ कर यहां पर आना पड़ता है।

हमारे देश में जो कानून बने हुए हैं, वे जनता के लिये बहुत ही महंगे साधित होते हैं। आखिर हमारा मंशा यह है कि लोगों को न्याय तुरन्त और सस्ता मिले और उस में किसी प्रकार की देर न हो। लेकिन जब किसी केन्द्रीय कर्मचारी को कोई दिक्कत होती है और उस को कोई कानूनी सहायता लेनी पड़ती है, तो फिर निश्चित रूप से उस को पंजाब हाई कोर्ट में आना पड़ता है, जिस में उस को कितनी कठिनाइयां का सामना करना

पड़ता है और कितना रुपया खर्च करना पड़ता है, इस से हम अच्छी तरह अवगत हैं। इस गरीब देश में सरकारी कर्मचारी—और लास तौर पर छोटे कर्मचारी—बहुत गरीब हैं। अगर उन को कलकत्ता, मैसूर, आनंद प्रदेश, मद्रास या अहमदाबाद से यहां पर आना पड़े और पंजाब हाई कोर्ट की शरण लेनी पड़े, तो इस से बड़ी कठिनाई होती है।

जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य, श्री नरसिंहन, ने इस विधेयक के उद्देश्यों में कहा है, इस सम्बन्ध में अच्छे वकीलों की कांफरेंसों ने प्रस्ताव पारित किये हैं और सरकार से मांग की है कि संविधान में इस आशय का संशोधन किया जाये; दुख की बात है कि अभी तक विधि मंत्री महोदय ने पता नहीं किन कारणों से वह संशोधन करने की ओर पग नहीं उठाया है। अच्छा हो कि द्वितीय लोक सभा की समाप्ति पर, जब कि इस संशोधन के बारे में लगभग सभी सदस्य एकमत हैं, सरकार संविधान में यह संशोधन कर के एक नया आदर्श स्थापित करे जिस से केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को, जिन के बारे में अभी माननीय सदस्य, श्री बनर्जी ने कहा कि उन की संख्या के साथ उन की शिकायतें और कानूनी तक्लीफें भी बहुत बढ़ जायेंगी, दिल्ली आने जाने में इतना खर्च न करना पड़े और विभिन्न हाई कोर्टों से उन को न्याय मिल सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस संशोधक विभेद का समर्थन करता हूँ।

Shri Hajarnavis: At an earliest stage, when this Bill was before the House, it was my privilege to state the position of Government on this Bill, and I thought that I had stated it unequivocally. But from some of the speeches which I have heard from hon. Members, it appears that they are not quite familiar with what was said earlier. I apologise to you for reading it out, but it is rather perti-

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nent, because that is the position of Government even today. I said on that occasion that:

"I may inform the hon. Members that amendment of article 226 is under the very active consideration of the Government and personally nothing will give me greater pleasure than the fact that such an amendment finds a place in the Constitution before my tenure in this Ministry comes to an end".

The poet said:

"Many a scheme of mice and men
Has oft gang agley."

This has been, I am sorry to say, forlorn hope. I mentioned at that time the difficulties confronting us.

The first difficulty is that article 226 is an entrenched article. Before that article is amended, ratification by the requisite number of States will be necessary. The time at our disposal was also short. So, it is not because Government did not agree with the principle of the Bill or they were not anxious that this amendment should find a place in the Constitution, that the amendment was not taken up earlier.

Then, there were certain other difficulties also. Those difficulties were, to recall briefly, what should be the basis on which the High Court should be invested with jurisdiction, should it be cause of action or should it be the location of the authority against which a writ is claimed. These are the two obvious alternatives. We find considerable difficulties in either of the solutions. A very intimate friend of mine, a lawyer full of wisdom and erudition, the Advocate-General of Madhya Pradesh, has again pointed out that the problem is complex and not easy of solution. Assuming that we said that the High Court within

whose jurisdiction the cause of action arises is to be invested with jurisdiction under article 226, then, as every lawyer knows, a cause of action of a transaction may be said to arise at more than one place. As a very wise and illustrious Member of this House pointed out, what we should aim at in law, in a law of this type, is certainty. We should like in Constitution to place an amendment which will indicate with certainty which tribunal, which High Court, is the one to which the controversy is to be referred. That is the first technical problem.

If in a given case, the elements of the cause of action arise within the jurisdiction of one High Court, the problem is very simple. But that does not often happen, and if more than one High Court is invested with jurisdiction under the terms of the amendment, I submit the amendment will have defeated its purpose.

The second aspect, and the more important aspect, is covered by the amendment of Shri C. R. Narasimhan. That, if I may say so, is much more important than the aspect covered by the first amendment. It often happens that the original authority is within the jurisdiction of one High Court whereas the appellate authority is within the jurisdiction of another High Court. The appeal may have been filed, may not have been filed. Should the jurisdiction change in accordance with the steps taken by the litigant? Should the litigant go on to displace the original judgment by the judgment in appeal?

Then there would be another difficulty, as pointed out by the Advocate-General of Madhya Pradesh. If we go into the nature of the writs which are based upon historical practice obtaining the UK, we find that the writs there go in the name of the Sovereign. There is no division of authority, judicial, legislative or territorial. It is one High Court having jurisdiction all

over the Kingdom, all over the realm. The order goes in the name of the Sovereign. It is obeyed by every authority within the realm. Now here, as the Advocate-General of Madhya Pradesh points out, a writ of *certiorari* may, of course, be issued because the record is brought before the Court and the Court makes the necessary changes in the record. That is easy. But how can a writ of *mandamus*, which is a writ of command, issue to an authority outside the jurisdiction of the High Court concerned? Suppose there is disobedience of that writ. What is the sanction with which the High Court issuing the *mandamus* writ is going to enforce, to ensure the obedience of the command issued in the name of the President of our country?

These are all technical problems which arise. Therefore, all that I was saying was that while Government are completely in sympathy with the proposal that the change suggested must be effected, yet—I am free to confess this—we have not found a solution which we could regard as satisfactory. Cases have been mentioned of the expense to which the citizen may be put in coming to New Delhi. I entirely agree. In my earlier speech I pointed out that it would be equally convenient for Government to have the case adjudicated upon at the place where the cause of action arises. This is what I said:

"Just as a citizen should come all the way from distant Kerala or Assam or Madras to make a grievance against an act of the Government of India to the East Punjab High Court, similarly the Government of India, in order to defend their action have also to bring the records and officers and other things necessary all the way from Kerala or Assam".

Therefore, disposal of the case by the local High Court is not only economical to the citizen, to the person who has a grievance, but it would be much more convenient to the defending Government of India. So that if we have not taken a decision, it is not

because it is convenient to us to defend the case in New Delhi before the East Punjab High Court. The ground of convenience equally applies to us.

So far as article 226 is concerned, we regard it as the most precious jewel, as the most scintillating ornament in our Constitution. This Government takes its stand firmly upon the Rule of law. It is sustained and nourished by the moral force which flows from the Rule of law. The moment it loses the confidence of the people as not being based on the Rule of law, it loses all its authority. And the Rule of law is very ably sustained—by our Judges who are people of very great learning and erudition and are completely independent. It has never occurred to this Government at any time that the citizen should be impeded in any manner in appealing to the High Court under article 226. For one case which goes to a High Court, there are a large number of cases which are not at all challenged in the courts. But in each case, we are mindful of the fact that if the citizen has a grievance, he can certainly go to the High Court under article 226. We function here with the greatest amount of confidence because we know that our courts function independently. If we at any time swerve from the path of justice, from the path of fairness, then the courts will certainly be appealed to by the citizen and that mistake shall certainly be corrected by the courts. This should always be so.

Therefore, we are anxious that these remedies under article 226 should not only be maintained but should be extended and should be placed in the hands of every citizen. I am one with hon. Members when they say that these remedies should be cheap and speedy. I entirely agree with the description of the process of justice which fell from the venerable Member of this House as Dr. M. S. Aney. And those of us who, if I may say so, do not always indulge, indulge in well-informed criticism of amendment of the Constitution, should remember that every time the Constitution has been amended it has been amended with a view

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to enable Government to discharge its duties as a welfare state. Very seldom has Government taken powers to amend the Constitution so as to abridge any of the rights granted to the citizen. Our Constitution contains many parts which in other Constitutions are not regarded as Constitution at all. A Constitution, strictly speaking, should contain only these provisions which deal with the structure of the State, the legislature, the judiciary and the executive. Having done that, the procedural part is left to the organs created by the Constitution to be devised, but in our Constitution we have thought it fit to include many provisions which I might say fall outside what is called the Constitution proper. Amendment of those parts, though they are constitutional amendments in the sense that they amend our Constitution, are not constitutional amendments, properly speaking. Secondly, where we have amended the structural part of the Constitution, that is only for broadening the basis of individual rights and individual freedoms, or for enabling us effectively to discharge our duties as a Welfare State.

16 hrs.

It is true that in the United States there have been lesser number of amendments—not lesser numerically, but less frequent. So far as the number is concerned, they have, I think, sixteen or eighteen amendments, but they are spaced over about 150 years or so, but the United States had had about a century and a half to go. There, in that society, a logical, a social a technological and judicial equilibrium has been achieved, so that they can wait to see how a particular law works, whereas we have to make a rapid transformation of a feudal, agricultural society into a society which enjoys the technological advantages of a modern society. In doing so, under the direction of this House it has to take steps which must be rapidly effective. We cannot wait for six or eight years for the law to manifest its purpose.

Even Government desires that any law that it makes should immediately be scrutinised by the courts and we should be told whether it is a good law or a bad law. Speaking for myself, I would always welcome the courts telling us immediately and finally as to whether a particular provision which we have enacted and which we are trying to enforce is a good law or a bad law, so that we would know whether the direction in which we are proceeding is a right direction or a wrong direction. There is no sort of animosity, hostility, antagonism or, even difference in purpose between the courts and the executive. We all share the same objective, but we submit whatever we do to the judgment of an authority which the Constitution itself has created, which is exercised by our own people. They are in sympathy with our objectives, and they will tell us whether, functioning in their own independent position, what we are doing is a right thing or a wrong thing. That being so, as I said, article 226 is the basis of jurisdiction on which Government's actions are scrutinised in the High Court in open court at the instance of a private citizen, who has only to apply in order to invoke the jurisdiction of the High Court and get a verdict as to what the Government is doing is right or not. To that judgment we always cheerfully submit. So, that is our position.

As the Members have said, this is the last session, and I am quite sure that the Bill which has received almost unanimous approval from all sections of the House and from various sections of the public on circulation, and with which Government finds itself entirely in sympathy, will very soon be a part of the Constitution. That is the hope which I express in this House.

With this, I appeal to the hon. Members who have rendered a signal service to the Constitution and to the legal world by moving these amendments to withdraw their motions.

Shri C. R. Pattabhai Raman: May I say a few words?

I am very grateful to the hon. Deputy Minister of Law for the kind words he has chosen to say on this occasion. I am aware that on the last occasion also he assured us, and I have no doubt that sooner than later this measure will be on the tapis of the House. I am glad the Ministry have agreed to the principle involved in the measure which I sought to bring before the House.

The Constitution framers intended that a citizen aggrieved by a wrong decision or order of any authority should have speedy and effective remedy and hence it is that the prerogative jurisdiction of article 226 is created and vested in the High Court. Today, especially on account of the decision of the Supreme Court, the position has become such that a great majority of the people of India have been denied recourse to the beneficial provisions of article 226, and it is unreasonable and unjust to insist upon a citizen going to Delhi for filing a writ petition in the Punjab High Court. He must be able to get redress within the State in which he resides and where the wrong is done to him. Therefore, I am very happy that this principle has been accepted.

A reference was made to the opinion of the Advocate-General of Madhya Pradesh. It is true that there is divided opinion with regard to the "seat of the Government". The ultimate authority is that of the Government of India. The manner of its exercise is either created, regulated or controlled by the statute. Where it is not so created, regulated or controlled, the authority is co-terminus and co-extensive with the executive power of the Government of India. The Government of India necessarily functions in every place in which its order takes effect. That is a well-accepted principle.

I have no doubt that a measure more comprehensive than the one proposed by me will be before the House. I do not want personal kudos. It is enough if I have done a service to the people of India in seeing to it that this lacuna in the Constitution is remedied.

I think the hon. Deputy Minister for his assurance, and I request the permission of the House to withdraw my Bill.

Shri Narasimhan: Is was very refreshing to listen to the hon. Deputy Minister's speech. He specially reiterated the Government's faith in the citizen having all his remedies under article 226 of the Constitution. In his general summary he indicated that the measure had the approval of the whole House and the country, and his hope that the future Parliament would also take care of the situation is equally encouraging. Sharing his hope and believing in the wisdom of the new Parliament, believing in the fact that the strong public opinion now received will have its due effect on the next Parliament, and trusting in the fact that those who guide the destinies of the present Parliament will also continue to guide the next Parliament in their wisdom, I also beg leave of the House to withdraw my motion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman the leave of the House to withdraw his Bill?

Hon. Members: Yes.

The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has Shri Narasimhan the leave of the House to withdraw his Bill?

Hon. Members: Yes.

(The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next item. Shri Ambalam. Is he present? No. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta. Shri Tangamani. There is no other Member in whose name the motions stand for moving. Therefore, there is no business, and the House is adjourned.

16.08 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, the March 24, 1962/Chaitra 3, 1884 (Saka).

[Friday, March 23, 1962 Chaitra 2, 1884 (Saka)]

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MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT . . .

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of two adjournment motions given notice of by Shri S.M. Banerjee and Shri Premji R. Assar regarding the reported alleged incident at North Cachar Hills, and kidnapping by Pakistanis of a member of the National Volunteer force of West Bengal from the Indian territory.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri K.C. Reddy) laid on the Table a statement regarding raw jute prices.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE . . .

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.

(iv) Supplementary Statement No. XII.—Twelfth Session, 1960.
(v) Supplementary Statement No. XV.—Eleventh Session, 1960.
(vi) Supplementary Statement No. XX.—Tenth Session, 1960.
(vii) Supplementary Statement No. XX.—Ninth Session, 1959.
(viii) Supplementary Statement No. XXVII.—Seventh Session, 1959.
2. A copy each of the following papers :—
(i) (a) Annual Report of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1960-61 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.
(b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Corporation.
(ii) (a) Annual Report of the National Newsprint and Paper Mills Limited, Nagercoil for the year 1960-61 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.
(b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company.
(iii) (a) Annual Report of the National Instruments Limited, Jadavpur, Calcutta, for the year 1960-61 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act 1956 .
(b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company.

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—*contd.*

COLUMNS

(3) A copy each of the following papers:—

(i) (a) Annual Report of the Ashoka Hotels Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1960-61 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company.

(ii) (a) Annual Report of the Hindustan Housing Factory Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1960-61 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company.

(iii) (a) Annual Report of the National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited New Delhi, for the year 1960-61, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Corporation.

(4) A copy of the Tea (First Amendment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No G.S.R. 207, dated the 17th February, 1962, under sub-section (3) of section 49 of the Tea Act, 1953.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA . . .

1361

Secretary reported the following messages from Rajya Sabha:—

(i) That at its sitting held on the 19th March, 1962, Rajya Sabha had passed the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan Bill, 1962.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA—*contd.*

COLUMNS

(ii) That at its sitting held on the 20th March, 1962, Rajya Sabha had agreed without any amendment to the Goa, Daman and Diu (Administration) Bill, 1962, passed by Lok Sabha on the 14th March, 1962.

(iii) That at its sitting held on the 20th March, 1962, Rajya Sabha had passed, in accordance with the provisions of article 368 of the Constitution of India without any amendment the Constitution (Twelfth Amendment) Bill, 1962 passed by Lok Sabha on the 14th March, 1962.

BILL PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA—LAID ON THE TABLE . . .

1361

Secretary laid on the Table the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan Bill, 1962, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

REPORT OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE PRESENTED

1362

Hundred and fifty-sixth Report was presented.

APOLOGY BY CORRESPONDENT OF THE *BLITZ* . . .

1362-63

The House accepted the apology tendered by Shri A. Raghavan, the New Delhi Correspondent of the *Blitz* and agreed that the Lok Sabha Press Gallery Card and Central Hall Pass which were cancelled in accordance with the decision of the House taken on the 19th August, 1961, be restored to him.

RESIGNATION OF MEMBERS . . .

1363-64

The Speaker informed Lok Sabha that the following members had resigned their seats in Lok Sabha.

(1) Dr. D.N. Pathrikar Kamble
(2) Shri Raja Ram Misra

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION . . .

1364-1420

General discussion on the Budget (General) for the

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL
DISCUSSION—*contd.*PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS—
WITHDRAWN—*contd.*

COLUMNS

year 1962-63 continued.
The discussion was not concluded.

PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS—
WITHDRAWN . . . 1420-62

Sarvashri C.R. Pattabhi Raman and C.R Narasimhan moved for reference of their respective Bills, *viz* the Constitution (Amendment) Bills (*Amendment of Article 226*), to a Select Committee. They also replied to the debate.

Both Bills were, by leave, withdrawn.

AGENDA FOR SATURDAY,
MARCH 24, 1962/CHAITRA
3, 1884(Saka)—

Further General Discussion on General Budget, 1962-63. Consideration and voting of Demands for Grants on Account in respect of General Budget, 1962-63. Consideration and passing of the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1962 and the Finance Bill, 1962..