



Thursday
5th March, 1953

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE OFFICIAL REPORT

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THE
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
(Part I—Questions and Answers)
OFFICIAL REPORT

737

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HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Thursday, 5th March, 1953.

The House met at Two of the Clock
[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

RESEARCHES IN SOIL STABILISATION

*517. Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to popularise the results of researches carried out at the Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee, the Karnal Stabilised Research Centre, Karnal and similar other institutions throughout the country in the direction of utilising the processes of soil stabilisation for various purposes;

(b) whether the researches are helpful for Government building purposes in any way;

(c) whether the processes will prove of any utility in helping the Industrial Housing Scheme of the Government of India; and

(d) whether the lime-sludge or soil stabiliser has proved to be practical in any other locality other than Roorkee?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (d). A statement giving the information obtained so far is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 22].

More information is being collected and a statement giving further information received will also be placed on the Table of the House.

Shri E. M. E. Dube: क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

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जो स्टेटमेंट दिया गया है उस में यह बतलाया गया है कि कई जगहों पर अनुसन्धान किये जा रहे हैं और ऐक्सपैरेंटेट किये जा रहे हैं, तो यह अनुसन्धान कव तक कामयाब हो जावेगे और इस दिशा में कव काम जारी हो जायेगा?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: इन अनुसन्धानों के बारे में जी रिपोर्ट अभी तक मालूम हुई है उस से यह अनुमान किया जा सकता है कि जहां तक सोइल स्टैबिलाइजेशन का सम्बन्ध है उस से ऐसी जगहों पर तो सर्ते मकान बनाये जा सकते हैं जहां पर कि वर्षा कम होती है। बाकी और जगहों के बारे में अभी ठीक तौर से कोई परिणाम नहीं निकाला जा सकता।

Shri E. M. E. Dube: क्या माननीय मंत्री बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि जिन क्षेत्रों में यह रिसर्च स्टेशन स्थित हैं, जैसे लड़की और करनाल में और जहां पर ऐसे मकान सोइल स्टैबिलाइजेशन से बनाये जा रहे हैं और उन को दो तीन साल तक वाच भी किया जा चुका है और मालूम हुआ है कि वह कामयाब हुए हैं तो अब क्यों इस दिशा में और जगहों पर काम शुरू नहीं किया गया है?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: सोइल स्टैबी-लाइजेशन किया द्वारा मिट्टी का इस्तेमाल करनाल में सड़कें बनाने के काम में भी हुआ है।

रुड़की में स्ट्रीलाइजेशन सोइल पर और भी रिसर्च हो रही है। इन मकानों के बारे में जो ज़गह जगह बनाये गये हैं अभी कोई आखरी राय नहीं दी जा सकती।

डा० सुरेश चन्द्र: क्या मंत्री महोदय बता सकते हैं कि इन अनुसन्धानों के बारे में बाहर से कोई विशेषज्ञों को बुलाने की सोच हो रही है?

श्री के० ढौ० मालवीय: जी नहीं। इस समय तो कोई ऐसा प्रस्ताव गवर्नमेंट के सामने नहीं है।

श्री ऐम० एल० द्विवेदी: क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे कि रेलवे विभाग में जो बहुत सा कोयला खराब जाता है, कोल डस्ट बर्गरह, उसको भी इस्तेमाल करने पर विचार किया गया है?

श्री के० ढौ० मालवीय: जी, हाँ। जो वेस्ट मैटीरियल आम तौर पर पाया जाता है उस के इस्तेमाल करने के लिये जो अनुसन्धान किये गये हैं उन का परिणाम यह निकला है कि जहां पर यह सामान पाया जाता है उस के आस पास ही उस का इस्तेमाल हो सकता है। अधिक दूर ले जाने में उस का खर्च बढ़ जाता है, इस लिये उस का ठीक इस्तेमाल नहीं हो सकता।

COMMUNISTS IN TELANGANA

*518. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** (a) Will the Minister of States be pleased to state when and where the first unconditional surrender of arms was made by the Telangana Communists?

(b) Has any subsequent surrender of arms taken place after that?

(c) If so, when and where, by whom and how many arms have been surrendered?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) On the 1st November 1952, near the village Rangapuram in the Hyderabad District.

(b) Yes.

(c) A statement giving the details of the surrender of arms is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 23]

Shri P. T. Chacko: May I know whether these surrendered arms have given any clue as regards the question from where they got these weapons of liberation?

Dr. Katju: I have no information on that point.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether Government have any probable estimation as to the amount of arms that are still possessed by the communists there?

Dr. Katju: That will be a purely speculative statement on my part. It was said that there might be 1500 or 2000, but I cannot say definitely.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: यह सब आम्सू हिन्दुस्तान में बने हुए हैं या बाहर के बने हुए हैं?

डा० काटजू: बाहर के भी और अन्दर के भी।

सरबार ए० ऐस० सहगल: क्या सरकार इस बात की तहकीकात करेगी कि वह जितने भी आम्सू हैं वे कहां कहां के बने हुए हैं?

डा० काटजू: जरूर, मैं हैदराबाद गवर्नमेंट को यह कहूँगा।

श्री हेडा: क्या यह बात सच नहीं है कि जो हथियार मिले हैं उन में से अक्सर ऐसे हैं कि जो किसी काम के नहीं थे, यानी काम आने वाले नहीं थे?

डा० काटजू: मैं भी उन्हें देखने हैं हैदराबाद गया या। यह कहाना वडा मुस्किल है कि आया वे विलकुल बेकार हैं या कुछ काम में आ सकते हैं, मगर हैं योड़े बहून।

Dr. Suresh Chandra: From the statement we find that most of these arms or guns were surrendered by the P. D. F. M. L. A.'s of Hyderabad. Have the Government made any further efforts to find out whether they still have more guns with them?

Dr. Katju: The information of Government is that they have got more arms. But from very high quarters orders have been issued not to surrender any more.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I enquire whether any legal proceedings have been instituted against the persons who surrendered the arms?

Dr. Katju: I think the Hyderabad Government is doing the best it can.

LAW AND ORDER (TRIPURA AND MANIPUR)

*519. **Shri A. C. Guha:** Will the Minister of States be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any recent improvement in the law and order position in Tripura and Manipur;

(b) whether after his last visit to these two States, he has come to any decision regarding associating popular elements in the administration of the States; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Jiratia tenants on the Pakistan border of Tripura are taking away a large quantity of paddy from Tripura?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) The question of improvement does not arise so far as Manipur is concerned as there has been no deterioration in the law and order situation in that State. The situation in Tripura has shown marked improvement.

(b) Yes; Councils of Advisers contemplated under the Government of Part C States Act, 1951, will be set up in these States very shortly.

(c) The border between Tripura and East Pakistan is about 560 miles and it is possible that some smuggling of paddy from Tripura is taking place. Necessary precautions are, however, being taken to stop smuggling to the extent practicable.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I know whether the hon. Minister is in a position to say that over the entire territory of Tripura, the Government have got full administrative control?

Dr. Katju: I do not quite follow the question.

Shri A. C. Guha: Is the hon. Minister in a position to say that over the entire territory of Tripura, the Government have now established their full administrative control?

Dr. Katju: So far as I know, we have, but I should like to have further

notice upon that question, to make enquiries.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I know whether there is any mutual arrangement about the Jiratia *prajas* on both the sides, and if so, what are the arrangements?

Dr. Katju: I cannot give you the details. But I have been there, and my hon. friend knows that it is a straggling territory, and it is impossible, for want of transport and communication facilities, to stop people from crossing the border this way or that way.

Shri A. C. Guha: My question was, whether under the present passport system, there is any special visa system introduced for these Jiratia *prajas*, and if so whether that system is being applied to the Jiratia *prajas* of both the territories.

Dr. Katju: I want notice.

Shri K. P. Tripathi: Is it a fact that the communications are so bad in Tripura, that in certain places, Government do not know what is happening at all?

Dr. Katju: Well, maybe; it all depends as to where you are and where you want to get things from. I think even in several parts of Rajasthan, there must be some places where it may be difficult to get communication from.

Shri K. P. Tripathi: It is a question of proportion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That will mean a general argument with respect to communications.

PRESSES IN PART 'C' STATES

*520. **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** Will the Minister of States be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money given by Part 'C' States Governments on account of printing to presses other than Government presses stating in each case the sums of money spent State-wise since 1949 upto date;

(b) out of the total work got done, how much has been done by printing presses within the States and how much by those situated outside the States; and

(c) whether there are any presses which are not situated within the jurisdiction of the States concerned, but which have been registered there?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) to (c). A state-

ment giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 24]

श्री ऐम० ऐल० द्विवेदी : जो स्टेटमेंट रखा गया है उस से मालूम होता है कि हिमाचल्प्रदेश और झूगल में सरकारी प्रेसों में कोई काम नहीं हुआ और विन्यप्रदेश में करीब एक निहाई काम गवर्नरमेंट प्रेस के बाहर किया गया, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह कारण है कि यह तमाम काम गवर्नरमेंट प्रेस में नहीं किया जाता है और अगर वहां प्रेसेज़ नहीं हैं तो क्या यह सही नहीं होगा कि वहां पर प्रेस कायम किये जायें ?

डा० काटजू : मैं आप से निवेदन करूँगा कि जो आर को मजीद मालूमात चाहिये वह सब मुझे लिख कर दे दें, तो मैं उन के बारे में दरयापत करूँगा ।

श्री ऐम० ऐल० द्विवेदी : इन बारों को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि यहां के प्रेसेज़ बाहर के प्रेसों का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकते थे, क्या वहां के स्थानीय प्रेसेज़ को कोई प्रेफरेंस या प्राधिकरण दी जाती है ?

डा० काटजू : आप जब मुझे सब सबाल अपने दे देंगे, तो मैं उन के बारे में मालूम कर के आप को जवाब दे दूँगा ।

Shri A. C. Guha: May I know, Sir, if all the Part C States have got their own printing presses?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Governments of those States.

Dr. Katju: Some of them may have; some of them may not have. I cannot give you definite information.

CENSUS PUBLICATIONS

*521. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the Census Publications will be printed and published by the end of this year; and

(b) whether the all India Census Brochures on various subjects have been printed?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) Two Brochures have been printed and published already. Seven brochures are in the Press. They relate to the following topics:—

- (i) Sample verification of the 1951 Census Count.
- (ii) Age Tables.
- (iii) Life Tables.
- (iv) Maternity Data.
- (v) Displaced Persons.
- (vi) Special Groups (i.e. Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes).
- (vii) Religion.

Special arrangements have been made for expediting their printing.

Three other Brochures on "Language", "Literacy and Educational Standard", and "Summary of Demographic and Economic Data" are under preparation. They are expected to be got ready for the Press before the end of March, 1953.

Shri Raghuramaiah rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member who tables the question will have priority.

Sardar Hukam Singh: What is the information on each subject, say on the brochure on displaced persons, that would be supplied in the brochure?

Shri Datar: All the information that is necessary about displaced persons—their requirements, their present economic condition and also other conditions.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know, Sir, whether data have been collected as to how many of these persons have been gainfully employed or settled?

Shri Datar: Data have been collected and will be published in the form of these brochures and all the details will be before Parliament.

Sardar Hukam Singh: I wanted to know whether these data are contained in the brochure.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He said the data would be in the brochure and it would be available to the Members of Parliament.

Sardar Hukam Singh: I want to know whether it already contains that in-

formation which would enlighten us as to how many of these displaced persons have now been settled or gainfully employed.

Shri Datar: If the hon. Member would table a separate question about this, I shall be very happy to answer.

सेठ गोविन्द दास: मर्दमशुमारी के सम्बन्ध में यह जो रिपोर्ट छप रही हैं या छपने वाली हैं, यह किन किन भाषाओं में छप रही हैं?

Shri Datar: According to my information, the whole thing is being printed in English.

सेठ गोविन्द दास: क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को यह मालूम है कि इस देश में हिन्दी जानने वालों की संख्या अंग्रेजी जानने वालों की अपेक्षा बहुत ज्यादा है।

श्री दातार: ऐसा है।

सेठ गोविन्द दास: फिर क्या कारण है कि सारे कागजात हमेशा अंग्रेजी में ही छपते हैं?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Are we arguing this matter?

सेठ गोविन्द दास: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, में यह जानना चाहता था कि फिर क्या कारण है कि इस तरह के जितने कागजात होते हैं वह सदा अंग्रेजी में छपते हैं और जिस भाषा को हम ने राज्य भाषा बनाया, उसकी तरफ कोई ध्यान ही नहीं जाता?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

Shri Raghuramaiah: May I know, Sir, whether the brochure relating to Language will show the linguistic distribution district-wise, taluk-wise and village-wise, as was done in the 1931 census?

Shri Datar: It will be district-wise, and also in certain cases taluk-wise as in Madras.

Shri Raghuramaiah: Will it also be shown village-wise as in 1931, because in some bi-lingual areas it may be necessary?

Shri Datar: Yes, it will show village-wise also.

COMPULSORY RETIREMENT

*522. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Government employees compulsorily retired during 1952 who were reasonably suspected to be engaged in or associated with subversive activities; and

(b) whether any opportunity was given to them to show cause against such "reasonable suspicion"?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The hon. Member is presumably referring to cases of compulsory retirement of Central Government employees in accordance with the procedure prescribed under the safeguarding of National Security Rules. No Central Government employee was so retired during 1952.

(b) Does not arise.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know the number of cases dealt with under these rules since they were brought into force in 1949?

Shri Datar: If the hon. Member tables a separate question, I shall give them.

Sardar Hukam Singh: When the right of enquiry under the Civil Service Rules as well as the reference to the Union Public Service Commission are denied to these persons, what is the machinery to deal with these cases?

Shri Datar: The machinery is a Committee appointed consisting of the Home Secretary (Chairman), a representative of the Ministry of Law, a representative of the Intelligence Bureau and a representative of the Ministry concerned with the officer.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know, Sir, whether there were any cases which were referred to this Advisory Committee during this year?

Shri Datar: In 1953?

Sardar Hukam Singh: 1952.

Shri Datar: In 1952, 8 cases were referred to it.

Sardar Hukam Singh: What was their recommendation as to the penalty that was to be awarded to them?

Shri Datar: I may inform the hon. Member that none of them was compulsorily retired.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know, Sir, whether in every case the advice of the Advisory Committee was accepted or whether there were cases where that was discarded?

Shri Datar: Advice is always accepted.

ALLOTMENT TO I.A.S., I.P.S. AND I.F.S.

*523. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether any definite procedure is laid down for the allotment of candidates to I.A.S., I.F.S. and I.P.S. and other Central Services as a result of the Combined Competitive examination held by the U.P.S.C.?

(b) What was the number of persons appointed to the various services on the result of the Combined Examination held in 1952?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The results of the Examination are published in three different lists.

- (i) for the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Foreign Service;
- (ii) for the Central Services—Class I and Class II; and
- (iii) for the Indian Police Service separately for each State Cadre.

No formal procedure has been prescribed for the allotment of the candidates to the different Services. Such allotments are made after full consultation with the State Governments and the Central Ministries concerned and allowance is made as far as possible to the candidates' ranking and the preferences expressed by them. It is, however, made clear to all concerned that the requirements of public interest must be given paramount importance.

(b) The results for the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Foreign Service have recently been published. Appointments to these two Services will be made shortly. The examinations for the remaining Services are still in progress.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Is the examination held annually or every six months?

Shri Datar: The examination is held annually.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know also the number of candidates who appeared during the last examination for this open competitive examination?

Shri Datar: That number is not before me, but it is more than 2,000.

Sardar Hukam Singh: How many have been taken?

Shri Datar: A list was prepared—53 for the I.A.S. and 15 for the I.P.S. Out of these, selections are made according to rank.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Were there any cases where the examinees could not get their first preferences?

Shri Datar: There were some cases where they could not get their first preference; but they got the second preference.

Shri Dabhi: May I know, Sir, the difference between the scales of pay and allowances of these I.A.S. and I.P.S. officers and of the old I.C.S. and I.P. officers?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are going to something foreign.

Shri Datar: All these are given in the Gazette and also in the forms supplied.

Shri Veeraswamy: How many Scheduled Caste candidates have appeared for the I.A.S., I.P.S. and I.F.S. examinations in 1952 and how many of them have so far been selected?

Shri Datar: That information is not here in reference to this question. If the hon. Member wants that information, I will place it on the Table of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It does not arise out of this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Question No. 524.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I state, Sir, that on account of the fact that our office has been taken possession of by the Police and all the papers have been thrown out, it is not possible for us to participate in asking supplementary questions. We have not got all the papers for that, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is introducing something else in question time. She may put the question or she may not put the question.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: I should like to have it on record, Sir, that it is not possible to put supplementary questions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I take it that it is not put?

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not put. It means that the answers too won't be printed in the debates.

Question No. 525. not put.

Question No. 526. not put.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

***527. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the balance of payments position of this country for the period 1952-53?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): India's balance of payments on current account for the period April to December 1952 showed, according to tentative estimates, a surplus of Rs. 37.0 crores.

ACCOMMODATION FOR ARMY

***528. Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been chalked out to meet the accommodation problem of the Army;

(b) if so, what are the demands for accommodation of:—

- (i) families of soldiers,
- (ii) training establishments,
- (iii) storage of valuable equipment and vehicles,
- (iv) others; and

(c) how many additional houses have been constructed up to 31st December, 1952?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) A Scheme is under the consideration of Government.

(b) Under this proposed scheme,

the respective cost is estimated as follows:—

	Rs.
(i) Families of soldiers	27 crores.
(ii) Training establishments	25 "
(iii) Storage of valuable equipment and vehicles	80 "
(iv) Others	78 "

(c) Since the 15th August 1947, accommodation for 1,386 officers and men has been constructed, and for 2,087 more is under construction.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know, Sir, whether Army Units are still living in tents and temporary structures?

Sardar Majithia: Yes, that is so.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know, Sir, whether permanent locations of these Units have been settled?

Sardar Majithia: Yes, it has been settled.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is there any proposal to finally settle the locations of buildings for families of soldiers and training establishments and storage of valuable things?

Sardar Majithia: Yes, I stated the scheme is under consideration.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Question No. 529.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I have a personal submission, Sir. As a result of the vindictive handling of the situation with regard to our office, by the Police officers I do not want to ask any supplementaries.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Very good, but does he want the answer to this question or not?

Shri V. P. Nayar: No, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Questions, Nos. 529 and 530 not put.

HINDUSTAN AIRCRAFT FACTORY

***532. Sardar A. S. Saigal:** (a) Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Aircraft Factory has a capital of 1.20 crores from the Government of India?

(b) When will the manufacture of aircraft for commercial purposes begin?

(c) What progress has been made by the company in designing the H.T.2. Trainer and Parcival Prentice Trainer for the I.A.F.?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) The Gov-

ernment of India have so far subscribed Rs. 2,70,16,600/- as share capital of H.A.L.

(b) and (c). The hon. Member is presumably referring to aircraft manufacture. If so, the manufacture of a trainer aircraft, H.T. 2, which will be used both by the I.A.F. and the civil flying clubs in India, has already begun. The Percival trainer aircraft was designed and manufactured by M. s. Percival Prentice, U.K. Its manufacture at H.A.L. was undertaken under an assistance contract with that firm.

Shri G. S. Singh: Is it a fact that the Percival Prentice was rejected by the Royal Air Force as being unsuitable for service training?

Shri Satish Chandra: I am not aware of that, Sir. It is proving quite satisfactory here and we made the choice deliberately.

RECOVERY OF RENT FROM DISPLACED PERSONS

*533. **Shri Gidwani:** (a) Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state how many displaced persons, who are getting monthly allowances, are in arrears of their monthly rent?

(b) What is the total amount of arrears due from such displaced persons?

(c) What is the maximum and minimum amount of monthly allowance paid to a displaced person?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(c) Subject to certain deduction, made on account of earning, the maximum amount is Rs. 100/- p.m. and the minimum is Rs. 10/- per month.

Shri Gidwani: May I know, Sir, whether Government have received numerous representations suggesting stoppage of recovery in hard cases, in the case of displaced widows or where a person is not really in a position to pay. You yourself admitted.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member need not argue. He may put the question.

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: All such cases, Sir, will be considered on merits.

Shri Gidwani: What have Government finally decided in the matter?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: Instructions have been issued to the State Government to consider these cases very sympathetically.

VERIFICATION OF CLAIMS OF URBAN PROPERTY

*534. **Shri Gidwani:** (a) Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a number of representations have been received by the Chief Claims Commissioner from the displaced persons that their claims have not yet been verified?

(b) If so, what steps are being taken to verify their claims?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) Yes.

(b) Most of these cases have already been disposed of. The rest are being examined and are expected to be disposed of by 31st March, 1953.

Shri Gidwani: Are the Government aware that claimants whose claims have not so far been verified have been sending scores of telegrams, registered letters and other letters to the Chief Claims Commissioner and he has not even acknowledged the receipt of these letters?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: We had placed a time limit up to which all these claims should have been forwarded to the Chief Commissioner. If it is after that date, we do not accept any such claims.

Shri Gidwani: Are the Government aware that in some cases notices issued to the claimants for appearance before the Claims officers are received by them after the expiry of the date of appearance mentioned in the notices and their claims are thus rejected?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: I would like the hon. Member, Sir, to bring such cases specifically to the notice of the Government and we shall go into that very carefully.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Have the Government suggested to these officers that they should verify these claims that they are willing to take up, in a manner that the Government may not have again to ask the new Commissioners to go into that question under the Rationalisation Scheme?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: Yes, Sir.

MANIPUR STATE BANK

*535. **Shri L. J. Singh:** Will the Minister of States be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Manipur State Bank is a full-fledged Government Bank;
- (b) if so, the risks and responsibilities of the State Government in respect of this Bank;
- (c) if not, the relationship between the State Government and the said Bank;
- (d) the amounts so far invested therein;
- (e) of the invested amounts, the accounts of the shares purchased by Government and those by the public;
- (f) the assets and liabilities of the Bank;
- (g) whether it is an earning concern or not; and
- (h) how the Bank is managed?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) to (h). A statement giving the information asked for is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 25.]

Shri L. J. Singh: I find in the statement that the Government have 28,000 shares of the face value of Rs. 14 lakhs. May I know what are the safeguards against loss of Government money and public money so that the people may not suffer as they had suffered during the liquidation of the Tripura Modern Bank, the Assam Bank and Calcutta Commercial Bank in Manipur?

Dr. Katju: The Bank has so far been an earning concern, a profit-making concern. But the aspect to which my hon. friend has drawn attention has been engaging the consideration of Government and the Reserve Bank of India has recently inspected the Bank and we are taking its advice as to how to put the Bank on an absolutely safe and enduring basis. I think it will not be desirable to give any further details.

Shri L. J. Singh: I find in the Statement, 'Borrowings from other Banking Companies'. What are the 'other Banking Companies'?

Dr. Katju: I cannot give you more details.

Shri A. C. Guha: As the State holds over 50 per cent. of the shares of the Bank, is there any proposal with the

Government to amalgamate this Bank with any sound Bank so that it may not go into liquidation in the near future?

Dr. Katju: I just now said that we are seeking the advice of the Reserve Bank and this is exactly the matter under consideration.

Shri A. C. Guha: If in the meantime the Bank were to run at a loss, who is to make good the loss?

Dr. Katju: At present the Bank is running at a profit.

RIOT-AFFECTED MUSLIM FAMILIES OF ASSAM

*536. **Shri Amjad Ali:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

- (a) the total amount of money provided to the Government of Assam by the Union Government to be given to the 1950 riot-affected Muslim families of Assam;
- (b) the purpose for which the money was so given;
- (c) whether it was intended to be given to them as loan; and
- (d) the period for which and the rate of interest at which these loans were given?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) Rs. 27,87,125/-.

(b) Relief and Rehabilitation of those who suffered in communal disturbances.

(c) Both as 'loans' and 'grants'.

(d) Repayable in six to ten years at 4½ per cent. per annum, no interest being charged during first two years.

Shri Kelappan: What portion of this amount was already distributed?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: All.

WEAPONS AND EQUIPMENTS FOR MILITARY PURPOSES

*537. **Shri M. R. Krishna:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state what percentage of weapons and equipments required for military purposes is met from local production and what percentage from imports?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Satish Chandra): Military stores and equipment may be divided broadly into three categories—

- (i) Non-lethal general stores and equipment.

- (ii) Non-lethal Technical stores and equipment.
- (iii) Lethal stores and specialised military weapons and equipment.

As regards the first type, we are generally self-sufficient. The degree of self-sufficiency is less as regards the second type and it is the lowest as regards the third.

The total value of weapons and equipments purchased for the Armed Forces during 1951-52 (later figures are not yet readily available) shows that the value of the equipment procured in India was about 80 per cent. of the value of the total equipment obtained for the three Services.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know the factories in which the Defence weapons were produced in India?

Shri Satish Chandra: We have several Ordnance Factories. Moreover this question does not relate to what we produce in India. What I have said is about purchases in India.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know the number of foreign nationals who are working in the factories which are producing these weapons?

Sardar A. S. Saigal: It does not arise.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does it arise?

Shri Satish Chandra: No, Sir. This is only regarding the purchase of equipment.

Shri K. G. Deshmukh: May I know from what country the majority of the imports are made?

Shri Satish Chandra: The majority of the imports are from the United Kingdom.

EXPERT COMMITTEE ON DEAFNESS

*538. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) what is the precise nature of work for which the Expert Committee on deafness has been appointed; and

(b) the work so far done by the Committee?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) To make an assessment of the causes and extent of deafness in the country and to recommend suitable measures for the prevention of deafness and for the education and rehabilitation of the deaf.

(b) The Committee met for the first time on the 12th and 13th January, 1953 in New Delhi and has made several recommendations which are under consideration.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether the Committee has completed its work and submitted its report?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, it has made certain recommendations.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : देश में सब से अधिक वहरे किस प्रदेश में हैं?

श्री के० डॉ० मालवीय : इस की मूल्यना तो मेरे पास नहीं है।

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LOAN TO KASHMIR

*539. **Shri K. G. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Minister of States be pleased to state whether the Government of Kashmir had applied for a loan of rupees six lakhs in the month of January, 1953?

(b) If so, for what purpose was the said loan asked by the Kashmir Government?

(c) Have the Government of India agreed to give this loan?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) and (b). The Government of Jammu and Kashmir made a request in January 1953 for the payment of a sum of Rs. 6,25,000 as an advance towards expenditure on relief to be incurred by the Joint Rehabilitation Board, Jammu.

(c) Yes.

Shri K. G. Deshmukh: May I know what are the conditions of the repayment of this loan?

Dr. Katju: There is an account opened under the head, "Aid to Kashmir", and this amount has been entered in that account.

Shri K. G. Deshmukh: May I know what is the total amount of the loans so far granted to Kashmir?

Dr. Katju: I cannot give the total amount. So far as this item is concerned, this is the amount.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair—Ed. of P.P.

DETENTION UNDER THE PREVENTIVE DETENTION ACT

***540. Shri Amjad Ali:** (a) Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of detenus at present under Preventive Detention Act in each State?

(b) Is it a fact that the Deputy Minister of Home Affairs has recently toured round several States to review the situation?

(c) Has there been a gradual fall in the number of detentions year to year under Preventive Detention Act?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) I lay on the Table of the House a statement showing the number of persons in detention on the 31st January 1953. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 26.]

(b) The Deputy Minister recently visited Ajmer and parts of Bombay and Madras States and looked into various matters pertaining to this Ministry—of which this was one.

(c) Yes

Shri Amjad Ali: Did he visit Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar and Hyderabad?

Shri Datar: No, Sir.

PROCESSING MILK FROM GROUNDNUT KERNELS

***541. Shri Heda:** (a) Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Central Food Technological Research Institute of Mysore has perfected a method of processing milk from ground-nut kernels?

(b) Do Government recommend this ground-nut milk to the public?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) A method for processing milk from groundnut kernels has been evolved at the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore. Experiments to deodorise the milk and remove the last traces of nutty flavour are being continued.

(b) The Director of the Institute recommends the use of groundnut milk curd to the public on the basis of the experiments carried out at the Institute.

श्री हेडा: क्या परमवाम आथम में जो प्राउंड नट से दूध निकालने का प्रयोग

होता है उम का भी इस इस्टीट्यूट में प्रयोग किया गया है और उमका विश्लेषण करके देखा गया है।

श्री के० डॉ० मालवीयः हां, उसके बारे में मैसूर इस्टीट्यूट को सूचना है।

सेठ गोविन्द दासः यह जो मूँगफली में दूध निकाला जाता है, इस दूध के तत्वों में और जो गाय का दूध होता है उसके तत्वों में कुछ अन्तर है या दोनों एक से है ? क्या इसके बारे में कोई जांच की गई है ?

मिस्टर ऑफ एजेंड क्वेश्न ऐन्ड

फ़ैसल रसूव़-ए-इंड सान्तीफ़िक़ (सूचना)

(مولانا آزادः) : ये कौसे हैं सकता है -

[The Minister of Education and National Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): How can that be?]

श्री के० डॉ० मालवीयः गाय के दूध और मूँगफली के दूध के तत्वों में कुछ भेद तो है ही लेकिन उसके जो तत्व हैं वह करीब करीब गाय के दूध के तत्व के बहुत नज़रीक हैं।

सेठ गोविन्द दासः क्या यह मामला उसी तरह का हो रहा है जिस तरह का कि बनासपति धी का मामला था ?

श्री के० डॉ० मालवीयः : यह मूँगफली का बैंजीटेबिल दूध है।

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know whether the percentage of ingredients in this artificial milk is the same as the percentage of ingredients in natural milk?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: In most cases, the nutrition contents of groundnut milk are not only equal to cow's milk but sometimes more than cow's milk.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know whether the property of assimilation of the human system is the same in respect of both kinds of milk, that is to say, is artificial milk more or less assimilable by the human stomach than the natural milk?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The experiments carried out so far go to show that it is being favourably accepted

by the people who drink it, but some more experiments are needed to come to a definite conclusion with regard to assimilability.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को यह मालूम है कि जिस समय बनास्पति धी पहले पहल निकाला गया था उम बक्त भी इसी तरह की बातें उसके पक्ष में कही गयी थीं कि जिस तरह की बातें आज इस प्रकार के दूध के पक्ष में कही जाती हैं?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : मुझे तो नहीं मालूम कि बनास्पति धी के पक्ष में आज कोई ऐसी बात कही जा रही है, या जो बातें पहले कही गयी थीं उनके बारे में आज कोई सन्देह किया जा रहा है।

श्री के० जी० देशपाल : यह जो मूँगफली से दूध बनाया जाता है उसको पर पाउंड कितनी कीमत आती है?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : करीब तौ पैसा पर पाउंड।

श्री के० सी० सोधिया : क्या यह दूध कारखानों में बनने लगा है?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : अभी तो देश के दक्षिणी हिस्से में एक कम्पनी को इसका रेटेंट दिया गया है और यह उम कम्पनी के विचार करने की बात है कि वह कव कारखाने से दूध बनाकर जनता को बेचना शह करेंगे।

डा० सुरेश चन्द्र : यह इंस्टीट्यूट और किन फलों से दूध निकालने का प्रयत्न कर रहा है?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : इस समय तो मूँगफली से दूध निकालने का प्रयत्न कर रहा है।

श्री छुलेकर : क्या कोई ऐसी मशीन बनाई गयी है कि जिससे साधारण लोग भी

अपने घर में इस का उपयोग कर सकें और उससे दूध निकाल सकें?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : सरकार को तो ऐसी किसी मशीन की मूच्छा नहीं है।

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस दूध का स्वाद कैसा होता है?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : यदि माननीय सदस्य चाहेंगे तो मैं उनको कुछ दिनों में भेज दूँगा।

चौ० रणबीर सिंह : क्या यह बनास्पति दूध असली दूध में मिलाया जा सकता है?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : यह मिलावट की बात तो सरकार अच्छी नहीं समझती। इन दोनों को अलग अलग खरीदा जा सकता है।

श्री छुलेकर : क्या यह बनास्पति दूध बाजार में विक सकेगा और यह कितने दिनों तक ठीक रह सकेगा।

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : साधारण दूध जितनी जल्दी विगड़ जाता है यह उतनी जल्दी नहीं विगड़ता।

श्री गगपति राम : क्या इस का धी भी बनाया जा सकता है?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question.

REGIONAL COMMITTEES OF COUNCIL OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION

*544. **Shri K. C. Sodha:** (a) Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state what is the personnel of the regional committees already set up by the Council of Technical Education?

(b) What is their immediate programme of work and how many meetings have they held till now?

(c) What recommendations have they made to the Central Government?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). The required information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 27.]

PAY SCALES IN MANIPUR

***545. Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of States be pleased to state whether it is the policy of the Government of India to adopt the pay scales of Assam for Manipur in toto?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): Yes; in the case of posts of corresponding status and responsibility. Slightly lower scales of pay have been adopted for posts comparably inferior in status or responsibility.

Shri Rishang Keishing: Is it a fact, Sir, that the formal order of the Government of India has not been issued for certain departments like P.W.D., Education, D.C's Office, Civil Police and Manipur Rifles to implement the decision of the Government of India?

Dr. Katju: I want notice of that question. I would ask my hon. friend to send me a letter privately and I will give him all information. It is a very detailed matter.

Shri L. J. Singh: May we know why, when the Class I and Class II servants are getting the benefits of the revised scale on the model of Assam scales of pay the Class III and IV servants are excluded from its benefits?

Dr. Katju: I want notice.

Shri Rishang Keishing: May I know Sir, why no provision for revised scales of pay and allowances has been made in the budget estimates of 1952-53 and 1953-54 for Manipur while the same has been made for Tripura?

Dr. Katju: That has nothing to do with this matter. Detailed rules have been drawn up and everybody's case is being examined. Everybody's scales of pay will be raised and nobody will suffer the slightest diminution in pay. That is a very technical matter.

Shri Rishang Keishing: Has the hon. Minister received any representation from any of the Manipuris about this matter?

Dr. Katju: Not to my knowledge.

DEVELOPMENT OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

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

(a) what amount of money was allotted (State-wise) for the development of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Tribes by the Government of India during the financial year, 1952-53;

(b) how it has been spent; and

(c) whether the expenses for the maintenance of the Commissioner's and Regional Commissioner's Offices for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes were also met from the aforesaid grant or fund?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Attention is invited to the reply given to part (a) of Shri N. Sreekanth Nair's Unstarred Question No. 184 on the 19th February, 1953.

That answer was in the following terms:

"That welfare of Scheduled Castes is primarily the responsibility of State Governments. No grants for Scheduled Castes were given to the various States by the Government of India. Following grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and development of Scheduled Areas were, however, made to the various States during 1952-53."

Then the amounts against different States have been mentioned and the total comes to Rs. 179.75 lakhs.

(b) On various welfare and development schemes e.g.—

- (1) Agricultural development including minor irrigation.
- (2) Educational Advancement (including hostels and scholarships).
- (3) Public Health, including anti-malarial Operations.
- (4) Village Roads.
- (5) Development of Cottage industries.

(c) No.

Shri Rishang Keishing: May I know, Sir, why some States like Manipur, and Tripura are not included in the list of names of States given in the statement?

Shri Datar: So far as these States are concerned, they are Part C States and the whole responsibility is borne by the Centre. Therefore no specific amount was made.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know, Sir, whether Government is taking care that the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the States is on progressive scales.

Shri Datar: Yes.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know, Sir, whether in the State of Madras during last year and this year the grants have been cut down and if so what steps have the Central Government taken?

Shri Datar: The Government of India have no information; but we shall call for necessary information.

श्री गणपति राम : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को मालूम है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार शिड्यूल कास्ट की उन्नति के लिये काफी रुपया खर्च कर रही है?

Shri Datar: The U.P. Government are spending money; but the exact figure is not before me.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May we know whether the West Bengal Government has abolished the Scheduled Caste Welfare Department?

Shri Datar: I am not aware of it.

श्री गणपति राम : क्या माननीय मंत्री ने उत्तर प्रदेशीय सरकार से कोई रिपोर्ट इस विषय में मांगी है?

Shri Datar: We shall get report.

Shri Dhusiya: Is there any State where the allotted money has not been spent so far?

Shri Datar: In most of the States amounts are spent and if the hon. Member wants information about any particular State, he may put down a separate question.

श्री गणपति राम : क्या मैं आगा रख सकता हूँ कि शिड्यूल कास्ट कमिशनर की अगली रिपोर्ट जो छपेगी उस में उत्तर प्रदेश का पूरा विवरण होगा?

Shri Datar: That report was for the year 1951-52; that year has passed and

after submission of that report conditions have naturally improved.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question.

Shri Biren Dutt: As a protest against the action that has dislodged our Party Office, I do not want to put my question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Question No. 547 not put.

REVISION OF CLAIMS FOR URBAN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY

*548. **Shri Gidwani:** (a) Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state the number of claims for urban immoveable property left in Pakistan which have been revised *suo motu* by the Chief Claims Commissioner?

(b) In how many cases the claims have been enhanced?

(c) In how many cases the claims have been reduced?

(d) What were the reasons for the revision?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) 9,087 cases upto 8th February, 1953.

(b) and (c). Information is not readily available.

(d) In the course of checking decided claims, the Chief Claims Commissioner found that grossly wrong values had been allowed in respect of sites and buildings in certain cases. He also noticed certain other irregularities regarding title, area, calculations, etc. He therefore, referred all such cases to Claims Commissioners for revision.

Shri Gidwani: Have Government received representations that when this revision is being done, claimants are called at places very far away from their residence which put them to a lot of expense and inconvenience. For instance, people have been called from one State to another.

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: It may be so, Sir.

Shri Gidwani: Will Government consider the advisability of issuing instructions that they should not be put to so much of inconvenience and expenses?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think this matter was raised during the discussion on the Evacuee Property Bill and the hon. Minister in Charge replied that inconveniences will be mitigated, as far as possible.

Shri Gidwani: Sir, I know of persons being called from Bombay to Delhi. Before the man gets anything he has to spend money from his pocket.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All that was heard.

RURAL UNIVERSITIES

*549. **Prof. Ram Saran:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state how far the recommendations of the Radhakrishnan Universities Commission have been implemented especially with regard to the establishment of the Rural Universities in India?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Regarding the establishment of Rural Universities, the hon. Member's attention is drawn to the reply to Starred Question No. 875 in the House of the People by Sri C.N.P. Sinha on 16th June 1952.

Regarding other recommendations of the Radhakrishnan Commission, the Central Government has already taken action with regard to Delhi, Aligarh and Banaras Universities by necessary legislation. The Visva-Bharati has also been constituted into a Central University. The setting up of a University Grants Committee has been decided upon in principle and details regarding its functions are under consideration.

Shri S. N. Das: Since we have been referred to the answer given to the question put by Shri C. N. P. Sinha, may I know whether any of the States had taken steps to establish rural universities?

منسٹر آف ایجوکیشن ایڈن

نیچرل ریسوسز ایڈن سائنسیک
(سرج) (مولانا آزاد): جہاں تک ہمیں
معلوم ہے (بھی تک کسی) استیت
نے کوئی قدم نہیں لے رہا ہے -

[The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): So far as we are aware, no State has so far taken any steps to this effect.]

پروٹو رام شرمن: کہا کہنڈیوی سرکار
یہ ترہ کی کوئی یونیورسٹی کھولنے
کا ویکھار کر رہی ہے?

مولانا آزاد: نہیں ابھی تک
گورنمنٹ نے اندیا نے کسی ایسی
یونیورسٹی کے قائم کرنے کا ارادہ نہیں
کیا ہے۔ کہوں کہ یہ جبھی ہو سکتا
ہے جب اور بہت سی باتیں جمع
ہے جائیں وہ ابھی نہیں ہوئیں -

[Maulana Azad: No. Government of India do not contemplate establishing such a university, till certain other things which are necessary are completed.]

شی گانپتی رام: کہا ماننی یہ
ماننی ہے کہ یہ تک پریس
کے گورکھپور جیل میں اک رول یونی-
ورسٹی کھولنے کی سکیم ہے اور وہ
کہاں تک کارپیکٹ ہے رہی ہے?

مولانا آزاد: اتر پردیش گورنمنٹ
ہی اسکا جواب دے سکتی ہے -

[Maulana Azad: Only the Uttar Pradesh Government can give a reply to this.]

Shri S. N. Das: Since the sub-mission of the report, may I know whether efforts have been made by the Central Government to ascertain to what extent the various State Governments have been able to implement the recommendations of this Commission?

مولانا آزاد: بات یہ ہے کہ کمیشن
کی دیورت میں جو سفارشیں کی
گئی تھیں ان میں سے کچھ سفارشیں
کا تعاقب گورنمنٹ آف اندیا سے تھا۔
کچھ کا استیت ڈومنٹوں اور
یونیورسٹیوں سے گورنمنٹ آف اندیا
نے ان تمام سفارشیں کو جن کا
تعلق یونیورسٹیوں اور استیت
گورنمنٹوں سے ہے ان کے پاس بیچھ دیا
ہے اور انہیں توجہ دلائی۔

[**Maulana Azad:** Some of the recommendations made in the Report of the Commission concerned the Government of India and some concerned the State Governments and universities. The Central Government has sent all the recommendations concerning the latter to them and has drawn their attention to them.]

Shri Dabhi: May I know whether it is a fact that a Gram Vidya Pith is being established in Saurashtra?

مولانا آزاد : ہو سکتا ہے

[**Maulana Azad:** May be.]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Such questions must be given previous notice of, so that the answers may be collected.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether the Central Government is in correspondence with the State Governments regarding the question of having a comprehensive scheme for rural universities?

مولانا آزاد : ہار استیت کونسلوں کو کمیشن کی شفاذش بھیج دی کئی ہے اور ان سے خط و کتابت جاری ہی ہے

[**Maulana Azad:** The recommendation of the Commission has been sent to the State Governments and correspondence with them is in progress.]

شی ہی ۰ اس ۰ مूڑتی : سوال
یہ ہے.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He began very well. He may go on.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Sir, I would have proceeded but for the interruptions. My question is this, whether the Central Government is in correspondence with the State Governments, especially for the bringing into being of these rural universities?

مولانا آزاد : کمیشن کی سفارش یہ تھی کہ تمام استیت کونسلوں میں ایک کونسل دیہانی ایجوکیشن کے لئے بلندی چاہئے اس کے بعد پھر سہنپتوں کونسلیت دیکھیکی کہ کس طرح اور کس جگہ یونیورسٹی

بدانی چاہئے - کونسلیت آف انڈیا نے استیت کونسلیتوں سے دریافت کیا - معاوم یہ ہوا کہ کسی استیت نے اب تک اس طرح کی کوئی کانسل نہیں بنائی ہے - اب کونسلیت دوشہر کو دشی ہے کہ کونسلیں بنیں -

[**Maulana Azad:** The recommendation of the Commission was that all State Governments should form a council for rural education. The Central Government was to decide in what manner and at what place the universities are to be established. Government of India have learnt on enquiry from the State Governments that no State has so far set up such a Council. Government wants that such councils should be formed first.]

Dr. Suresh Chandra: Do the Government propose to give grants to private institutions who want to run these universities?

مولانا آزاد : کونسلیت کے سامنے ایسی کوئی درخواست نہیں آئی ہے

[**Maulana Azad:** No such request has been made to Government.]

شی ہی ۰ اس ۰ مूڑتی : کیا میں جان سکتا ہوں کہ سن ۵۳، ۵۴ کے بجٹ میں رکھا یونیورسٹیوں کے لیے کروڑ فنڈ رکھا گیا ہے ؟

مولانا آزاد : کوئی خاص منڈ نہیں دکھا گیا ہے - یونیورسٹی ایجوکیشن کے لئے فنڈ دکھا گیا ہے

[**Maulana Azad:** There is no such fund for rural universities, but provision has been made for university education.]

CYCLONE RELIEF WORK

*550. **Shri Veeraswamy:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have given any help to the

Madras Government in connection with cyclone relief work; and

(b) if so, what is the nature of help given so far?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). No monetary help has been rendered from the Central Revenues. However, in response to an appeal issued by the Prime Minister for aid to Cyclone sufferers, contributions amounting to about Rs. 4,000 were received in the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund, out of which a sum of Rs. 2,350 has already been remitted in the Governor of Madras. In addition, a sum of Rs. 30,000 has also been sent to the Governor from the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund for relief of distress in the Cyclone affected area.

Shri Veeraswamy: May I know whether the Central Government has deputed any official to go and study the conditions of the people affected by the cyclone?

Shri Datar: I should like to have notice of the question.

Shri Venkataraman: May I know the extent of the damage suffered by the Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli districts in the cyclone?

Shri Datar: That information is not before me here.

Shri Venkataraman: May I know whether the Government of Madras asked the Central Government for any assistance?

Shri Veeraswamy: May I know...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members will wait for the answers to be given.

Shri Datar: According to the information at our disposal, no help was asked for so far as relief of distress in the cyclone-affected areas as such is concerned. But I understand this is one of the numerous heads for which help has been generally asked for.

Shri Veeraswamy: May I know whether the Madras Government has approached the Central Government for any financial aid in this respect?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The same question, and the same answer.

आधुनिक युद्ध प्रणाली में प्रशिक्षण

*५५१. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या सरकार किन्हीं छात्र-सैनिकों तथा विभागीय अधिकारियों को आधुनिक युद्ध प्रणाली का ज्ञान प्राप्त करने अथवा उस में वास्तविक प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने के लिये विदेशों को भेजने की प्रस्तापना करती है, यदि हाँ, तो किन देशों को ; तथा

(ख) भारतीय सशस्त्र बलों में इन समय कितने विदेश-प्रशिक्षित अधिकारी हैं ?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Selected officers of all the three Services are sent for specialised training abroad to the extent necessary. They are sent generally to the U. K. and occasionally to U. S. A., Canada and Australia.

(b) 836.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether any of our officers have been sent to West Germany for training and, if so, how many?

Shri Satish Chandra: I require notice for it. I do not know if any officers were sent to West Germany.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इन फारें ट्रेन्ड अफसरान के स्थान की पूर्ति के लिये हिन्दुस्तान में अफसर कितने दिन में ट्रेन किये जायेंगे ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : सरकार की पालिसी है कि जहां तक हो सके उन चीजों की ट्रेनिंग का जिनका प्रबन्ध अभी यहां नहीं है, हिन्दुस्तान में किया जाय, यह अफसर प्रबन्ध सिर्फ उन चीजों की ट्रेनिंग के लिये भेजे जाते हैं जिनका यहां इत्तजाम नहीं है।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से विदेशियों को सेना में रखना क्या वांछनीय होगा ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री जवहरलाल नेहरू) : जी तभी, बहुत ही कम है, सात्त्व नादिर नज़र

आये अगर माइक्रोस्कोप या टैलिस्कोप से देखें।

REPORT ON GENERAL ELECTIONS.

***552. Shri S. N. Das:** (a) Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state whether the Election Commission has submitted a Report on the Conduct of the General Elections?

(b) If so, do Government propose to lay on the Table of the House a copy of the Report?

The Minister of Law and Minority Affairs (Shri Biswas): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether the Central Government has asked for a report from the Election Commission?

Shri Biswas: The report is under preparation.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether the opinion of the Election Commission has been invited on the experience gained in the elections?

Shri Biswas: They are making a report on that very subject.

Shri S. N. Das: A Bill is going to be placed before the House, and I want to know whether in drafting the Bill any recommendations or suggestions from the Election Commission have been received.

Shri Biswas: The Bill will be introduced today, in two minutes' time; and hon. Members will see that the Bill does not deal exhaustively with all the questions that arise as a result of our experience in the last elections. Only certain matters have been dealt with. The other matters will await the report of the Election Commission.

गणराज्य विवस समारोह

***५५३. डा० सत्यबाबौ:** क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) गणराज्य दिवस समारोह के मम्बन्ध में नत्य तथा संगीत कार्यक्रमों में भाग लेने वाली प्रत्येक राज्य की मंडली पर सरकार द्वारा कितना मद चार व्यय किया गय;

(ख) क्या इन मंडलियों को कोई पारितोषिक भी दिये गये थे. यदि हाँ, तो किस प्रकार के;

(ग) इस समारोह को देखने जाने वाले दर्शकों से हुई सम्पूर्ण आय;

(घ) क्या यह तथ्य है पैम्पु वाली मंडली के प्रभारी कलाकार ने अपनी मंडली के सदस्यों से पांच रुपये प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति दिन दिल्ली में भोजन तथा निवास सम्बन्धी व्यय के रूप में बमूल किये हैं; तथा

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो इस मद में सरकारी खजाने में कितनी रकम आई?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) A statement is placed on the Table of the House showing the expenditure on each State troupe. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 28].

(b) No prizes were given, but it is proposed to give a souvenir to each participant.

(c) Rs. 58,495.

(d) The Government of India have no information.

(e) Does not arise.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question-hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

ARREARS OF RENT

***५३१. Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that orders have been issued to recover the arrears of rent by deducting from the maintenance allowances in cases of displaced persons who are in occupation of evictee property and are receiving monthly maintenance allowance;

(b) whether Government have received numerous representations suggesting stoppage of recovery in such hard cases where the allottee is a displaced widow or an orphan, or a person who is really not in a position to pay the rent; and

(c) what have Government finally decided in this matter?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) Yes. In order, however, to avoid hardship orders have been issued that deductions exceeding 25 per cent. of the Maintenance Allowance should not be made towards recovery of rent.

(b) Yes.

(c) It has been decided that cases of such persons should be considered sympathetically but each case will be examined on merits and suitable relief given in cases where it is established that the person is in genuine need of relief.

COMPENSATION TO WIDOWS

*542. **Giani G. S. Musafir:** (a) Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government are not entertaining applications for compensation from the widows and infirm persons, who are not getting any maintenance allowance, or who could not join any poor house?

(b) Have Government received any such applications requesting for admittance of their compensation applications?

(c) What is the policy of Government towards such persons?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) to (c). The old and infirm persons receiving maintenance allowance or living in Homes and Infirmarys have been asked to supply certain particulars in connection with their recompense. Some other widows and infirm persons have requested for permission to apply. But their cases cannot be taken up until further decision.

RESEARCH TRAINING SCHOLARSHIPS

*543. **Shri Damodara Menon:** (a) Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state whether the Government of India have decided to effect a change in the system by which research training scholarships are allocated?

(b) What are the main features of the new scheme?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) and (b). Year-wise allocation of the batches of scholarships instituted in 1949-50 and in 1951-52 have been replaced by a standing quota of scholarships and have been allotted as such to each

University/Institution. The tenure of the individual awards will continue to be three years as before but as and when a scholar completes his period, the resulting vacancy will be filled without any further sanction for renewal, so that the quota allotted to a University/Institution is maintained at full strength.

CENTRAL FAMINE ENQUIRY COMMISSION

403. Shri Bheekha Bhai: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that *Bhil Seva Mandal*, Panchmahals in conjunction with the District Board presented a memorandum to the Central Famine Enquiry Commission while on tour in the fourth week of December, 1952;

(b) whether it is a fact that the attention of the Commission has been drawn to the constant recurrence of famine conditions of tribal areas of Panchmahals; and

(c) whether the Commission visited the adjoining tribal areas of Rajasthan?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

404. Shri Bheekha Bhai: Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether Geological Survey has been conducted in the former States of Dungarpur, Udaipur, Banswara and Pratapgarh of Rajasthan;

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, the minerals that are available there; and

(c) the possibilities of tapping those mineral resources?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The minerals available are, Lead-zinc and silver, manganese, Limestone and marble, Feldspar, Quartz and silica sand, Asbestos, Soap-stone, Mica, Beryl, Tantalite, Columbite, Emerald and building stones.

(c) The Government of Rajasthan have reported that the minerals have been worked and are being worked in accordance with the provisions of the Mineral Concession Rules, 1949.

WORKING OF DEMOCRATIC SYSTEMS IN AJMER, DELHI AND COORG

405. Shri M. L. Dwivedi: (a) Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether Government propose to lay on the Table of the House reports of the working of the democratic systems in Ajmer, Delhi and Coorg and statements containing the nature and details of progress which has been achieved as a result of the introduction of the democratic set-up in these States?

(b) What are the various amounts of expenditure State-wise which these set-ups have cost us over and above the expenditure during the former Central regimes?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Copies of the reports are laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 29.]

(b) The additional expenditure incurred due to the implementation of the Government of Part C States Act during the year 1952-53 is.

Delhi	Rs. 9,29,926/-
Ajmer	Rs. 7,98,000/-
Coorg	Rs. 1,66,000/-

SURVEY OF WORKING OF LEGISLATURES

406. Shri M. L. Dwivedi: (a) Will the Minister of States be pleased to state whether Government propose to lay on the Table of the House a brief survey of the working of the Legislatures and Ministries in Vindhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Bhopal giving their achievements, progress made, their constitutional working, the conventions and practices developed in each State in legislation-making?

(b) What are the various amounts of expenditure State-wise which these set-ups have cost us over and above the expenditure, both recurring and non-recurring during the former Central regimes?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible

AGE LIMIT

407. Sardar Hukam Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the concession of relaxation of age limit for Government service accorded to displaced persons

and retrenched Central Government employees has been extended beyond 31st December, 1952; and

(b) if so, upto what date?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) and (b). The concession has been extended upto the end of December 1953. There will be a further extension upto December 1954 also, but it will be restricted to Displaced Persons who came out to India after the end of December 1950.

EAST BENGAL DISPLACED PERSONS

408. Shri B. K. Das: (a) Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state what is the total amount spent so far for the East Bengal displaced persons of the 1952 influx?

(b) What are the items of such expenditure?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) and (b). Separate accounts of expenditure on relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons are not kept for different batches coming at different intervals.

SPECIFIC REMEDIES FOR DISEASES

409. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state whether any specific effective remedies have been found out as a result of researches in the Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow, for any of the following diseases:—

(1) Malaria, (2) Tuberculosis, (3) Leprosy, (4) Leucoderma (5) Cancer (6) Tropical Eosinophilia (7) Elephantiasis (8) Scabies (9) Eczema and other Streptococcal and Stephaylococcal infections and (10) Meningitis?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): Intensive research work is being conducted at the Institute to discover remedies for the following diseases.

(1) Malaria.

(2) Tuberculosis.

(3) Leprosy.

(4) Leukoderma.

(5) Tropical Eosinophilia.

(6) Streptococcal and Stephaylococcal infections.

DETENTIONS UNDER PREVENTIVE DETENTION ACT

410. Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons detained under the Preventive Detention Act in the years 1950, 1951 and 1952;

(b) the number of persons released in these years (year-wise);

(c) the number of persons in detention at present (State-wise); and

(d) the number of those under detention on political grounds and the number of those who are detained on the ground of other anti-social activities—like corruption, blackmarketing etc.?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) to (d). I lay on the Table of the House a statement containing the information required by the hon. Member. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 30.]

I would add, however, that nobody is detained on "political grounds", and detentions are ordered only in one of the specific sets of circumstances laid down in Section 3 of the Act.

MINERAL RESOURCES IN RAJASTHAN

411. Dr. Rama Rao: (a) Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state whether a detailed survey of the Rajasthan area has ever been done for estimating its mineral resources?

(b) What are the known resources of minerals in Rajasthan?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information required is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 31.]

GOLD AND SILVER (EXPORT AND IMPORT)

412. Shri K. C. Sodhia: (a) Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the total worth of import of (i) gold and (ii) silver during 1950-51, 1951-52 and the current year?

(b) What was the total amount of duty charged in each case during the above years?

(c) What are the names of the countries from which this import has been made?

(d) Was any amount of gold and silver exported from India during the above years and if so, how much?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): (a) to (d). The information is given in the publications mentioned below copies of which are available in the Library of the House:

(1) 'Accounts relating to the foreign (Sea, Air and Land) Trade and Navigation of India.'

(2) 'Customs and Excise Revenue Statement of the Indian Union.'

WORKING HOURS OF CHOWKIDARS IN M.E.S.

413. Shri Vital Rao: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to confirm that the working hours of Chowkidars in the M.E.S. are 24 hours a day and if so, what steps Government are contemplating to change the hours and bring them in line with ILO Convention in the near future?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): No, Sir. The working hours of Chowkidars in the M.E.S. generally vary from 8 to 12 hours a day. Only Chowkidars engaged on the care of vacant buildings are employed on a 24 hour basis, but these individuals are usually required to live with their families in portions of the vacant buildings which they have to guard. They have their normal hours of rest in the premises and they are allowed to be off-duty for a few hours when necessary.

The I.L.O. Convention as ratified by India does not apply to this category of labour.

SARNATH EXCAVATION

414. Shri Ganpati Ram: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total money spent on the Sarnath Excavation at Banaras every year for its maintenance;

(b) the share of U.P. Government every year; and

(c) whether subscriptions given in charity funds donated by the visitors are used in the maintenance and if so, the total sum spent in each year since 1949?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a)

Year	Amount spent (Rs.)
1947-48	
1948-49	1681/9/-
1949-50	1911/14/-
1950-51	3653/14/-
1951-52	3024/5/-

1952-53 (upto 31st
January, 1953) 1484/-.

THE Dated.....25.11.1954
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)
OFFICIAL REPORT

1471

1472

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Thursday, 5th March, 1953.

The House met at Two of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

3 P.M.

* * * *

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT
EVICTION OF SOME M.P's FROM
WINDSOR PLACE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have received notice of an Adjournment Motion from Shri H. N. Mukerjee: the eviction on 4th March 1953 of several Communist Members of Parliament and their staff from No. 1, Windsor Place, New Delhi.

May I ask the hon. Member who is the Member to whom this house was allotted? I only want some more information.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North-East): This bungalow was originally allotted, if you want to know the whole story.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not the whole story. Just the hon. Member will kindly enlighten me with respect to the points that I ask.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: It was the residence of Mr. A. K. Gopalan who was the Leader of the Communist Parliamentary party.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Was it allotted to him?

Some Hon. Members: We have been there for 10 months.....(Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is there sufficiently able to take care of himself and inform the House as to what happened. He happens to be the Deputy-Leader of his Party. Let there be no interruption.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The original allotment to Mr. R. Velayudhan was sought to be altered by an arrangement in regard to mutual exchange. That arrangement could not be pushed to a successful conclusion. But, the efforts for a successful conclusion of the exchange arrangement were continuing when by an unprecedented exercise of whatever powers they have got or they have not got, the Estate Officer and his people have evicted the MP's who were living there, have thrown out their belongings, books, documents.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: First of all, I must give my consent, understanding the material facts. Then the hon. Member will certainly have an opportunity if it is admitted. Now, it was allotted to Mr. Velayudhan. Was Mr. Velayudhan evicted from there?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: As I have told you, Sir.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member will kindly give an answer. It is said here, "several Communist Members of Parliament and their staff." Was it allotted to any Communist Member who is represented by the hon. Member's party, who was living there?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Originally it was allotted to a Member of the Communist Parliamentary Group, who later when he left the Communist Parliamentary Group participated in an effort to secure.....

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Did he surrender that?

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Was the exchange accepted by the House Committee?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: No. The whole matter never came before the House Committee.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member will kindly give a simple answer to a simple question.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The House Committee never took cognisance of this matter because it was never put up to them. Certain other people, I do not know who, took certain decisions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Representations were made to the Speaker also?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: As far as the House Committee is concerned, I can speak, if you will permit me. I am a Member of the House Committee. This matter never came up before the House Committee.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am speaking of the Accommodation Sub-Committee of the House Committee.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I am not in a position to speak about the Accommodation Sub-Committee of the House Committee. I know that the House Committee in the last session passed a resolution unanimously that there should be no eviction of MPs living in quarters though there be reason for the same and that eviction might be practised in suitable cases against those who are not MPs who are trespassing on MPs quarters. There is a resolution to that effect which was passed in the last session by the House Committee.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That means that if unauthorisedly MPs occupy any house not allotted to them but allotted to another Member, this Member must continue and the other Member must go out in the street.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: It is, unfortunately, the resolution of the House Committee.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I did not know that. So far as this is concerned, was the Speaker approached?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Yes, Sir. The Speaker was approached several times and the last occasion on which the

Speaker was approached was, as far as I know, by myself over the telephone. The Speaker had said that we could make fresh efforts for having a settlement of this matter which is hanging fire for some time. But before we had an opportunity of pushing the settlement efforts to a successful conclusion these people have come and behaved in the manner I have already indicated.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is a matter that was brought to my notice, not now, but some time ago, about two or three months ago. This matter has been pending for nearly four or five months. This house was allotted to Mr. Velayudhan. Subsequently the exchange was not intimated to the Accommodation Sub-Committee of the House Committee. (Some Hon. Members: It was). Nor was it regularised by them. The same house was allotted—you cannot go on interrupting—to three other Members of this House and one Member of the Council of States. Now, these four Members want to occupy the house. Personally Mr. Velayudhan wrote to the House Committee that he does not want that house. Under these circumstances none of these hon. Members, whoever they may be,—neither the Communist Members of Parliament nor their staff—were entitled to occupy the house. The Speaker has ratified the resolutions or discussions of the Accommodation Sub-Committee of the House Committee. This is a Committee of Parliament. Any order given by this Sub-Committee the Estate Officer is bound to carry out. Under these circumstances, I do not find that any officer of Government or any department of Government went out of their way in carrying out the orders. They were merely carrying out the orders of the Accommodation Sub-Committee. I do not see how any Adjournment Motion can lie.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Before you decide, I must say that your information is inadequate and inaccurate. I am sorry we have to say so, but I do so with respect. I can tell you, in regard to the allotment to the four MPs, three Members of this House and one of the Council of States, here are documents and records which are filed with the Estate Office which will show that the Chairman of the House Committee had intimated his desire that if there was agreement on the part of these four MPs to exchange

No. 1 for No. 4 Windsor Place, he had no objection. So far as three Members of this House were concerned, they signed a statement themselves saying that they have no objection to the exchange. The fourth Member said that he had personally no objection to exchange. But he was being told by people higher up in his Party that he should not agree to the exchange... (interruptions)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. This is not necessary. We are going into unnecessary matters. There may be allegations and counter allegations. So far as this matter is concerned.....

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee (Calcutta South-East): May I make a submission, Sir, before you give your ruling, whatever may be your ruling.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am now on the Adjournment Motion.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: I am referring to that matter and matters arising out of that. I am not going into the merits of the case. Since you yourself asked some questions, just now, that shows obviously that you are not aware of all the facts. It is desirable that on a matter like this, whether it affects the Communist Party or others, affecting the privileges of the Members of the House, the matter should be gone into. I would appeal to you and through you to the Prime Minister that the matter may be gone into by the House Committee, whether there was any justification on the part of the Estate Officer to evict some Members of Parliament. It is not a legal matter which I am raising. Surely it is not desirable that MPs should be driven out of the houses, which they are occupying, by the police unless there are very special circumstances. Unless there are very special circumstances, what I am suggesting is that the matter may be gone into by the House Committee, if the Prime Minister so agrees, and all the facts may be examined. Meanwhile the Members of Parliament driven out of the building should be allowed to re-occupy the house, subject to their agreeing to abide by the decision of the House Committee, whatever it may be. (Some Hon. Members: No No). If that assurance is given by the Deputy Leader of the Communist Party, I think we should be able to accept a procedure which will be in keeping with the dignity of this House. Let us not think in terms of party—whether it is the Communist Party.

or our Party or any other party—but in terms of the dignity of a Member of Parliament.

The Prime Minister and the Leader of the House (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): May I say a word? I should like to remove a possible misunderstanding or misapprehension on this. Government have nothing to do with this matter. In fact, so far as I am personally concerned, I was totally ignorant, or almost totally ignorant of what had taken place in the last few months, till yesterday, I had vaguely heard that there was some dispute about a house which was being dealt with by the hon. Speaker, and by the Accommodation Sub-Committee of the House Committee, and I have nothing to do with the matter. It was only yesterday that some of the hon. Members opposite came to me and desired me to intervene in this matter. I found that the matter had been already dealt with by the hon. Speaker himself, and I felt that it would not be at all proper for me to intervene, when the hon. Speaker himself had gone into the matter and dealt with it. The Government as such has nothing to do with it, and as I said, till yesterday I knew nothing about it. The hon. Member suggested—and I agree with him—that any matter affecting a Member of Parliament should be dealt with with care, and nothing improper should be done in regard to it. But I confess I do not know what to suggest when the hon. Speaker himself has dealt with it.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: Was it done with the approval of the hon. Speaker? Did the hon. Speaker suggest that the police should evict the hon. Member? (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have heard sufficiently on this matter on both sides, and also what the suggestion made by Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee was. Hon. Members will kindly recollect that so far as accommodation for Members of Parliament is concerned, the Government allots so much and places it at the disposal of Parliament, and an Accommodation Sub-Committee of the Parliament takes the full responsibility of allotting them. If there is any irregularity in the procedure, the matter is taken up to the hon. Speaker, for revising that decision. Ultimately, if there is a breach of privilege—and there is no breach of privilege so far as this matter is concerned, however—the Parliament is supreme, and there is no doubt about

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

that. So far as this matter is concerned, the Government has absolutely no say in the matter. (Interruptions). There is no good interrupting like this. If the hon. Speaker or the House Committee allots a house for one Member and does not allot it to another Member, then between them, the entire responsibility is for the House Committee to decide. It has decided; a revision has also been taken to the hon. Speaker, who has confirmed that decision. It is not a matter which arose yesterday or today, but the effect of it has been given now. This very house has been allotted to four Members of Parliament. As the hon. Deputy Leader of the Communist Party has said, three of them are willing, while another hon. Member says 'No, no, I am sorry personally...'. But we are not concerned with that. He does not put his signature to that. Under these circumstances, it is a quarrel between or a question of privilege as between one Member to whom it has not been allotted and another Member to whom it has been allotted. (Interruptions). Order, order. It is the Sub-Committee that has ordered. The Sub-Committee has got the right. A Sub-Committee of the Parliament has got the right to allot, and if a house is not allotted to any hon. Member, it is open to him to make a representation to the Sub-Committee, or take it to the hon. Speaker, and the hon. Speaker's order is final. That is being enforced. Now, under these circumstances, merely because some help has been drawn from the police for the purpose of enforcing this order, I do not find how any hon. Member or any department of the Government of India is liable to blame. On the other hand, there may be cases where law and order has to be enforced in the matter. Then we will be saying that this is wrong.

So far as the Adjournment Motion is concerned, I do not find that the Government is responsible for any of these things. It is the Sub-Committee that passed the order, and regular channels of appeals for revision have already been preferred. The matter has been pending for nearly four or five months, and the persons to whom it has been allotted have not been allowed the privilege of getting into that house. The Adjournment Motion, if allowed, would only mean that persons to whom it has not been allotted in the regular course, would enforce a right which they do not have, and try to get into the house. I refuse consent, so far as this adjournment motion is concerned.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: So far as the revisionary jurisdiction of the hon. Speaker is concerned, the hon. Speaker has told us—I do not know whether the hon. Prime Minister will believe me—that he did not wish the eviction to happen, and he told me personally over the telephone that he wanted us to continue the negotiations for a settlement with the fourth Member concerned...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Speaker's order is there. I have got his order with me. He has found no irregularity in the order that has already been passed, and therefore he confirms that order. How can an adjournment motion with respect to that matter be brought in? (Interruptions). I am not going to enter into a discussion on this matter. (Interruptions). Order, order. This is not the way in which anything can be carried on in this House. I have got with me the order of the hon. Speaker here in writing. It only confirms the order passed by the House Committee, and if you read it, it will be clear.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: The question here is whether the hon. Speaker confirmed the decision of the House Committee. The whole question is about the procedure. If supposing the House Committee's order was confirmed by the hon. Speaker, was he consulted before the police was actually asked to intervene and turn out the Members from that house, even when the Members were in Parliament itself, and when the ladies protested to them and asked them to wait till the Members of Parliament returned? When the police intervened thus and turned them out of the house, I would like to know whether it was done with the approval of the House Committee or the hon. Speaker. That affects the question of privilege. (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. This is too technical. The order is here, and there is no good...

An Hon. Member: It is a political game.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no good bringing in the point that it was done merely because it was communist and all that. It does not appear to be so. But referring to the word 'communist', it has been used out of place. But some hon. Member, whoever he might be, if he is not put in a house, has got a grievance. I am only stating to the House that the hon. Member has raised this debate through the normal

channels, and they have looked into this matter, and ultimately when the reference was made to the hon. Speaker, as I said earlier, he also has confirmed that order.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: Why was not a different procedure followed? When the House Committee wanted to employ the police, a final notice should have been given to this effect 'You should vacate within 24 hours, otherwise the order of the House Committee is going to be enforced with police intervention'.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All that was done.

Some Hon. Members: No, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They gave them seven days' time, which was sufficient, and there are other such things. I am not going into....(Interruptions).

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour). You should hear our point of view also...(Interruptions).

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May I say a word, Sir? If I may say so with all respect, as you yourself decided, the question cannot be raised as a matter of adjournment. But apart from that, the matter has been dealt with by the hon. Speaker. So if it is to be considered again, it can only be done by the hon. Speaker. Of course, the whole Parliament can always consider anything, but I do not see why the normal procedure should not be followed. Government certainly have nothing to do about this. But if any facts are brought to your notice, you can bring them to the notice of the hon. Speaker, and ask him to consider it.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: Refer the matter to the hon. Speaker, as to what should have been done.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have already decided it. Anyhow, for the vacation of Bungalow No. 1 of Windsor Place, this is the order of the hon. Speaker:

"With reference to your letter dated the 25th February 1953, on the subject mentioned above, I am directed to state that after examining all the facts of the case, the Speaker has withdrawn the stay order passed by him in regard to the vacation of Bungalow No. 1, Windsor Place, New Delhi, by unauthorised occupants, and has decided that the orders of the Chairman of the House Committee of

the House of the People, in this regard, should be carried out. I am therefore to request you to kindly arrange to give vacant possession of Bungalow No. 1, Windsor Place, New Delhi, to the Central Public Works Department immediately."

After this, it has been....(Interruptions).

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: This was on the 2nd of March 1953.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Before that, a similar notice was given. (Interruptions). I am not going to allow a virtual debate on this matter. These are all matters which have been hanging for a long time. The Speaker was approached from time to time. This is the final order of the Speaker, and thereafter notice has been given.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: If what the hon. Member said is correct, let the matter be referred to the Speaker. We must know the truth, because this goes against the direction of the Speaker.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Speaker has not given any direction subsequent to this. Therefore, so far as the office is concerned or I am concerned, the Speaker has not given any such directions. This is a direction not 20 or 30 days old, but it was issued on the 2nd of March 1953. Under these circumstances, I do not think it right that I should change my mind regarding the admission of this Adjournment Motion.

Shri K. K. Basu: Eviction notice was served...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I will not allow any further statements to be made on this.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I am sorry, Sir, that you are letting yourself in for support to a kind of...(interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I will not allow any more statement to be made on this.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Then we withdraw from the House.

Shri Nanadas (Ongole—Reserved—Sch. Castes): This kind of action cannot be tolerated. (Interruption).

Shri G. H. Deshpande (Nasik-Central): Can any hon. Member of the House behave in a way in which the Communist Members have behaved just now? And they want the privileges of the Members of the House to be defended! Is this the way that they expect others to defend the privileges of the House?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes. I really am exceedingly sorry at this. Ultimately the ruling of the Chair must be obeyed. If this is the temper that is exhibited, I would take very serious notice of the conduct of the Members.

I excuse them because they are in temper over the loss of a house.

Several Hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is regrettable. This cannot be condemned in too severe terms. So far as their conduct is concerned and the aspersions on the Chair and the manner in which they have behaved here, I am sure that if they do the same on coming back tomorrow, I will take very serious notice of it.

Shri N. M. Lingam (Coimbatore): This is not the first time, Sir. They behave like this.

SUSPENSION OF THE CONSTITUTION IN PEPSU.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: so far as the other adjournment motion relating to suspension of the Constitution in PEPSU is concerned, I learn that Dr. Katju, the hon. Minister for Home Affairs and States is laying a copy of the Proclamation on the Table and to give effect to the Proclamation some Resolution will have to be passed by this House. All matters relevant thereto may be discussed at length on that Resolution.

Sardar Hukam Singh (Kapurthala-Bhatinda): When will that opportunity come, Sir, when we can discuss it?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Very early.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

PROCLAMATION re. PEPSU

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): In pursuance of clause (3) of article 356 of the Constitution, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Proclamation issued by the

President on the 4th March, 1953, under clause (1) of article 356 of the Constitution assuming to himself all functions of the Government of Patiala and East Punjab States Union.

I also lay on the Table a copy of the Order made by the President under sub-clause (i) of clause (c) of the said Proclamation. [Placed in Library. See No. S-11/53.]

May I, with your permission, Sir, read a short statement? Conditions in Patiala and East Punjab States Union have been extremely unstable since the general elections. No political party emerged with a stable majority; the Congress Party was the largest single group with a membership of 26 in a House of 60 and its leader, Col. Raghbir Singh formed a Ministry on the 18th March 1952. In April about the time of the meeting of the Legislative Assembly there were some defections from the Congress ranks. Thereupon Col. Raghbir Singh resigned and Sardar Gyan Singh Katrewala formed a Ministry on the 22nd April 1952.

Ever since then, political activity in Patiala and East Punjab States Union has been confined to manoeuvring for position by each party by securing adherents from the opposite camp. After the budget meeting, that is from the beginning of May up to date, the Assembly has not remained in session for more than seven days altogether. This is because with the shifting allegiance of members, the Legislature could not settle down to serious business. The second session of the Assembly was summoned for the 19th November 1952 just before the expiration of the statutory period of six months under Article 174 of the Constitution. It was scheduled to last ten days, but was abruptly adjourned on the 25th November 1952 at the request of the Leader of the House conveyed privately to the Speaker by a short note. The adjourned session was summoned by the Speaker without consultation with the Leader on the 22nd December. On the eve of the meeting two members of the opposition crossed over and were sworn in as Minister and Deputy Minister and a 'no confidence' motion against the Government was rejected. Thereupon the House was adjourned after that day's meeting. It was subsequently prorogued without transacting any business on the agenda. Very little legislative business has been transacted throughout the year, even though important legislation has been pending for some time and demanded attention.

This state of political uncertainty has been heightened by recent decisions of the Election Tribunals. Election petitions were filed against no less than 31 members in a House of 60. Petitions against 14 have been decided and against 17 are still pending. The election of 9 members has been set aside and they have been unseated. These include 3 Ministers of whom the Chief Minister is one. One Minister has been disqualified for six years. As the Council of Ministers consists of 8 including the Chief Minister, half of the Council is gone, and an election petition against a fourth Minister is pending.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): It has been decided against him.

Dr. Katju: It is quite obvious that the number of vacancies will be very large, and these bye-elections will be in the nature of a miniature general election. Having regard to the existing conditions in the State, it is of paramount importance that elections should be held in a tranquil and free atmosphere unaffected by any objectionable pressure of any kind.

This political instability in the State Legislature has produced most harmful results in administration. Law and order position had never been satisfactory in this State and it has considerably deteriorated still further. As the Ministry itself has consisted of elements holding divergent opinions, on the one hand agrarian reforms have been held up, on the other in many areas parallel administrative authority has been established and is said to override the State authority. The whole executive administration has become weak. The effect on the morale of the Civil Services need not be emphasised. The State stands in need, along with other parts of India, of efficient administration for the furtherance of development plans, and under the present conditions such efficient administration is totally lacking, and indeed, impossible. It is therefore absolutely necessary that sound administrative conditions should be restored and the people of the State should be given an early opportunity to elect representatives of their own choice in a free and impartial manner.

The Chief Minister has tendered the resignation of himself and his colleagues to the Rajpramukh. The President has also received a report from the Rajpramukh under Article 356 of

the Constitution. On a full consideration of this report and of other information received by him, the President is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the Government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and he has decided to take it over under his control. The Rajpramukh has been directed to accept the resignation of the Ministry. The administration will be carried on under the general supervision, direction and control of the President by the Rajpramukh with the advice of an Adviser appointed by the President. A Proclamation giving effect to this arrangement has issued today. A resolution asking for the approval of the House will be moved at a very early date.

Sardar Hukam Singh (Kapurthala-Bhatinda): The party in power still commanded the majority. Therefore I wanted to know whether it was coming on a definite date. There is no reason if it is coming belated or after some time why the Adjournment Motion should be ruled out.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It will be coming very soon. A day will be fixed as early as possible. That is the intention of the Government.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Law and Minority Affairs (Shri C. C. Biswas): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950 and the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and to make certain consequential amendments in the Government of Part C States Act, 1951.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950, and the Representation of the People Act, 1951 and to make certain consequential amendments in the Government of Part C States Act, 1951."

The motion was adopted.

Shri C. C. Biswas: I introduce the Bill.

**MINIMUM WAGES (AMENDMENT)
BILL**

The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. GirI): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Minimum Wages Act, 1948."

The motion was adopted.

Shri V. V. GirI: I introduce the Bill.

**GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL
DISCUSSION—Contd.**

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Hooghly): After the dramatic exit of our Communist friends, we have got to discuss a more prosaic subject, the budget. We are sorry that the only non-Congress Ministry in India functioning in a neighbouring State has come to an end. It is a bad day for democracy. We shall have the subject discussed later on.

I am sorry I cannot join the congratulations which have been conferred upon the Finance Minister on the introduction of this budget. Frankly speaking, there is no evidence of an Architect's mind behind this budget. About 50 per cent. of the national revenues are being spent on Defence—Rs. 199 crores and odd lakhs, practically Rs. 200 crores. I am not one of those who want to paralyse the safety of India but I am not satisfied that our defence expenditure is being properly incurred or is properly being spent. There is scope for retrenchment and it is a matter of regret that Shri Gopalswami Ayyangar is no longer here and there is no responsible top ranking Minister who is in charge of Defence.

An Hon. Member: The Prime Minister is there.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: The Prime Minister is there but he has got too many burdens to bear. It is not fair to him, nor to India that he should be asked to run the Defence Department.

We are distressed by the Finance Minister's adoption of the system of deficit financing. Sir George Schus-

ter who was the Finance Member of the Government of India and who is now the Chairman of the Llyods Bank, recently toured India and he has said many helpful things. He also stated that in the present state of India's economy, deficit financing is a risky experiment. There is bound to be inflation. I want to know from the Finance Minister how he is going to check the evil effects of inflation. We are thankful for the small mercies of the Finance Minister. He has given us relief with regard to taxation by raising the limit of personal income-tax. That will lead to a loss of revenue of Rs. 82 lakhs but, at the same time, we are deeply perturbed over the revelations made which show there is something seriously wrong in our administration. I am referring to the 4th Report of the Public Accounts Committee which deals with a very important subject, the import and sale of Japanese cloth. The attention of this hon. House should be drawn to this great scandal. Due to the import and sale of Japanese cloth, our revenues have suffered a loss to the extent of Rs. 55 lakhs and the Committee reports that the antecedents of one firm from whom Rs. 15 lakhs are outstanding is very dubious in character. The Committee has recommended that some Judges or a Judicial Committee should investigate into the handling of the whole transaction and it is time that deterrent punishment, in my opinion, should be accorded to officers who are guilty of squandering the Indian tax-payer's money in this regrettable fashion. Some telegram came from the Indian Embassy, Washington that a large quantity of cloth and yarn of Japanese production was available and that could be sold in India if payment was made in United States dollars. Then the deal was signed which involved a payment of over Rs. 6 crores. Then the stuff came and then it was discovered that neither the yarn nor the cloth was suitable for Indian consumption. As a matter of fact, the Sub-Committee headed by the hon. Member, Mr. T. N. Singh, has gone into the matter very carefully. They have reported that when the yarn came it was discovered that the cost was over 100 per cent. higher than the prevailing prices in India. It is a very serious matter. It seems the responsible Minister in charge of the Department was kept in the dark. Apparently the Ministry did not wish the Standing Finance Committee to know that this blunder had been committed in buying the cloth at an enormous cost. The Committee further says that it is only after the irrevocable contract has been entered into that the Government of India became aware of the

unfortunate situation. The result has been that today, and I am reading the Report of the Committee, this transaction as a whole has resulted in a net loss of Rs. 55 lakhs.

The Minister of Revenue and Expenditure (Shri Tyagi): Of which year?

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: Shri C. Rajagopalachari was the then Minister in charge of Industry and Commerce. It was in 1946-47 but the stuff came later and it was sold later and the finding is that the sales were completed by November 1949 involving a total loss of Rs. 72 lakhs.

I hope Mr. Tyagi will make note of it and although some money has been realised, yet today, the Committee is reporting that the transaction has resulted in a net loss of Rs. 55 lakhs. It appears that there is a firm, I will not mention the name,—call it B. & Co.—; they have to pay Rs. 15 lakhs, but it is very difficult either to realise the money or to find out its full antecedents. The Public Accounts Committee went into the Sub-Committee's report and they have endorsed the recommendation that there has been a net loss of Rs. 55 lakhs to the Government of India. I want to know from the Government what action has been taken, what steps are being pursued in order to bring to book those officers who kept the thing back from the Ministers. The finding of the Committee is that the Cabinet was never informed, the responsible Minister was never informed, it was done at lower level, lower official level and that was how this thing was managed. The Sub-Committee says that it cannot help feeling that this case which involved six crores of rupees was dealt with in a perfunctory manner.

We are also distressed to find that over External Affairs, the expenditure is mounting up. In 1951-52, the actual amount spent was Rs. 3,97,00,000. In the coming year, 1953-54, the Minister is budgeting Rs. 5,32,00,000. That means Rs. 1,35,00,000 more. Are we getting our money's worth from the costly Embassies which we maintain and the paraphernalia which we have set up? We talk of "dynamic neutrality" but our policy and our propaganda have failed compared to Pakistani propaganda. On Kashmir, we have no friend, although that is the best case which our country can possibly put up. On the Canal water issue, both the British Press and the American Press are against us. Not only that, our Korean Peace Plan

has been rejected at the UNO. But, even apart from these big issues, over our fellow-Indians in Ceylon, Burma, South Africa and East Africa, our policy has not been successful. The New York Times of the 9th February says, that India wants 1.31 billion dollars for implementing its Five Year Plan, and they expect that the United States will find the bulk of it.

Now if we pursue our present foreign policy and if it does not square with American interests and with other foreign interests, what will happen to our Five Year Plan? You know, the private sector is given a very limited role to play. When the Madras Government floated a loan offering an almost unprecedented rate of interest of 41 per cent.—that rate is quite high—even then Shri Rajagopalachari had to complain that the Indian Insurance Companies were not subscribing and he said that we have got to nationalise the Insurance companies because they did not show sufficient patriotism. At the same time, we are squandering the poor hard-pressed Indian tax-payer's money. We are spending Rs. 35,000 to put up a memorial or a mausoleum for an Indian Ambassador who died at Cairo. This is sheer waste of money. This figure was supplied by the Minister concerned to a question put by one of the Members of Parliament.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): Mr. Tyagi is wondering from where you got this information.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: This was supplied in answer to one question put by Dr. Khare, by one of the Ministers (Interruption) possibly the Prime Minister.

Thirty-five thousand rupees has been sanctioned for putting up a memorial. No such memorial has been sanctioned or put up so far for commemorating the memory of Dewan Ram Lai who died in Italy or of Shri Dhirubhai Desai who died in Switzerland.

Now with regard to the Service Estimates we want.....

An Hon. Member: Who was this Ambassador?

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: You ought to know; our Indian Ambassador, Syed Husain.

There is growing expenditure on Defence service estimates. We want that India's defences ought not to be weakened or paralysed. But, at the

[Shri N. C. Chatterjee]

same time, we are receiving distressing reports about the situation in our Army. There is acute shortage of experienced and old officers. Our officer structure is thoroughly unbalanced. As a result of the working of the new rules which were promulgated on the 21st March, 1950, our senior officers have got to undergo compulsory retirement at a certain age. I know that the Judges have to retire at a certain age except the Supreme Court Judges for whom it is postponed for five years. Now, I find, in our Army the result has been a great shortage of senior and experienced officers with the requisite training. Compared to our Superior Civil Services, the shortage is serious. In the Indian Army, if my information is correct, there are only 14 officers who have put in 26 years of service. There are only two officers who have put in 30 years of service.

I want also to dwell on one matter, that is the position of the Indian Executives in foreign firms. When the hon. Minister, Shri Krishnamachari was in Calcutta, I received very disquieting reports from a number of Indian officers and other gentlemen who studied this matter. I issued a statement along with Mr. Hiren Mukerjee drawing the attention of our Government to the discrimination and victimisation that was going on in foreign firms. The starting salary of a Junior non-Indian Officer, even a man who has just come out after passing the Matriculation or School Final from England or Scotland is Rs. 1500, while an Indian who has put in 15 years' service hardly gets Rs. 1500. I know a questionnaire was framed. If we look at Bulletin No. 52 which was issued by the Chambers of Commerce, they have themselves commented, that 'the questionnaire had been "very helpfully framed." We are still receiving very distressing reports of discrimination. Today the Minister has issued a circular showing that there has been some improvement. Even Pakistan has taken effective action to stop this kind of discrimination. Ceylon has taken effective steps to prevent this kind of commercial colonialism. In the Human Rights Bill which has been introduced in the British House of Commons by Mr. Brockway and Mr. Sorensen and others they have put in a clause to this effect. 'It shall not be lawful for any limited company or a firm to make any provision for payment of different rates of pay for persons performing the same work or filling the same occupation by reason only of difference of

race, colour or nationality.' I want the hon. Minister to get at the real fact. The real facts have been kept back. They have not yet come to light. We should take some definite steps to prevent discrimination. It is not merely a question of academic plea for equality but this is a very important one, if we want to train our Indian boys and to give them the requisite initiative and training and to nationalise our industries.

My time is short. What I want to say is this. The revelations made by the Public Accounts Committee need very careful attention from all sections of the House. We need not make any political capital out of it, but it is a matter of serious import. We are thankful to the Auditor and Comptroller General. He has helped the Committee in getting some facts, but the Committee has not been able to complete its task. Therefore, it has recommended that some judges or a committee of judges should be appointed for the purpose of getting at the truth. This should be done immediately, so as to prevent wastage of our money. These fifty-five lakhs of rupees have been absolutely squandered away. This sort of thing should not be repeated. The Minister should not be kept in the background and the method of keeping back the whole thing from the knowledge of the Cabinet should not be tolerated. This is a deplorable state of things which ought not to be tolerated by the Parliament.

श्री टी० एन० सिंह (जिला बनारस-पूर्व) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समझता हूँ कि हम में से सभी लोगों को इस बजट का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करना चाहिए। इस का हमारे आगे आने वाली सन्तानों पर और हमारी आगे आने वाली आर्थिक स्थिति पर बड़ा असर पड़ने वाला है। इस वास्ते उस को छोटे नुक्ते निशाह से देखना ठीक सिद्ध होगा। जो कुछ अभी पूर्ववक्ता महोदय ने कहा है उसकी तरफ मैं आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना वाजिब समझता हूँ क्योंकि मैं भी उस कमेटी का सदस्य रहा हूँ। उन्होंने जो बातें कही हैं वह तो उसी की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर कही हैं। मैं अपने साथियों

से दरखास्त करना चाहता हूँ जो किसी भी दल से सम्बन्ध रखते हों, कि जिन बातों पर वह किसी कमेटी में बैठ कर निष्पक्ष भाव से विचार करते हैं उन से राजनीतिक फायदा न उठावें। इस का नतीजा यह होगा कि जो बातें कही जाती हैं और जो सोज की जाती है उस में रुकावट पैदा होगी। तो मैं अपने सभी साथियों से नम्रतापूर्वक यह निवेदन करूँगा कि वे उन बातों का सदुपयोग करें जिस से कि हमारी गर्वनमेंट उस से फायदा उठावे, हमारे साथी उस से फायदा उठावे, और निर्भीकता से साथ बिना किसी रुकावट के वह काम चलता रहे। इस तरह से कुल लाभ हो सकता है। मेरा स्वाल है कि हमारी गर्वनमेंट इस बारे में काफी सतर्क है और हम को चाहे वह पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी (Public Accounts Committee) में हो चाहे और किसी जगह हो अपने मंत्रियों से हमेशा सहयोग मिला है और उन्होंने हमारी वाहों को समझने की कोशिश की है और अपने शासन को सुधारने की कोशिश की है। इस बास्ते में बड़ी नम्रता के साथ अपने अर्थ मंत्री से एक बात अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। हमारा मुल्क बहुत गरीब है। हमारे भाई दो दो एक एक रुपया देकर गर्वनमेंट का खजाना भरते हैं। वह काफी त्याग भी करते हैं। उसी के मुताबिक हमारा राज्य होना चाहिए। हमारा गरीब मुल्क है। हमारे जो शासक हैं वह भी गरीबी का बाना पहने हुए हैं। यह कोई मैं नयी बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ। गांधी जी ने हम लोगों को यही सिखाया है। कभी कभी सवाल उठता है कि क्या गर्वनमेंट के नौकरों में कोई कमी की जाय। लोग कहते हैं कि हमारे नौकरों पर बड़ा ज्यादा वर्च होता है। इसे कम करना चाहिए। मेरी समझ में इस पहलू को गलत तरीके से सोचा गया है। हिन्दुस्तान में कुछ हृद तक

बेकारी का प्रश्न है। अगर इन आदमियों को कम किया तो बेकारी और बढ़ेगी। लेकिन असली प्रश्न हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में बेकारी का नहीं है। सबाल है अर्ध बेकारी का जिसे अंग्रेजी में अंडर ऐम्प्लायमेंट (under-employment) कहते हैं। हमको अगर किसी चीज का उपाय निकालना है तो इस चीज का उपाय निकालना है। आदमी को नौकरी कम मिलती है ज्यादा मिले इस से कोई मसला हल होने वाला नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि पूरे तीर पर तो नहीं लेकिन कुछ अशों में हमारी प्लानिंग कमीशन ने इस बात की ओर ध्यान दिया है यह हो सकता है कि उन के जो उपाय हैं उन से हम पूरी तरह सहमत न हों। हमारा कहीं मतभेद भी हो सकता है। हर एक आदमी चाहे वह भाई भाई ही क्यों न हो, हर एक मसले को एक तरह नहीं सोच सकता। सब की एक राय नहीं हो सकती। चाहे वह इस तरफ के लोग हों और चाहे उस तरफ के हों, यह हो सकता है कि उन को उस के उपायों से थोड़ा बहुत मतभेद हो। लेकिन उसका यह मतलब नहीं होना चाहिये कि हम अपने घर ही में आग लगा दें। मैं ने देखा है कि चूंकि प्लानिंग कमीशन के किसी अंश से हम सहमत नहीं हैं तो यह भी आलोचना की जाती है कि चूंकि हम प्लानिंग कमीशन से सहमत नहीं हैं इसलिये कुछ होना ही नहीं चाहिए। हमारा बस चले तो गर्वनमेंट की जितनी डिमांड्स और सप्लाई (Demands and Supplies) हैं उन्हें को बन्द कर दें। यह प्रवृत्ति गलत है। मैं बड़े अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ जैसा कि मैं ने पहले भी कहा है कि यह अभाग मुल्क गरीब तो है ही, लेकिन सदियों के बाद इस में स्वराज्य आया है। क्या हमारा और आपका यह फूँज है कि अगर जरा

[श्री टी० एन० सिंह]

सा भी मतभेद हो तो आपस म लड़ कर अपने भविष्य को खत्म कर डालें ? मैं बहुत दिनों से ऐसी बातें सुन और देख रहा हूं, इन से मेरे दिल को तकलीफ होती है। मैं खुद बहुत सी बातों में सहमत नहीं हूं। लेकिन यह जो योजना है यह हमारे भाईयों की ही बनायी हुई है, हमारे लोगों की ही बनायी हुई है इस को हमें कन्धे से कन्धा मिला कर पूरा करना चाहिए। लोग कहते हैं कि हमारी योजना में नीचे के लोगों का सहयोग नहीं है। क्यों सहयोग नहीं है ? इस बास्ते नहीं है कि हम अपने भाईयों का छिद्रान्वेषण करते हैं। लोग कहते हैं कि हम इस में सफलता नहीं पा सकते, इस के साथ किसी का कोआपरेशन (cooperation) नहीं है, किसी का एंथूजियाज्म (enthusiasm) नहीं है। लेकिन किसी ने यह सोचा कि क्यों नहीं है ? मैं विपक्षी लोगों की छोड़े देता हूं। हमारे अपने कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोग ही आलोचना करते हैं। लेकिन जो कर्तव्य परायण लोग होते हैं वह काम करने पर लग जाते हैं। आप अगर आलोचना कम करें और कम करें तो काम ज्यादा ही। कोई यह नहीं सोचता कि अगर हम सौ मील आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते हैं पर चाप सौ मील आगे बढ़ सकते हैं तो इसी में सहयोग दे कर इस को पूरा करे।

बाबू राम नारायण सिंह : सहयोग के माने क्या है ?

श्री टी० एन० सिंह : यह तो आप स्वयं अपने दिल से पूछ सकते हैं। उस के बारे में मुझे कोई ज्यादा कहना नहीं है। यह सोचना गलत है कि हम को गवर्नमेंट ने बुला कर नहीं कहा कि काम करो य

हमको ऊपर से किसी ने नहीं बुला कर कहा कि काम करो। आप को आपका वह भाई जो कि गांव में दरिद्रता में फसा हुआ है वह रोज़ बुला कर कह रहा है कि आप उसके लिए काम करें यह हमारा कर्तव्य है। किसी दूसरे के दोष को निकाल कर हम को उस काम को पीछे नहीं हटाना चाहिए। मैं तो दावे के साथ कह सकता हूं कि क्या है वह पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी में हो या दूसरी जगह हो मैं तो निडर हो कर आलोचना करता हूं और जो बात गलत होती है उस को हमेशा ठीक करने की ओर सुधारने की कोशिश करता हूं। लेकिन इस का यह मतलब नहीं होना चाहिए कि हम उन की बुराई कर के अपने देश को नीचे ले आवें। यह मैं बराबर देख रहा हूं। इस को देख कर मुझे तकलीफ होती है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस से मेरे सभी भाईयों को तकलीफ होती होगी। मैं देखता हूं कि हम छोटी छोटी बातों पर बाक आउट (walk out) कर जाते हैं। यह बातें हमारे इस भवन की, इस सावरिन बाड़ी (sovereign body) की शान को नहीं बढ़ाती। यह कोई सुख की बात नहीं है। इसे हमें दूर करना चाहिए।

अब मैं कुछ बातें बजट के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं।

4 P. M.

जैसा मैं ने शुरू में भूमिका में कहा, हमारा मुक्त गरीब है, हमारे रिसौर्स (resources) बहुत कम हैं। हमारे पास न उतने भारी साइंटिस्ट्स (Scientists) हैं, न उतने बड़े बड़े विद्वान हैं लेकिन जो भाई हैं उन्हींसे हम को काम लेना है और उसी दायरे के अन्दर काम करना है। मैं चूंकि बड़े बड़े जो आप के प्राजेन्ट्रस हैं उन की कुछ जानकारी रखता हूं इस बास्ते कहना चाहता हूं कि क्यों न हम छोटे छोटे कामों

पर अपने रिसोर्सेज को, अपने आदमियों को ज्यादा लगायें। आपने डैफिसिट (deficit) बजट बनाने की बात कही है। मैं उस का स्वागत करता हूँ। हमारा देश कुछ ऐसा है, हम कुछ ऐसे गरीब खानदान में पैदा हुए हैं, हमारा तो भाग्य ही कुछ ऐसा रहा है कि डैफिसिट बजट पूर्ति पूर्ति करते आये हैं। यह हमारे मुल्क के लिये कोई असंगत बात नहीं है। डैफिसिट बजट हमारे यहां होना लाज्जमी नहीं और इस के बिना काम नहीं चलने वाला है। लेकिन उस के साथ हमारा यह फर्ज होना चाहिए कि जो भी पैसा खर्च हो वह टीक तरह से खर्च हो और उस का पूरा दाम, उस का पूरा रिटर्न (return) हम को जल्दी से जल्दी वापस मिले। बड़े प्रार्जेक्ट्स में कठिनाई पही है कि आठ वर्ष, पांच वर्ष या दस वर्ष बाद उस का फायदा हम को मिलेगा। तो अगर आप चाहते हैं कि डैफिसिट बजट के मुताबिक आप की आर्थिक स्थिति पर कोई बड़ा असर न पड़े तो ऐसे काम आप हाथ में लीजिये कि उन का रिटर्न, उस का बदला आप को दूसरे ही दिन मिले, यानी एक वर्ष या डेढ़ वर्ष बाद या ज्यादा से ज्यादा दो वर्ष में मिल जाय। इस तरह डैफिसिट बजट का कोई भी असर नहीं पड़ेगा। यह एक खामखाह का रूपाल है कि डैफिसिट बजट होने से हमारे यहां कोई असर हो रहा है। अगर जो रूपया लगता है, चाहे कर्ज ले कर के भी, उस के मुताबिक चीजें पैदा होती हैं, वस्तुओं का उत्पादन होता है, तो हम को पूरा यकीन है कि न कोई इनफ्लेशन (inflation) हो सकता है, न कुछ और चीज हो सकती है।

एक दूसरी बात जो मैं रखना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि इस बजट कीमतें जो हैं, उन में एक नीचे की तरफ जाने की प्रवृत्ति है, यह सारी दुनिया में है। जो रुपया इस बजट डैफिसिट

बजट से आवेगा उस की बजह से नीचे जाने वाली जो प्रवृत्ति है, उस में रुकावट होगी, जैसा कि दूसरी तरफ से कहा गया है। तो वह डैफिसिट बजट आप चाहे करते या न करते, लेकिन प्राइसेज (prices) को नीचे जाने से गवर्नरेंट को रोकना पड़ेगा, बरना जो हमारे रोजगार हैं, हमारे व्यवसाय हैं, इन सब पर धक्का पड़ेगा। तो यह डैफिसिट बजट तो आप को करना ही पड़ता जिस से कि जो आप का प्राइस स्ट्रक्चर (price structure) है, जो प्राइस की शब्दों अपने मुल्क में है, वे बनी रहें, उन में कोई विशेष उथल पूथल न हो। तो एक तो इस से आप को यह फायदा होता है और साथ साथ आप के व्यवसाय बर्गरह बने रहते हैं। साथ ही साथ आप का जो प्लान है, जो योजना है, उस को भी पूरा करने का मौका आप को मिलता है। इस बास्ते मेरी समझ में यह डैफिसिट बजट वांछनीय ही नहीं है बल्कि यह जरूरी है, चाहे हम चाहें या न चाहें इस को हमें करना ही पड़ता।

लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक बात जहर कह देना चाहता हूँ। जिसे पब्लिक स्पेंडिंग (public spending) कहते हैं, पब्लिक एक्सपेंडिचर के नाम से कहा जाता है, उस के लिये एक साधारण नियम है कि पब्लिक एक्सपेंडिचर गिरते हुए, प्राइसेज के मौके पर ज्यादा किया जाता है। जैसा कि आप सब लोगों को तजुर्बा होगा, सन् १९३१ में जब कि प्राइसेज में गिरावट आई थी तो सन् १९३१ में, सन् १९३२ में और सन् १९३३ में यूरोप के कई देशों ने बड़े लार्ज स्केल पर एक्सपेंडिचर किया। प्राइसेज गिरने से बेकारी बढ़ती है और पब्लिक एक्सपेंडिचर ज्यादा करने से लोगों की रोजगार मिलता है, बेकारी शक्ती है और साथ ही साथ जो काग द्वारा होता है वह सस्ते दामों

[श्री टी० एन० सिंह]

मैं होता है, क्योंकि प्राइसेज गि होते हैं। यह एक साधारण नियम है, सब स्टेट्स इस को करती हैं। तो आप को यह ल्याल रखना होगा कि आप इस बक्त जो पब्लिक एक्सपैंडिचर कर रहे हैं वह उस बक्त कर रहे हैं जब कि प्राइसेज उतनी नीचे नहीं हैं जितनी कि अन्त में हो सकती हैं। तो इस की पूरी इकानामिक्स को, इस का जो पूरा असर पड़ता है, उस को सोचना होगा। मैं ने ऐसे ही बात बात में एक सलाह दी थी। एक मित्र ने रीवैल्युएशन (revaluation) की बात कही, तो इस को हमें सोचना चाहिए और मेरी समझ में रीवैल्युएशन की जगह पर अगर हम दो करंसीज की बात सोचें, जसे कि जर्मनी में रेटिन मार्क और राइक मार्क की बात थी। तो मेरा सुझाव है कि इस तरह शायद आप इस मसले में आगे बढ़ सकें। मैं इस बात को मानता हूं कि इस से जो पूरे इम्प्लिकेशन्स (implications) हैं, क्या इस का विश्वव्यापी असर होगा। क्या इस का देशव्यापी असर होगा, इस का पूरा अध्ययन मैं ने नहीं किया है। लेकिन मैं ने थोड़ा बहुत सोचने की कोशिश की है और ज्यों ज्यों में सोचता हूं मेरा दिमाग कुछ ऐसा कहता है कि यह चीज सोचने लायक है और शायद इस से हम अपनी कुछ समस्याएं हल कर सकें। प्लानिंग की बात डैफिसिट बजट के पूरे इम्प्लिकेशन की बात, और बैलेंस आफ पेमेंट (Balance of payment) की बात सोचने की है और इस सब को वर्क आउट करने की बात है, यह सब सोचने की और समझने की बात है। मेरा ल्याल है कि हम को बहुत ही समझदार बहुत ही अनुभवी और विचारशील फायनेंस मिनिस्टर मिले हैं और मुझे उन की नीति में और जिस तरह स वह चल

रहे हैं उस में पूरा विश्वास है। हमारा यह देश चाहे गरीब हो, चाहे जो भी हो, लेकिन इस में इतनी जनशक्ति है कि ६० करोड़ का जो एंकरेज (average) आप का डैफिसिट फायनेंस का समझा जाता है, एक एक साल में, वह इतना कम है कि हम इस का बोझ बहुत अच्छी तरह से बहन कर सकते हैं।

मैं समझता हूं कि मैं ने कुछ समय अधिक ले लिया है। लेकिन अन्त में मैं एक इतनी बात और कहुंगा जो मैं पहले भी कहता आया हूं कि छोटे प्राजेक्ट्स पर इरिगेशन (irrigation) के, फुड (food) के, इन सब पर जो कि हमारे हजारों, लाखों किसान भाईयों को तुरन्त फायदा देने वाले हैं, उन पर ज्यादा जोर देना चाहिए और डैफिसिट फायनेंस में, डैफिसिट बजट के सिलसिले में यह और भी आवश्यक है, ज़रूरी है और बांधनीय है। जैसा मैं ने पहले अर्ज किया, बड़े बड़े प्राजेक्ट्स में बहुत से खतरे हैं। शायद हमारे पास बहुत सी मेन मैटीरियल (main materials) और रिसोर्सेज (resources) की कमी भी है और इन में रुपया भी बहुत दिनों के लिये फस जाता है। इसलिये इन में जरा संभल कर धीरे धीरे चलना चाहिए बहुत उतारलेपन के साथ नहीं चलना चाहिए।

Shri Natesan (Tiruvallur): The hon. the Finance Minister has been able to produce a balanced budget and has been able to find necessary funds for development plans. I am glad that the Budget has been received very warmly by all sections of the public. Of course, hon. Members opposite have criticised about deficit financing, but they do not find any alternative solution to it. The only disconcerting aspect of the Budget is that both under Civil and Defence heads expenses have been mounting up and I think there is considerable scope for economy under both heads.

In 1951-52 the expenditure met from revenue was Rs. 387 crores against Rs. 351 crores in the year 1950-51. It rose to Rs. 401 crores in the Budget Estimate for the current year and when revised it went up to Rs. 422 crores and for next year the estimated expenditure is of the order of Rs. 439 crores. In other words, in the course of three years, expenditure has shot up by the staggering figure of Rs. 88 crores. During the same period the revenue which was Rs. 410 crores in 1950-51 has risen only by Rs. 29 crores, that is Rs. 439 crores. I would like to know, why the expenditure has been increasing enormously while the revenue has practically risen by only Rs. 29 crores.

I find the same thing in the estimates included in the Report of the Planning Commission. Going through the estimated expenditure under the Plan as finally revised in the Draft Outline, I find that the estimates of the State Governments have shown very little variation. Under the Draft Outline the expenditure to be incurred by Parts A, B, and C States was Rs. 783 crores; in the final plan the expenditure of the States is Rs. 848 crores showing an increase of Rs. 60 crores.

Then coming to the river valley projects, I find that the estimates have gone up by Rs. 50 crores. I think that this is due to the time-lag in Government coming to a decision. Before the decision takes effect and schemes are put into operation the prices of commodities rise, calculations are upset and naturally the expenditure swells up. If schemes take two or three years and even more to be put into operation and decisions are arrived at after a long while and are implemented after a little longer time, it is no wonder that we are not able to keep up to the estimates. I, therefore, suggest that decisions be given as quickly as possible, because you find that today it is a rising market. It is particularly so in regard to big schemes. I know with my own experience that if I decide to start a scheme today I have got to put up an estimate based on today's costs. If I do not take a decision quickly I find the foreign market has gone up and the estimates go wrong. If that is the case with a small businessman it is more so with the Government where huge expenditure is involved. So I suggest that early decisions be taken in case any big schemes are put forward. By avoiding wasteful expenditure and drawing up correct estimates I have no doubt that you will be able to prune your expenditure to the extent of Rs. 30 or 40 crores. And that must be a very easy method of saving some money.

I want now to speak about the Directorate of Disposals. I find that although it is over six years since the war has ended, there is a Department called the Department of Disposals. I want to know what this Department is doing. I think the Disposals Department was intended to find a sale for materials which were left behind as a result of the cessation of hostilities. I can understand the Department taking one, two, three years to finish its work. But this has been going on for over six years, and now I find it is tending to be practically permanent.

Shri B. S. Murthy (Eluru): Six more years.

Shri Natesan: I want to understand from the Finance Minister how such a lot of materials, ordinary materials which are sold in the bazaar, are advertised all over India. And they have branches at Madras, Bombay and Calcutta with various offices in other places. I am not trying to criticise, but I would like to see that Government devotes its attention to find out whether this Department is necessary at all. And then I am told that most of the Defence materials, which probably are found in excess owing to wrong indenting, find a place in the Disposals Department and they are also advertised. I would like to check up this and wish to hear from the Finance Minister if it is all correct.

There are a number of other instances where something can be done. I would like to refer to the Part C States. The existence of these Part C States is really an anachronism. There are eight of these States and I find that about Rs. 4½ crores are given to these States to balance their budgets. That is for the revenue works. Apart from that, about Rs. 4 crores are given towards the capital expenses. So that the Centre spends as much as Rs. 8 to 10 crores—I am not sure if the figure is correct, but it can be—on these Part C States which have a population of just 8 millions. Most of these States, with the exception of Vindhya Pradesh, are of the size of a district. And they have been loaded with all the paraphernalia of an Assembly, an Inspector-General of Police for probably a thousand police constables, the Legislature with a formal address on the day of opening of the Assembly and somebody replying—it is all the usual paraphernalia going on. I do not see why these States should not be merged with the bigger States. I think some decision must be taken on this point, because there is a very strong feeling in the country that Part C States should not

[**Shri Natesan]**

exist, and the longer they are allowed to continue their independent existence the stronger will be the vested interests.

There are one or two other things I find here. I find in the Explanatory Memorandum that the Indian Medical Institute is to come into existence near Safdarjung Hospital. I understand that the New Zealand Government was good enough to give a donation of £1 million. A foundation-stone was laid near the Irwin Hospital, but now it has been shifted to Safdarjung. I read the other day that the hon. the Health Minister said in the Council of States that this means an additional expense of Rs. 1½ crores. That is a thing which has got to be looked into. Of course if the decision has been taken, there is nothing more to be said about it.

Shri Tyagi: For want of sufficient land on the other site.

Shri Natesan: That cannot be, because I am sure that when you wanted it at the Irwin Hospital steps must have been taken to see whether the land was available, whether the money was available and so on. Anyhow, I am not interested in going into the question now. I simply wanted to bring it to the notice of the Government.

In regard to air transport nationalisation I find that a decision has been taken to bring in a Bill. But I cannot understand why there is also a provision for advancing a loan to Air India International for the purchase of two new aircraft, to which Government have already agreed. Either you nationalise it, or you allow the operators to carry on their transport business. If you are going to nationalise it I cannot understand the necessity for paying them any compensation.

I find I have got to come to one of those very controversial issues today, namely the establishment of the new Andhra State. Well, according to the report in the press the other day, Mr. Justice Wanchoo is presumed to have suggested the payment of a compensation of Rs. 2½ crores to the proposed Andhra State. Here I must say we in South India are not enamoured of the redistribution of the country on a linguistic basis; but inasmuch as a decision has been made and the Andhra leaders want a separate State, they are welcome to have it.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Question.

Shri Natesan: You are welcome to take it. I do not want any questions to be put. I am not a "forward" politician! But that is really the case. If the people want linguistic States all over, you can certainly have linguistic States all over, when the country can afford it. On the one hand we want to see that we have one united country, one united language.....

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam): Tell Ramaswami Naicker.

Shri Natesan: Thank you very much; I am accustomed to this kind of laughter. It is not the first time I have seen my friends laughing away.

Shri B. S. Murthy: I am laughing in the last.

Shri Natesan: I hope it will not be the last.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Natesan: There is no reason why either the Central Government or the residuary State of Madras should incur the expenditure. As I have said, it is reported that Mr. Justice Wanchoo has suggested that a payment of Rs. 2½ crores should be made to them. Since the proposed Andhra State cannot have a temporary capital either in Madras or Hyderabad, it is for the Andhra leaders to consider where they should have their temporary capital. But I must observe that the claim of the Andhras for Madras City is simply preposterous, and it is still more preposterous when they make a suggestion that Madras should be made a Chief Commissioner's State.

The question arises as to who the real Andhra leaders are. There are a number of leaders, as far as I know, because I come from Madras City. I find the real leaders are Mr. Prakasam, the lion of Andhra Desa who fought his election in Madras City and lost his deposit—he is the first leader of Andhra Desa—and then my hon. friend Mr. Sanjiva Reddy and a number of leaders. Swami Sitaran, Prof. Ranga, Mr. Sambamurthy...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it necessary to go into all these details? Is there provision made for any of the leaders here in the budget? The discussion on this must be confined, of course in general terms to whether the decision after the last Budget

session is right or not. He may reserve all this to the Finance Bill.

Shri Natesan: I will not proceed with this any further. There is the decision of the Finance Minister to resort to deficit financing to the extent of Rs. 110 crores in the current year. I hope that the optimism of the Finance Minister that there would be no risk would be justified by subsequent events.

One thing more. It is a pity that the planners have not taken serious notice of the continuous failure of the monsoon in South India for six years in succession. Only the other day the Madras Government announced a cut in electricity supply by 66 2/3 per cent. owing to want of water in Mettur Reservoir. Now I do not quite understand why the Planning Commission should not take into consideration the plight of Madras and provide at least a 100,000 k.w. thermal station so that there may be some relief. Today what has happened? On account of the 66 2/3 per cent. cut in supply, all the weaving centres in Coimbatore, Madura, etc., have been affected. A large number of weavers have got to be thrown out of work. There may be labour trouble. A number of agricultural consumers will not get their supply. So, it is very important that the Centre should come to their help.

The Parliament has passed an Electricity Supply Act and as a result of this, the States are supposed to form Electricity Boards. If these Boards had come into existence there would not have been this trouble because the Boards would have been non-political bodies and they would have found some way of finding finance. I have no doubt that if this proposition is put forward before the World Bank, we would certainly be able to get some money. It is not even too late now to include it in our Plan.

One thing more. I would like to refer to the famine conditions in Madras. We find today that there is plenty of famine all over South India on account of the drought due to failure of monsoon. I would like the Central Government to go to the assistance of the States by giving some sort of a subvention. It is no good thinking of rules and laws. We have got to get over these legal difficulties and see that we give some substantial help to the Madras State.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Mr. Natesan has tried to draw a red herring across

the path of this debate by making a long reference to Madras City, to Andhra leadership and a series of other allied and un-allied questions, but with your permission, Sir. I do not propose to enter into an argument with him on this point because this House had an opportunity of discussing these questions last year and very soon, I am sure, another opportunity perhaps more than one opportunity—would be available for us to go over the question.

Having said this, I would like precisely to limit myself to the rules and regulations relating to the debate on the budget proper. Before I do so, I would like to draw your attention respectfully, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, that I am rather concerned and worried as to the manner in which debates on the budget, which of course includes the Finance Bill, are taking place in the other House earlier than those taking place in this House. Sir, I have got every confidence that under your distinguished leadership, if there is any detraction from the rights and privileges of the House of the People in relation to the other House as regards priority of discussion on money Bills including the budget and vice versa, it would be set right.

This is the first budget of the Republican Parliament after the elections last year and as such.....

Shri Tyagi: Does my hon. friend take objection to discussions having started in the Upper House?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Certainly. I am glad, my hon. friend, the Minister for Revenue and Expenditure raised the issue. I do not want to go into the question of privileges, but I submit to you, Sir, with due deference, that this is a matter which has got to be looked into, because I feel very strongly that something is being done which is perhaps inconsistent with the procedure which is entirely within the rights of this House. That is for the Chair and I do not know whether any Committee of Privileges should go into this. I leave this entirely to the Chair. I am not debating it today.

Let there be no mistake that the budget which has been presented to us by the Finance Minister is a competent Accountant's budget, and, as such, the corollary is there, that it lacks imagination and a comprehensive insight into the economic discontent and malaise which is now sweeping over the country. I myself am

[Dr. Lanka Sundaram]

fairly in close touch with the budgetary statements because of my training and professional proclivities. I must say, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, that there is an attractive amount of dexterous manipulation of internal and external resources in order that the budget meets both ends and balances.

Nor the Five Year Plan is a predisposing factor of the budget, of taxation and expenditure measures, I was rather concerned to note that the Finance Minister was gloating with satisfaction as to the manner in which he has been able to order the house of our national finance, but I am here to say, and say it very unequivocally, that he has tried to give a certificate of buoyant health to the nation which the citizen does not however feel today. I am sorry to say this but it is there.

As regards planning, this is not the place to enter into it, because this House had an opportunity to discuss the Five Year Plan and I remember initiating the debate last year. But, with your permission, I would like to examine six major claims made by the Finance Minister as regards the results of his stewardship of the country's economic and financial matters. He said there was a marked improvement in the economic conditions of the country. He said that prices are at lower levels, industrial as well as agricultural production has shown an increase, the balance of payments position has been more favourable than in the preceding year, there is a transition from a sellers' to a buyers' market, and that the food situation is easier. Each one of these claims, I daresay, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, has the prospect of being discussed by this House, and this aspect of the question will come under discussion and for closer scrutiny on Demands. But, having made all these claims, the Finance Minister made a reference to a problem which unfortunately has not attracted the attention in the debate so far taken place. There is frictional employment, particularly in regard to urban areas. This, to my mind, supplies the keynote to the economic malaise, the crisis which is sweeping before the country. I am not going to make a political speech today because, as I said, I will limit myself entirely to a structural approach to the budget and its implications.

I expected, that the Finance Minister would approach this country's economic and financial problems in a psychological manner, instead of in

a technical manner. I have here written down two or three analyses of the budget statement and its implications. What is the approach of the Finance Minister? It is deficit financing. I personally, as an Economist, have no quarrel about the relevancy of deficit financing under certain circumstances. This deficit financing has not been anything new in the shape of a discovery of the Finance Minister. There is deficit financing all over the country for some years past. The wiping out of cash balances, and the expansion of the floating debt by Rs. 110 crores to meet the deficit on capital account and to leave Rs. 50 crores at the end of the next year. This is the sum total of deficit financing as measured by the yardstick in the budget statement. The Finance Minister said that on the 31st March, 1954, the floating debt of the country will be to the order of Rs. 429.03 crores. I wonder what will be the ultimate volume of this floating debt after the end of the three remaining years of the planning period? In the Explanatory Memorandum, on page 60, this aspect of the question has been fully dealt with. I have got a fear that before the planning period is over, our floating debt would reach the colossal amount of a thousand crores. Compared to what was our indebtedness position when the British were ruling, this is nothing to be worried about. All the same, I must say that if once these gigantic proportions are reached, a stage will arise when the Government of India must implement the letter and the spirit of the assurances given, namely that inflationary tendencies and inflationary pressures would not only be watched, but brought under control.

It is a very revealing document which we had the other day presented to us, the Report of the Finance Commission. On page 63 of the report, it is said, that out of the 91 crores of Revenue Reserve Funds which all the States constituting the Republic of India had in March 1950, only 38.27 crores would be available at the end of the current financial year, that is, at the end of this month. As I said earlier, deficit financing has already been there. Cash balances have disappeared. I have some figures worked out here. Cash balances of about 5 crores at the end of 31st March 1949 for the State of Madras, has now become an over-draft with the Reserve Bank. There were Rs. 90 crores or more of Reserves with the Madras State on 31st March 1949. Today, they have completely disappeared.

With the result, that the combined picture of deficit financing of both the Centre and States will have to be taken together. I am sorry the Finance Minister in his Budget statement or in the Papers circulated has not made any reference to it. Because, any analysis of the budgetary position of the Government of India unrelated to the budgetary position of the 20 and odd States constituting the Republic of India would be unequal in its import, and would not give a proper picture of the health of the nation and the financial position of the country.

The second technical approach as regards financing the Budget, particularly with reference to the implementation of the Plan is in relation to loans and the accommodation that we are getting from abroad. I have listed here five different categories of loans and accommodation available to us: Loan from the International Monetary Bank, Technical Co-operation Administration money, the Colombo Plan, contribution from Norway and the US Wheat loan. On page 64 of the Explanatory Memorandum, the manner in which this Wheat loan money is being utilised is given. I am not going into it. What hurts me as an Indian, or rather the way in which my pride is humbled, is one sentence in the speech of the Finance Minister, which is in para. 19 of part A of the speech delivered to us the other day. He says:

"We have also received a contribution of about Rs. 67 lakhs from the Government of Norway for some of our Development schemes."

I am sorry I have to make particular reference to this. This country is living on contributions from abroad. I would rather this country goes on austerity diet, and stints every measure in its power in order to raise the finances needed. It hurts my pride as an Indian that we are taking the begging bowl to every country in the world, so that we can live on contributions given on conditions which are sometimes humiliating. I would not delay the House further on this aspect of the question. But, I feel I must say with a sense of responsibility that this word 'contribution' entering into the budget statement is something which is galling to my self-respect.

I claim, and I am sure my hon. friend the Revenue and Expenditure Minister would have no quarrel with me, that increased contribution

to the States is the king pin of the budgetary statement this year and, the more so, in the next few years. Twenty-one crores more have been made available this year. In fact, if one reads Chapter III of the Report of the Finance Commission, in this regard, the structure of the national finances, as between the Centre and the States becomes clear. With your permission, I want to approach this question in some detail, and I hope I will have the time to do so. I claim unashamedly that the finances of the States are chaotic, predatory and are in conflict with the Centre. Only two days ago, we passed a Bill as regards the division of excise duties in favour of the States. What has happened? The day when the Finance Minister was making his statement, here, the Delhi State imposed a tax on vanaspati. I can go into these details. I know the answer will be that the Taxation Enquiry Committee has been announced, but it will take two years for them to report and by that time much water would have flown under the Jumna Bridge. The point that I want to make is this. At every stage there is some sort of an impression gained that the Centre is the pensioner of the States. I am here recalling what was contained in the Meston Report, 30 years ago. I refer to para. 15 of the Meston Report, where it is said; "nor ought the Central Government to be left as the pensioner of the Provinces".

I have been following rather carefully, with a certain amount of concern, the manner in which a provincial lobby is developing in the House, and more so in the Finance Ministry. Whoever is in a position to bring pressure is running away with a gain. I am not for starving the States of financial assistance. But, see what is happening in this country. On pages 58 and 59 of the Report of the Finance Commission, there is a very revealing statistical table. I claim that there are black patches in this country as regards taxation and other proposals. I am glad that my hon. friend Mr. B. Das is in agreement. Look at the per capita taxation in the States. It ranges from Rs. 7 in Bihar to Rs. 19.2 in Travancore-Cochin. There are such wide disparities. Until the Finance Minister brings about some sort of equalisation of tax burdens and some sort of equity as between one State and another, it will not be possible for us to expect progress all round in every part of the country.

Shri B. Das (Jajpur-Keonjhar): I have said that 23 years ago.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I am glad that my hon. friend Mr. B. Das, the Father of the House, reminds me that he said that 25 years ago. Even after crying hoarse in the wilderness for 25 years, we are exactly in the same position as we were at the beginning of the Montford Reforms. I would suggest seriously that, if necessary, we must amend the Constitution, and take back some of the powers which have devolved upon the States, particularly just after the Second World War broke out, and more recently. There are several categories of grants available: the divisible pool of Income-tax, the Export duty—for example, on jute,—Excises—the day before yesterday's Bill,—Grow More Food contributions, Capital Grants, Ad hoc grants, all in the name of revenue gap grants. I agree that finances must be made available reasonably. But, there must be a guarantee that the monies granted from the Centre are properly utilised and spread all over the country.

I regret very much that there was no reference made by the Finance Minister to Prohibition. Dr. Gilder, one of the ex-Ministers of Bombay, in the other House complained of something about this particular question in relation to what Mr. C. D. Deshmukh said in Bombay a few weeks ago. It is an extraordinary position. In this country there is total prohibition in certain areas; partial prohibition in some others; local option in a third place; free boozing days as for example in Delhi sometimes; wet days and dry days. I claim that the Constitution is being fouled to the fullest extent. There is no uniformity of policy as regards prohibition. I am a prohibitionist. It must be uniform all over the country. Eighty crores of rupees are going down the sink because certain people are pledged to carry on a total prohibition experiment, whereas in other parts of the country it is not gone through. I shall finish in a minute. Sir: I am not usually given to infringing upon the time limit. I am stressing this point that 80 crores of rupees are going down the sink. In the light of the conditions described by me, the country must have one uniform policy. A uniform policy cannot be there for the reason that there is appeasement of the private opinion of individuals in office in certain States. Beyond that, I would not like to say anything. I would ask my hon. friend the Revenue and Expenditure Minister to bring something like the Thirteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. If we want

an amendment of the Constitution, it must be done.

Two words about taxation and I have done. I would not take more time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may reserve something for the Taxation Enquiry Committee.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Sir, I welcome the raising of the limit on personal incomes, the reduction in the export duty on sacking and rationalisation of the duty on cloth. But I was unable to understand the rationale of the increase of nearly Rs. 190 lakhs in postal rates.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may reserve something for the Finance Bill. I am sure he will have an opportunity then.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I submit to your ruling, Sir. I only wish to point out to the Finance Minister that the solemn assurance given two years ago that he will enter on an economy drive has not found mention in the speech now. The proposed economy of Rs. 3½ crores or more has become a will-o'-the-wisp. I do hope that as a result of the debate in this House on the Budget and the Finance Bill, something will be done in this regard. I am sure I can trust my hon. friend Mr. Tyagi to do something in the matter, because astronomical figures are coming up before us each year. Day by day taxation and expenditure are increasing. There must be a limit for that, somewhere. The ceiling has been reached.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now call on Babu Ramnarayan Singh. Before the hon. Member starts, I would like to inform him that a number of hon. Members are anxious to speak. I propose calling three other Members from the Opposition, Mr. Gidwani, Shri Khardekar, and Shri N. R. M. Swami. I shall call the other Members of the Congress also according to the list that I have. Of course, it is rather difficult for one to restrain himself to just ten minutes. But I am only appealing to hon. Members that if they place their view-points in a period of ten minutes, others may have the chance to speak. Fifteen minutes is only the limit, but I would appeal to hon. Members not to take more than ten minutes, if possible.

All other hon. Members in the Opposition must wait for some time. Before the end of the sitting today, they will certainly be given an opportunity to speak. Now, Babu Ramnarayan Singh.

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह (हजारीबाग पश्चिम) [: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस अधिवेशन में यह पहला दिन है कि मुझे बोलने का अवसर मिला है। जो हो, मैं इस के लिये आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। भारत सरकार के अर्थ मंत्री श्री देशमुखजी ने १९५३-५४ की आमद खर्च का हिसाब, यानी बजट, इस संसद के सामने पेश किया है, उपस्थित किया है। सरकारी दल के लोग उठते हैं और उन का कहना है कि यह जो बजट है वह तो बिल्कुल सर्वांग सुन्दर है, ऐसा कहते हुए वे उन के लिये बधाई की बृष्टि करते हैं। उस के साथ साथ कुछ विरोधी लोग भी हैं। उन का कहना होता है कि यह बजट तो बिल्कुल बुरा है और बधाई के बदले वे लोग कुछ निन्दा करते हैं। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, संयोग से मैं किसी दल में नहीं हूँ। इसलिये मैं न तो बजट का समर्थन करने जा रहा हूँ, क्योंकि समर्थन के योग्य वह है नहीं, और निन्दा करने की भी कोई आवश्यकता नहीं देखता।

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in the Chair]

सभापति महोदय, अभी इसी संसद भवन में दो घटनाएं हो गई हैं, जिन की ओर सब का ध्यान में आकर्षित करता हूँ। एक तो यह कि साम्यवादी सदस्यों का मकान दखल कर लिया गया है, दल बल के साथ, पुलिस के दल के साथ, और अभी कुछ समय हुआ यहाँ से वे सदस्य हट गये हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं किसी खास व्यक्ति को दोष अभी नहीं देता, लेकिन मैं यह कह देता हूँ कि यह जो बातें हुई हैं वे अच्छी नहीं हैं।

श्री श्री० आर० भगत (पटना व शाहाबाद): बजट से इस का क्या ताल्लुक है ?

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : बजट के पहले ही यह घटना हो गयी है और बजट में वह रूपया स्वीकृत होगा जिस रूपये से वह लोग परवरिश पाते हैं !

श्री श्री० आर० भगत : यह तो बड़ी दूर की बात है।

Shri G. H. Deshpande (Nasik—Central): On a point of order, Sir. A discussion of this matter was disallowed by the hon. Deputy-Speaker— the same thing be discussed now?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Deputy-Speaker, only did not give his consent to the adjournment motion. That was the only point. The adjournment motion was not allowed. That was decided. He decided nothing else.

Shri G. H. Deshpande: I want to maintain that a discussion on this matter regarding the merits and demerits, and whether it was right or wrong was disallowed, when the adjournment motion was disallowed. Can it be debated now?

Mr. Chairman: The point is this. The hon. Deputy-Speaker was not pleased to accept the adjournment motion. But on this score the speech of the hon. Member cannot be objected to. But on the point of relevancy, the hon. Member is perfectly entitled to object. I will just enquire of the hon. Member how he justifies it on this point of relevancy.

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : सभापति महोदय, रैलीवेंसी (relevancy) के बारे में, प्रासंगिक है या नहीं, इस के लिये बाल की खाल खींची जायगी तब तो मैं समझता हूँ कि बहुत कम ही लोग बोल पावेंगे। लेकिन बातें यहाँ पर घटती हैं और बजट का सबाल है। बजट के सबाल में जितनी तरह के सरकार के कार्य हैं सब के सम्बन्ध में टीका टिप्पणी की जा सकती है और अभी की जो घटना है उस के लिये मैं प्रसंगवश एक दो बात कहता हूँ। उस पर बहस करने की बात नहीं है।

Mr. Chairman: The point is this. As a matter of fact, on the Budget, everything cannot be said. It is not a Finance Bill, as was pointed out by the Deputy-Speaker yesterday. Because there is a discussion on the Budget, everything is not relevant. Only things which come under the rules are relevant, so far as this is concerned. The hon. Member, if he wants to discuss the merits of the dispute, I think, he can only do so at the time when the Finance Bill comes up. He can, however, express his opinion as to whether the conduct of the Members was right or not. At this stage, it is not strictly relevant. But if he has to pass a remark or say a word or two, in approbation or disapprobation then the House would not object, because everything can be made relevant, provided it is put in such a way that it becomes relevant to the Budget.

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : सभापति महोदय, मझे इस पर बहस नहीं करनी है। लेकिन चूंकि एक ऐसी बात हो गयी जो हम सबों के लिये दुःख की बात है, शर्म की बात है, इसलिये मैं ने इस का प्रसंग ला दिया कि ऐसी घटना हुई कि जिस के लिये हर एक व्यक्ति को कष्ट होता है। क्यों हमारे देश में ऐसी घटना होती है, यह हम सब को सोचना चाहिये। सभापति महोदय, अभी अभी त्रिभुवन नारायण सिंहजी के प्रेम से अन्तःकरण से कह रहे थे कि यह संसद् भवन ऐसी ऐसी घटनाओं से क्यों नापांक किया जाता है, इसे हमें पवित्र करना चाहिये। कितनी सुन्दर बात थी। इस पर कोई अपत्ति का सवाल तो है नहीं। लेकिन मैं आप से कहता हूँ, जैसा त्रिभुवन नारायणजी ने कहा कि यह संसद् भवन बिल्कुल ही पवित्र है, ऐसी कोई घटना यहां पर नहीं होनी चाहिये जो इस की पवित्रता में तनिक भी बाधा दे। लेकिन मैं दो देख रहा हूँ कि यह संसद् भवन जिसे देश के लिये सब से बड़ी पंचायत सभा होना चाहिये, वह पंचायत स। तो रही नहीं, सभापति महोदय, यह तो कृष्णेन बना दिया गया है जहाँ पर देश के भिन्न भिन्न दल के लोग युद्ध करते हैं और महाभारत का युद्ध होता है। मैं आप से

कहूँगा कि इस तरह की बातें होती हैं कि हर एक दल के लोग आते हैं और एक दसरे पर बौद्धार करते हैं। बजट पर विचार होता है तो इस बहस के साथ, इस जगड़े के साथ, इस वायुमंडल में, कई तरह के विचार हो सकते हैं। मैं तो सभी से कहूँगा, सरकारी दल के लोगों से कहूँगा कि सब से पहले जरूरत है देश के हित के लिये और इस संसद् भवन की प्रतिष्ठा के लिये, कि जितनी तरह की दलबन्दी है, उस सब को खत्म कर दिया जाय। सभापति महोदय, यह तो जानी हुई बात है कि हमारे यहां देश बहुत दिनों से दुर्भाग्य से गुलाम था और जितनी बातें हम करते थे, विदेशियों की नकल करते थे और अब भी कर रहे हैं। जैसा मैं ने पहले कह दिया है मैं अधिक टीका टिप्पणी नहीं करूँगा, मैं केवल राय मशविरे के तौर पर बातें रख दूँगा, देश के लिये, संसद् के लिये, संसद् के सदस्यों के लिये। सब में बड़ी बात तो यह है कि हर बात में जो विदेशियों की नकल की जाती है, इस को तो छोड़ना चाहिये। इस में देश का कल्याण नहीं है। आप के सामने बजट आया है। यह तो सारा अंग्रेजी भाषा में, अंग्रेजी बंकों में, अंग्रेजी रंग ढंग से सारा कार्य जैसा पहले भी अंग्रेजी राज्य में होता था, जब आप भी थे और म भी था, ठीक उसी तरह हुआ है। उस में फ़र्क क्या है? जब मैं कहता हूँ कि दलबन्दी खत्म कर दी जाय तो कभी कभी लोग कहते हैं कि दलबन्दी खत्म होगी तो राज्य कैसे चलेगा। तो, खैर, अधिक बातें मैं यहां पर नहीं कह सकता हूँ। एक बात इतनी ही यहां पर इस सम्बन्ध में कह कर खत्म करूँगा कि सरकारी दल के सदस्य शायद क़रीब क़रीब ३७२ हैं। और इतना बड़ा बहुमत उसको प्राप्त है, बाकी के लोग विरोध में हैं, विरोधी दल वाले कभी स्वप्न में भी उम्मीद नहीं कर सकते कि वह इस सरकार को हटाकर खुद पदार्थी हो सकेंगे, इतने प्रबल

बहुमत के सामने वह स्वप्न में भी ऐसा नहीं सोच सकते, सरकार तो जहां ह, वहीं रहेगी लेकिन सब दिन तो रहने वाली हैं नहीं। यह एक ऐसा सुन्दर कानूनेशन (convention) या रीत स्थापित कर सकते हैं कि अगर सरकार के प्रति कोई अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव लाये तो जितने सरकारी दल के व्यक्ति हैं वे सब के सब सरकार का साथ दें ताकि सरकार बनी रहे, वह तो ठीक है, लेकिन जब एक छोटा सा बिल या विषेयक हाउस के सामने आये और उसमें अनेक संशोधन पेश हों, तब उन पर भी दलबन्दी की भावना से और पार्टीबन्दी के अन्दर राय दी जाय, इसको तो खत्म ही करना चाहिये। आज जो हम लोग यहां चूनकर आये हैं, तो हम भारतवर्ष के तीस करोड़ आदिमियों का यहां पर प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं, और इसलिए यह बहुत आवश्यक हो जाता है कि हम यहां पर जो विषय और बिल पेश हों उन पर स्वतंत्रतापूर्वक और निष्पक्षतापूर्वक विचार कर सकें और जनता का हित ही अपने सामने स्वीकृति रखें, तभी हमारा निर्णय ठीक होगा। समापति महोदय, आज़ कल डेमोक्रेसी (Democracy) की बड़ी चर्चा होती है लेकिन मैं अपने भाईयों को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि आज जिस राह वह चल रहे हैं, वह डेमोक्रेसी की नहीं है और मैं तो यहां तक कहूंगा कि अगर सारा संसार भी इसको डेमोक्रेसी कहे तो मैं कहूंगा कि संसार गलती करता है और गलत रास्ते पर है। डेमोक्रेसी के माने सीधे सादे होते हैं रूल बाई दी, सेजोरिटी (Rule by the majority) यानी बहुमत का राज्य, यही डेमोक्रेसी का अर्थ हो सकता है, लेकिन वह बहुमत कैसा होना चाहिए, ऐसा बहुमत नहीं जैसा हम यहां देखते हैं कि सरकारी दल के हैं तो क्रीब ३७२ सदस्य, लेकिन मालूम ऐसा होता है

कि एक आदमी की राय सी मालूम पड़ती है।

एक माननीय सदस्य: पाठों एक है।

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह: ऐसी पार्टी नहीं होनी चाहिए, इससे देश का कल्याण नहीं हो सकता है। जब तक दलबन्दी रहेगी तब तक देश में न्याय नहीं हो सकता और जब तक न्याय नहीं हो सकता तब तक सुल और शान्ति की आशा लोग कैसे कर सकते हैं।

श्री जगबाड़े (संथाल परगना बहुजारीबाग): एक राय तो तारीफ की जीड़ है।

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह: इसे डेमोक्रेसी नहीं कहते, बहुमत तो ऐसा होना चाहिए जो स्वतंत्रता से देश हित और जनता का रूल रखते हुए और परमात्मा को साक्षी रखकर जो उसकी राय हो, वह दे तब वह बहुमत न्याय पर होगा। इसलिए मैं तो सब सदस्यों से यही अपील करूंगा कि वह अपनी जिम्मेदारी को समझें और सदा यह ध्यान रखें कि जनता ने उनको चुनकर भेजा है और वह उसका यहां पर प्रतिनिधित्व कर रहे हैं। स्वतंत्र रूप से हर एक विषय पर जो यहां पेश हो, विचार करें और उसके बाद जो उनका दिल कहे, अपनी राय दें, क्योंकि आखिर मैं बहुमत का निर्णय तो मान्य होगा ही और सरकार को भी कोई डरने की बात नहीं है क्योंकि इतना बड़ा बहुमत उसके पीछे है जो सदा उसकी रक्षा करने में कामयाद हो सकेगा।

श्री धूलेकर (जिला जासी—वक्षिण): बजट तो पास कर दिया।

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह: वह तो ठीक है, बजट आप अहर पास करते हैं, लेकिन विचार करने की कोई क्षीमत नहीं है, और जब विचार करने में कोई आपको स्वतंत्रता नहीं है तब पास करने या न करने का क्य-

[बाबू रामनारायण सिंह]

मतलब रह जाता है। मैं आपसे कहना हूँ कि यह जो आपने करीब चार करोड़ की आमदनी और चार करोड़ का खर्च दिखलाया है

सरदार ए० एस० सहगल (बिलासपुर) : चार करोड़ नहीं, चार सौ करोड़।

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : ठीक है, मैं अपनी भूल मानते लेता हूँ। इसके माने यह हुए कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय हमारे इस गरीब देश से चार सौ करोड़ रुपया लेंगे और उतना ही खर्च होगा, तो यह क्या चान हुई यह जितना सारा रुपया है वह सब सरकार खाये और मोटाये। यह कोई उचित प्रबन्ध नहीं है। इसलिये मैं संसद, व सारे देश को राय दूंगा कि जितनी हमारे देश की आमदनी हो उसमें कोई हिस्सा निश्चित रहना चाहिए, जितनी आमदनी हो उसमें से कम से कम पचास फी सदी तो लोकहितकारी कार्यों में जाना चाहिए।

श्री ह्यागी : सारा खर्च लोकहित में होता है।

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : एक बार मैं ने प्रश्न किया था आप ज्ञारा हिसाब करके बतलायें कि चार अरब रुपये में से कितना रुपया सरकारी अफसर खाते हैं और कितना रुपया रखनात्मक कार्यों में कुबों, तालाबों और नहरों आदि लोकहित के कार्यों में खर्च होता है

सरदार ए० एस० सहगल : सरकारी अफसर तो अब आप के हैं।

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : सरकारी अफसर आप के हैं मेरे नहीं हैं। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि ऐसा लोग कह दिया करते हैं कि सरकार जब अपनी है, तो सरकारी अफसर भी अपने है, ठीक है, अपने हैं, लेकिन आरोपित तो कित रूप में अपने हैं, उसी

प्रकार से है जैसे बदन में कोई फोड़ा अथवा जरूर होता हो

श्री एम० पी० मिश्रा (मुगेर उत्तर-पश्चिम) : फोड़े का आपरेशन कर दीजिए।

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : वह तो होगा ही, आज नहीं, तो दो वर्ष बाद होगा। हमारे श्री टी० एन० सिंह ने कहा कि स्वराज्य हो गया और उसके साथ ही सारी बातें आ जाती हैं, लेकिन मैं उनसे सहमत नहीं हो सकता। यह ठीक है कि राज्य परिवर्तन हुआ है, अप्पेज यवे और उनके स्थान पर और लोगों का राज्य हो गया, लेकिन सिर्फ शासक के बदल जाने से स्वराज्य तो नहीं स्थापित हो जाता। स्वराज्य तो वह है जिसमें देश के सभी लोग यह समझें कि उनका राज्य है और जो सरकार हो वह यह समझ कर काम करे कि उसे देश और जनता जनादेन की सेवा करनी है, देश और जनता पर शासन करना नहीं है, और जब तक हमारी सरकार के दिल में इस तरह की सेवा भाव नहीं आती तब तक इसको वेलफेर स्टेट (Welfare State) कैसे कहा जा सकता है। चौकीदार से लेकर ऊपर तक सब अधिकारी वर्ग के भीतर सेवा की भावना का उदय होना जरूरी है, तभी वास्तविक अर्थों में यह जनता का राज्य कहा जा सकेगा अन्यथा नहीं। ऐसे स्वराज्य के क्या मानी जिसमें शासक वर्ग और उन के कमचारी लोग जनता के पैसे पर आराम से गुज़र करें और उसकी गाड़ी कमाई का पैसा बैठे २ लाते हों। मेरे कहने का अभिप्राय यह है कि जब तक हमारी सरकार के लोगों के अन्दर से यह मनोभावना दूर नहीं होती, तब तक हम वेलफेर स्टेट का नाम नहीं ले सकते हैं और न ही डेमोक्रेसी का नाम ले सकते हैं।

सभापति महोदय, बातें तो बहुत कहनी थीं लेकिन समयाभाव के कारण में यहां पर इस समय उनका जिक्र नहीं कर सकता। सन् १९३१ में कराची कांग्रेस में हमने यह प्रस्ताव पास किया था कि किसी सरकारी अफसर की तनख्वाह पांच सौ रुपये से ज्यादा नहीं होगी, लेकिन आज क्या हो रहा है, आज सरकारी खर्च नि रन्तर बढ़ता जा रहा है, और उस को कम करने का कोई वास्तविक यत्न नहीं किया जा रहा प्रतीत होता है, इसलिए मैं अधिक और कुछ न कह कर एक बार फिर से सरकार से और उनके कर्मचारियों और अफसरों से अपील करूँगा कि वे इस बात का प्रयत्न करें कि किम प्रकार सरकारी खर्च में कमी हो जिस से जनता को राहत मिले और वह पैसा जनहितकारी कार्यों में लगाया जा सके।

5 P.M.

जनता भूखों मरे और सरकारी अफसर मौज करें साथ में यह कहा जाए कि यह वेलफेयर स्टेट है। यह दोनों चीजें मेल नहीं खातीं।

सभापति महोदय इस के साथ साथ में एक बात और कहूँगा। आप देखिये कि लगभग दो अरब रुपया आप की पलटन का खर्च है। हमारी कांग्रेस थी, हर साल कांग्रेस में पास होता था कि आर्म्स एक्ट (Arms Act) उठा दो, लेकिन यह हमारा राज्य हो गया है तो भी आर्म्स एक्ट ज्यों का त्यों है और पलटन का खर्च बढ़ता जाता है। नहीं यह नहीं होना चाहिये। आर्म्स एक्ट उठा दीजिये। सारे देश की हथियार दे दीजिये, यानी सब को सिपाही बना दिया जाय, थोड़ी सी पलटन रखिये, तो किर जब कभी लड़ाई की बात आये तो सारे देश के लोग बुला लिये जायेंगे और काम चल जायेगा। अगर इस तरह से काम हो तो खर्च भी कम हो जायेगा। आज कल करीब पचास प्रति संकड़ा पलटन

पर खर्च हो जाता है। लेकिन उस का बदला हम को ठीक नहीं मिलता है। इसलिये मैं कहता हूँ कि सारी पलटन पर खर्च करने के बदले सारे देश को सैनिक शिक्षा दे कर उन को सैनिक बना दीजिये तो हमारे देश की रक्षा हो जायेगी।

इस के अलावा एक बात सभापति महोदय, मैं और कहूँगा। आज कल इस की भरमार है कि देश की उन्नति के लिये बाहर से मैशीनरी (machinery) आ रही है। और बाहर से कर्ज भी लिया जा रहा है। मैं तो कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप को बाहर से कर्ज नहीं लेना चाहिए क्योंकि जो कर्ज लेता है उस का सरनीचा रहता है। अगर आप अमरीका से कर्ज लेंगे और अमरीका की बराबरी करना चाहेंगे तो यह नहीं हो सकता। इसलिये मैं कहता हूँ कि बाहर से कर्ज भी न लेना चाहिए और जो मैशीनरी बगैर आ रही है वह भी बन्द करनी चाहिये। लेकिन आप दो चार कल कारखाने ऐसे जरूर बनायें जिन में हर तरह की मैशीनरी पैदा की जा सके। बाहर से सामान मंगा कर हमें यह करना चाहिये। अगर हम देसा कर लेंगे तो हम सारी बातों पर बाहर के देशों पर निर्भर नहीं रहेंगे।

श्री स्थानी : अगर हम बाहर से सामान नहीं मंगायेंगे तो यह मैशीनरी कैसे बन सकती है?

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : वह तो मैं कह ही रहा हूँ। मगर यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि ट्रैक्टर भी आयें, मोटर भी आयें।

Mr. Chairman: I must request the hon. Member to bring his remarks to a close. It is more than 15 minutes.

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : दो मिनट और भी मिल जायें।

Mr. Chairman: As he is an old Member of this House, I did not interrupt him. He has already taken 15 minutes. I will request him to bring his remarks to a close.

बाबू रमनारायण सिंह : अच्छा जी ।

सभा की राय है और सभापति जी की राय यह है कि मैं बैठ जाऊं तो मैं बैठ जाता हूं लेकिन मैं इतना ही कहता हूं कि जिस प्रकार से आज खर्च हो रहा है उस को हर तरह से कम करना चाहिये और बाहर से जितनी कम हो सकें चीजें आनी चाहियें।

काटेज इन्डस्ट्री (cottage industry)
 की बात तो आप को मालूम ही होगी कि कई लाख शपथे की लादी खद्र भंडारों में भरी और कल ही बात चीत हो रही थी कि पलटन के लोग और सरकारी लोग लादी नहीं पहिनना चाहते हैं। आखिर यह क्यों? यह तो आप जानते ही हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में ज्यादातर लोग खेती करते हैं, और साल भर खेती का काम चलता नहीं है। मुश्किल से पांच छः महीने चलता है बाकी साल भर उन को काम देने के लिये लादी का ही काम सब से उत्तम हो सकता है। इधर सरकार व्यान दे रही है इस के लिये मैं उस को धन्यवाद देता हूं।

मुझे और ज्यादा कहना नहीं सिवाहै इस के कि खर्च घटाने की बराबर कोशिश होनी चाहिये। यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि देश का कुछ लाभ भी न हो और लोग अपना मौज करते रहें।

Shri Lokenath Mishra (Puri): I rise to support the budget proposals because the proposals have been based on a Plan which has been endorsed by this House. It is now unkind really to criticise the Finance Minister for lack of vision here and there. But the simple fact remains: his loyalty to the scheme of the Five Year Plan is well evidenced in every proposal that he has put in his Budget. I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister for the reliefs he has given in taxation. That was very important because personal income previously was given relief only to the extent of Rs. 3,600; that means Rs. 300 a month. Now,

there should really be further relief in taxation not only in personal property but also so far as joint family property is concerned.

Then again there is the next proposal of changes in import duties and also in Union Excise duties and these are helpful at a time when we are making a Plan. But while endorsing the Plan I make an appeal that there must be something done so that people, rich and poor, every one can understand that there is a Plan. Although I am a congressman and although I endorse the Plan, I feel that there is something wanting, that popular awareness of a general march and that is why the plan can hardly enthuse people as a whole. Although we have envisaged a Plan for this country with the best intentions in the world, there is this thing lacking, that it can not enthuse the people for whom it is meant. As a congressman, in my own self-interest I say I am anxious to work out the Plan. I want that the Plan should be successful, that the Plan should yield good results. Not only that; there should be not only good results those good results must have something to my credit also. May I now ask the Finance Minister, may I now ask the Government, what work they have left for us as Members of this Parliament, as public men? I feel there is nothing. Our only task as M.P.'s is to endorse it and pass its demands. For that I will be responsible to the country. But, with the execution of it I have nothing to do. I feel that the first thing that should have been done after independence is that the entire country should have felt the change, an enduring change. That change should have been reflected in the country in the form of austerity. Unless there is India-wide austerity in the administration and elsewhere, people cannot feel that there is anything done to further the Plan. Planning means suffering. Suffering must be universal so that there must be universal effort. Unless that suffering is universal, there must be discontent. We feel that some people do never suffer while others are made to suffer. Therefore I say the policy of carrying coal to Newcastle must be stopped. As a congressman, in my own interest, in the interest of our future I must say that there must be a country-wide sense of austerity.

I will give you one example. Let us go to the Connaught Place, let us go to New Delhi; can we see that sense of austerity anywhere? (Interruption).

Who is there to build the country? Unless that idea is there, the example of a great builder is there, I cannot be enthused. Really, I feel one thing. When there was Gandhiji, what appealed? It was his loin cloth. The loin cloth was the symbol of the Indian masses. Therefore he attracted the masses. Now what is there in us? What is there in the administration? What change has occurred after the British withdrawal? Nothing. Therefore I say that the budget proposals are good in the sense that they are loyal to the Plan. Therefore, if we have to criticise the Budget we have to criticise the Plan; we have accepted its principles, priorities and policies. But I say merely clothed in black and white, it looks like a woman who has no energy. It looks like a good housewife who is given a home and asked to make it lovely and enjoyable, but then there is no charm, there is no life in it. Therefore, we must put life into it. That life is an ideal. What is that ideal? Here we have to see where exactly India is going. In spite of all the schemes and the plans, where is the soul of India? Certainly, it cannot be found in this Plan. It must be in the minds of men. This is an age of science, of technology. We are a poor country, and we want to be technologically advanced, so that we can achieve economic prosperity. We are technologically backward and we must naturally look to countries which are technologically advanced for help. It may be America, or Russia. There may be a quarrel as to which way we should go. But one thing is certain: we must have technological advance. But there you have a snare. You may go to Russia, or to America. Both are birds of the same feather. The way we are going is their way. Before British withdrawal, there were impediments in our march, but now we are marching, but marching their way. That is the tragedy. After Gandhiji's disappearance, we are looking for dynamic leadership. But it is not there. Everywhere, the soul of India is lacking. There is no enthusiasm consequently. What is the soul of India in terms of politics? It is common sacrifice. That is a great ideal, but there is nothing anywhere so great that one may die for it. When the British were there, we were prepared to die. Today there is no cause for which I can die if I want to. If there is still time, we are prepared to sacrifice our lives, but we cannot do so for nothing. Therefore, I beseech the administration to conduct the affairs in such a way that there is life.

I can only discuss the administration superficially, because I am a common

man. I am an M.P.; yet, I know nothing about administration. Everywhere, the *status quo* prevails. Only one section has gained after the withdrawal of the British, and that section is the services. People who during the British days would not have become even Under Secretaries, or Inspectors of Police, are today Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries, Superintendents of Police and so on. We could have economised, but we have lost the chance. Take Pakistan. After the British went, they said, "You will be Secretary, but not at the scale of pay that the British Secretary drew." That was the time for effecting economy. Perhaps we believed that if we economised, there might be lack of loyalty. But now we are talking of the patriotism of the services. If they are patriotic, they have to prove it in concrete terms. Either the Government should make up its mind, or the services themselves should voluntarily decide to prove their patriotism in concrete terms.

Here is a deficit of Rs. 140 crores. For making it up, the Finance Minister says that there will be borrowing and small savings. But borrowing from where? Inside the country or outside? I can speak only about internal borrowing in terms of small savings. For implementing the Five Year Plan, there should be austerity all round the country. There should be one rule that all people should share in the scheme, and save. Whether the amounts are big or small, everybody must save in terms of government securities. Only then we shall have enough money. I know that there is a scheme of local agencies and social agencies for promoting small savings. But there are many people who do not know about this scheme. I am really anxious that I must do something for this Plan and for that what I can do is to help in borrowing. For that, there must be a campaign based on solid grounds, real grounds, grounds that will make even the villagers feel that along with the rich they are paying something for the implementation of the Five Year Plan, and that they will get equal good from it as the rich. Therefore, in order to make the small savings successful, there must be a compulsory drive calling on the people to save in terms of Government securities. If that is not done, there will be no speed, no momentum in this Plan.

Now, to take up the Budget itself, I am really glad that the Finance Minister has been very loyal. In the present circumstances, with the commitments that we already have, nobody could have produced a better Budget.

[Shri Lokenath Mishra]

One of the remarkable features of the Budget is that no fresh taxation is imposed, and on the other hand, the Finance Minister has relaxed some taxes. By doing this, he has done a distinct service to the country. If there is a deficit, it should be made up in a way that will redound to the credit of the Government and to the benefit of the people.

Before I close, I want to say that I feel really choked. People say that we are having a democracy, and this is a plan based on democracy. I am a democrat cent. per cent. but I feel that there is really no democracy. What is democracy but an exhilaration, a joy, a sense of oneness with many? I believe that democracy is not an end in itself, but a means to an end. If the means fails to achieve our objective, our national need, our human need, there is something wrong with it. It is not too late yet. We may change the means, but I do feel sure that democracy is a sufficient means to achieve our end, but it should be democracy of the right type. As a Member of this Parliament, as a Member of this great House, I feel choked. I cannot really speak in full-throated ease, I can do so when I am addressing a meeting of my own people. If I do not feel that freedom here, which is the birthplace, the source of freedom and democracy, how can I preach democracy outside? I am one man here and there another. In order to implement this Plan successfully, however brilliant the Finance Minister may be, it is necessary that this feeling of fear and frustration should be ended. There should be a spiritual change, and a change in your ethics. I as a Congressman am proud of India and its legacies and ideals. I am really sorry to feel that we are sinking inch by inch. We must be energised. Unless we are energised, we cannot energise the lakhs of people we represent. How does this Plan matter to my people? How does this Budget matter to my people? I can tell you that I wrote to the Chief Minister of my State, saying, "Here is the Plan. According to it, what are we to do? What is expected of me to do?" But he was in a state of unpreparedness to answer. There is something lacking in the States, in the administration, in the general set-up. People must be energised, must be tuned to feel that we should move as a nation. That sense is lacking. We are still thinking in terms of parties. That should not be. We are not a party. We are above the party. Therefore, if I am to act as a personal

barometer of the success or failure of the Five Year Plan, I request you: Energise me, so that I can energise the ten lakhs of people whom I represent.

Shri Mohiuddin (Hyderabad City): The most important point that has aroused the attention of the people and has raised a controversy is the announcement by the Finance Minister that in the year 1953-54 there will be deficit financing of over Rs. 100 crores. This announcement had considerable reactions in the country as well as in this House. The acting Leader of the Communist Party had characterised it as pandering of the capitalists. He said that the Finance Minister has an eye on the stock exchange as the barometer for the prosperity of the country. Mr Chatterjee also said that he was distressed at the prospect of deficit financing proposed in the Budget.

Now the Finance Minister has very correctly diagnosed the situation through which we have passed in the year 1952. As far as its economic history is concerned, 1952 was a very puzzling year. We saw in that year production going up in practically all the large scale industries. Cloth production had gone up from 4,076 million yards in 1951 to about 4,542 million yards in the year 1952. Similarly production in other large scale industries has gone up considerably. On the other hand, there was as has already been pointed out, increased unemployment. The placements by the employment exchange services were considerably reduced in 1952, as compared with 1951. There was slackness in commerce. The retail trade was practically at a standstill. Some quarters had already begun giving warnings to the Government that the recession that had set in the first part of 1952 had changed the prospects of the Five Year Plan.

Now this was a curious combination of increased production in industries, but decreased activity in trade and commerce. This was accompanied by another curious factor that the index number or prices had also gone up in December 1952 as compared with January 1952. The index number in March 1952 was 364 while in January 1953 it was 380. Now, the Finance Minister in diagnosing the economic conditions of the country had correctly come to the conclusion that the economic system requires infusion of life-blood and the infusion of that life-blood he has provided through this Budget. This was the most opportune moment for rectifying the economic conditions of the country and putting life into it.

Now some Members had expressed the danger that we may have as a consequence of deficit financing a runaway inflation and the prices may go up very high. I for my part do not think that the prices are likely to go up very high. They may go up a little, but not very high as to cause concern in the minds of the people. The important reason on which I have based this conclusion is that the machinery for the control of credit and control of monetary mechanism has considerably improved recently. The Reserve Bank of India has during the last two years introduced certain reforms in the management of the credit of the country which have far-reaching consequences. I am referring to the introduction by the Reserve Bank of India of the usance bills into market. The bank credit that is provided by the banks for the market, generally speaking, is under greater control of the Reserve Bank of India. The deficit financing, if it affects the prices, would affect through raising the prices of the raw materials and there the speculator always plays a very important part. But when the Reserve Bank of India can control the credit provided for the speculator, there is no chance of any runaway inflation in the prices of the country.

I have already referred to the peculiar phenomenon that we had seen during 1952: that it was a combination of increased industrial activity, but reduced commercial turn-over. Various explanations have been given for this. One explanation has been given by the Finance Minister, that the contraction of profits in the trade has created unemployment in urban areas. Other explanations have also been given, that the country is now readjusting itself to lower levels. But this explanation is not the whole explanation. Of course the complexities of the economic life in India are so great that there can be no one explanation. But one partial explanation, I think, has some significance, and that is in the recession that we saw in March 1952 the prices of raw materials suffered the greatest setback. From the figures of index numbers of various articles, food articles, manufactured articles and industrial raw materials, it will be seen that the greatest fall was in respect of industrial raw materials. Groundnuts, oilseed, linseed, gur and other articles had fallen down by 30 to 40 per cent. Now this fall was very high as compared with the very small or no fall in other sectors of economy, for example manufactured articles. As a matter of fact, manufactured articles

went up during the year 1952 by a few points. So the result, I believe, is that the money from the rural areas, which represent 80 per cent. of the population, was drawn away. The prices obtained by the cultivators were much less than what they obtained before, but the prices of manufactured articles remained practically the same. Their purchasing power was drastically reduced, and this had its reaction on the employment and turnover in the trade and commerce in urban areas. That explanation is of some significance for future policy, and I hope the Finance Ministry will pay some attention to it.

श्री गिड्डामी (थाना) : सभापति महोदय, अर्थ मंत्री महोदय ने हमें बतलाया कि देश की आर्थिक स्थिति सुधर रही है। मैं इस बात के स्वीकार करने में असमर्थ हूँ, मैं तो उल्टे देख रहा हूँ कि देश की आर्थिक स्थिति और भी बिगड़ रही है। मैं यहाँ पर आज उन सब बातों और घटनाओं के दुहराना नहीं चाहता कि देश में किस तरह लोगों को अकाल की पीड़ा का सामना करना पड़ा। इसके अलावा पिछले चार, छँ महीनों में जो तीन, चार बाक्ये हुए हैं, वह मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ और उस तरह के बाक्ये पहले कभी नहीं हुए। आपके सामने मद्रास प्रान्त में पुलिस वालों की स्ट्राईक (strike) हुई, आपके सामने पंजाब, बंगाल और यू० पी० में प्राईमरी स्कूलों के टीचर्स ने हजारों की तादाद में हड्डताल की और यू० पी० में तो नीबत यहाँ तक पहुँच चुकी है कि वे लोग फास्ट-अनटू-डेय (fast unto death) करने वैठे हैं और किस प्रकार उनको जबर्दस्ती वहाँ से उठाया गया है, इसका सब विवरण अलवारों में छप चुका है और वह मैं आपको यहाँ पर पढ़कर सुनाये देता हूँ :

In Lucknow, Wearing "Hungry teachers" badges

पंडित के० सी० शर्मा (जिला मेरठ दलित) सभापति जी मैं एक सवाल पूछता हूँ कि यह यहाँ कैसे रेलवेन्ट (relevant) है,

[पंडित के० सी० शर्मा]

इसका लगाव तो यू० पी० के शिक्षा विभाग से है, सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट को उसमें कोई अद्वितियार नहीं है कि वह दब्बल दे सके।

श्री गिडवानी : रेलेवेन्सी (relevancy)

यह है कि हम देश की इकोनामिक पालिसी के सुधारने की ओर कर रहे हैं और यह स्ट्राइक जो हो रही है, इसका उससे सम्बन्ध है इसलिये

Mr. Chairman: Let the hon. Member proceed.

Shri Gidwani: In Calcutta, hunger badges on and placards in hand, about 10,000 primary and secondary private school teachers marched in a mile-long procession through the city to the State Assembly to submit a memorandum demanding increased pay, allowances and amenities.

इसके अलावा यू० पी० में पटवारी लोग जो रेवेन्यू अफसर (revenue officers) होते हैं उनकी भी हड्डतालें हुईं देश के किसी न किसी भाग में काफी स्ट्राइक हुआ करती हैं, इन घटनाओं का मैं वर्णन इसलिये करना चाहता था कि यह सब मध्यम श्रेणी के लोग थे और आज जो यह हड्डताल करने पर मजबूर हुए हैं, तो इसका कारण देखना होगा कि आखिर यह लोग जिन्होंने पहले कभी हड्डताल बंगरह नहीं की, आज क्यों कर रहे हैं, इसी तरह से हम पुलिस को देखते हैं कि वह भी हड्डताल कर बंगरही है, इसका एक मात्र कारण मेरी समझ में तो यही आता है कि दिन प्रति दिन मध्यम श्रेणी के लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति बिगड़ती जा रही है और उनको जो तनखावाह मिलती है वह आज बिल्कुल अपर्याप्त है और उसमें उन का गुजर नहीं होता, इसलिये यह कहना कि देश की आर्थिक स्थिति सुधर रही है, मेरी समझ में यह हकीकत के बिपद है। जिस लेत्र में देखिये, हमारी अवस्था पिछले चार, पांच वर्षों में गिरी है, पब्लिक हेल्थ (public health) का जहां तक ताल्लुक है उस में भी हमारा

गिराव रहा है और मैं आपके सामने एक मेडिकल रिपोर्ट को पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ जिससे मालूम हो जायगा कि हमारी सेहतें भी कितनी गिरी हैं :

2 lakhs mothers die of child birth every year. Cases of malaria are 10 million per year and deaths from malaria one million and a quarter. We have one doctor for 6,000 people against one for every 1,000 in Britain.

5 lakhs of people die of tuberculosis every year. Every year 62 lakhs of people die from various diseases, 36 lakhs from fevers, 5 lakhs from tuberculosis, 3 lakhs from dysentery, half a lakh from cholera. The infant mortality rate in India is now 160 out of every 1,000. It has been estimated by certain authorities that 30 per cent. of the population in normal times do not get enough to eat.

यह ठीक है कि यह पुरानी फेमिन कमीशन (Famine Commission) के आधार पर दिया गया है, लेकिन आज का स्वास्थ्य उससे बेहतर नहीं हुआ है, विशेषकर मध्यम श्रेणी के लोगों की तो शारीरिक अवस्था बहुत ही दयनीय हो गयी है।

सभापति महोदय : यह ऐदाद कौन से साल के हैं? यह भी बहुत पुराने हैं।

श्री गिडवानी : ऐदाद तो कुछ पुराने हैं लेकिन आज मुझे यह नहीं जान पड़ता कि हमारे लोगों के स्वास्थ्य में कोई सुधार हुआ हो, थोड़ा बहुत सुधार हुआ हो, तो हो, लेकिन उसके साथ पापुलेशन भी बढ़ती जाती है। इस पंच वर्षीय योजना को अन्त विचार में लाया जाय तो इसका नतीजा क्या निकलेगा, मैं नहीं कह सकता हूँ क्योंकि मैं कोई ईकोनामिस्ट (economist) नहीं हूँ लेकिन डाक्टर ग्यान बंद जो हमारे प्राइम-मिनिस्टर के ईकोनामिक ऐडवाईजर (Economic Adviser) थे उन्होंने कहा है कि जो सबसे महत्व की बात सरकार को ध्यान में रखनी चाहिये वह यह है कि देश में अभी

सामाजिक निर्माण ऐसा हो, जिससे जो आमदनी में एक दूसरे में डिस्पेरिटी (disparity) होती है, वह असमानता और अन्तर मिट जाय और उन का मत है कि जब तक यह आर्थिक असमानता नहीं मिटती है तब तक हम पंच वर्षीय योजना चाहे जैसी बनायें, हम देश की आर्थिक अवस्था सुधार नहीं सकते हैं। इसलिये मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमें इस बजट में लोगों को मकानों, उनके स्वास्थ्य बेहतर करने और उनको साक्षर बनाने की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये। सभापति जी आप तो संसद् के बहुत पुराने सदस्य हैं। और श्री गोखले के जमाने में जब सेन्टल असेम्बली यहां पर थी, तब वह कम्पलसरी एजूकेशन (compulsory education) का बिल लाये थे और महात्मा गांधी जी भी सन् १९१६ में हैदराबाद में जब आये तब भी टूटी फूटी हिन्दी में बात किया करते थे। उन की हिन्दी गुजराती से मिलती थी। गांधी जी ने कहा कि फर्जी न्यात किल्वनी होनी चाहिये (यानी कम्पलसरी एजूकेशन) फर्जी के माने कम्पलसरी और किल्वनी गुजराती में एजूकेशन को कहते हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि कम्पलसरी एजूकेशन होनी चाहिये। मैं यह १६ फरवरी, १९१६ की बात कहता हूँ जब गांधी जी ने अंग्रेजों से यह मांग की थी। हम ने इस सम्बन्ध में लेकिन उन्नति की है यह आप लोग देख रहे हैं। इस के लिये भी सब से बड़ी आवश्यकता यह है कि हम अपने खर्च को कम करें। किन जो सरकारी कारोबार चल रहा है उस का खर्च पहले से भी तबड़ा जाता है। मैं नहीं चाहता कि हम डिफेन्स एक्सपेन्डिचर (Defence Expenditure) को इतना कम करें क्योंकि यह मैं मानता हूँ कि देश का रक्षण होना चाहिये। लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में जो बेहुदा खर्च होता है, जो वेस्टेज (wastage) होता है वह ख़त्म करना चाहिए।

थोड़े दिन हुए मैं यहां का अधिवेशन ख़त्म होने के बाद बम्बई में था। वहां डिफेन्स डिपार्टमेंट ने एक मकान खरीदने के लिये नेगोशिएट (negotiate) किया था। वह मकान तीन लाख तीन हजार पर नीलाम हुआ है तो भी डिफेन्स डिपार्टमेंट ने फैसला किया है कि उसे पांच लाख पचास हजार रुपये में खरीदा जाय। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं ने सरदार सुरजीत सिंह को एक लेटर लिखा। लेकिन उन्होंने ने कहा कि उस मकान पर मालिक का खर्च बहुत हो गया है।

I told Sardar Surjit Singh that he should reply to my letter as I do not want to misquote him regarding the personal talk we had. I will give you a copy of the letter which I have written to Sardar Surjit Singh. For want of time I am not reading it.

Shri Tyagi: You pass it on to me.

श्री गिरवानी : मैं ने इस के सम्बन्ध में सवाल भी पूछा लेकिन वह डिसएलाउ (disallow) हो गया। मेरा कहना यह है कि इस तरह से जो खर्च होता है वह बन्द किया जाय।

श्री त्यागी : कौन सा वह मकान है?

श्री गिरवानी : रक्षिया मंजिल, बम्बई। इसके बाद मैं सिविल एक्सपेन्डिचर (Civil Expenditure) पर आता हूँ। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह कौंसिल आफ स्टेट्स (Council of States) का डिपोसिल क्यों है? इसकी क्या आवश्यकता है हर साल बीस पचास लाख रुपया खर्च करने की। यह सब तो एक रिहर्सल (rehearsal) है, एक नाटक है। एक ड्रामा है क्या आवश्यकता है इस की इस जमाने में? अगर इस सम्बन्ध में मैं दुनियाकी कास्टिट्यूशन्स कोट (quote) करने, लगू तो बड़ा समय लगेगा। कूकि इंग्लैंड में हाउस आफ लाडेंस है इसलिये क्या यहां पर कौंसिल आफ स्टेट्स होनी चाहिये? हमारी दिमागी गुलामी की भी हृद हो चुकी है। मैं कहता

[श्री गिडबानी]

हूं कि इस का कोई काम नहीं कूपा कर के इस को बिल्कुल हटा दें। 'सी' क्लास स्टेट्स को पांच करोड़ रुपये की सहायता होती है। इसलिये मैं कहता हूं कि पार्ट 'सी' स्टेट्स भी हटाओ। आखिर कैसा मताक है, कुर्ग जिस की जन संख्या दो लाख बीस हजार है वहां भी चीफ मिनिस्टर! पहले प्रिंसिली आर्डर के जमाने में जो राजे महाराजे हुआ करते थे उन की हैसियत सलामी से मालूम होती थी। जिन को १०० तोपों की सलामी मिलती थी वह महाराजाधिराज होता था, जिस की पचास तोपों की सलामी मिलती थी वह दूसरे दर्जे का होता था और जिस को पच्चीस तोपों की सलामी मिलती थी वह तीसरे दर्जे का होता था। इसी तरह से हमारे कांग्रेस राज में कांग्रेसी राजे महाराजे बन गये। पहले सेन्टर में अंग्रेजों के जमाने में आठ एग्जिक्यूटिव कॉसिलर (Executive Councillor) हुआ करते थे, फिर १९४६ में जब लड़ाई का जमाना आया तो बारह मेम्बर हुए, उस के बाद जब लीग-कांग्रेस मिनिस्ट्री बनी तो १४ हुए। उस के बाद सन् १९५१ में अट्ठारह हुए और अब जा कर ३४ बन गये। जिस तरह सलामी के हिसाब से राजे महाराजे हुआ करते थे, उसी तरह से अब हुक्मत में भी तबके बन गये। जो मिनिस्टर कैबिनेट रेंक (Cabinet rank) का है वह पचास तोपों की सलामी वाला है, उस के बाद जो मिनिस्टर आफ्स स्टेट है वह पच्चीस तोपों की सलामी वाला है, उस के बाद डिप्टी मिनिस्टर आया जो कि शायद २१ सलामी वाला है, और उस के बाद पार्लियामेन्टरी सेक्रेटरी है वह १६ तोपों की सलामी वाला है। इस तरह से कुर्ग का जो चीफ मिनिस्टर है वह १४ तोपों की सलामी वाल होगा। क्या मजाक है! एक ऐसी स्टेट का चीफ मिनिस्टर जहां की आबादी मुश्किल से डाई लाख है। इसीलिये मैं कहता हूं कि केन्द्र में

मिनिस्टरों की तादाद कम करो।

तीसरी बात मैं कहता हूं कि पार्ट 'सी' स्टेट्स मस्ट बी ऐबालिश (Part 'C' States must be abolished.) उस से जो रुपया बचे उस से स्कूल खोलो, अगर यह रास्ता इस्त्यार किया जाय तभी लोग हमारी सुनेंगे। हमारा ऐलाउन्स भी कम करो। क्यों घबराते हैं हमारे भाई? हम दूसरों को कहते हैं तो हम भी अपने ऊपर सत्ती करें। इसी तरह से हमारे जो आई० सी० एस० अफिसर्स हैं उनकी तन्त्रवाह भी कम होनी चाहिये। हमारे डिप्टी मिनिस्टर को तो १५०० रुपया तन्त्रवाह मिलती है और आई० सी० एस० आफिसर को तीन चार हजार। इसी लिये तो वह आपकी इज़बत नहीं करते। एक जगह मैंने सुना कि एक मिनिस्टर के साथ एक सेक्रेटरी गये तो लोगों ने समझा कि सेक्रेटरी ही मिनिस्टर है क्योंकि वह तो ठाठ से बढ़िया कपड़े पहिन कर गया था और मिनिस्टर बेचारा तो कांग्रेस वाला था जो कि खद्दर के कपड़े पहिने था। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि आई० सी० एस० अफिसर की तन्त्रवाह फौरन कम होनी चाहिये। इस से लाखों का खर्च बच जायेगा।

मैं ने कल श्री नरहरी राव साहब जो कि आडिटर जनरल (Auditor General) हैं उन की रिपोर्ट पढ़ी। क्या ग़ज़ब है। उस में मैं ने देखा कि लंदन की एम्बेसी (Embassy) कोई बजट नहीं पेश करती वह जितना रुपया चाहती है उस को दे दिया जाता है। क्या हमारा रुपया कहीं आसमान से आता है कि जो जितना चाहता है उसने उसी तरह से खर्च कर दिया जाय। मैं समझता हूं कि इस को भी ठीक करना चाहिये। इस तरह से वहां पर जो खर्च होता है उस का मैं क्या वर्णन करूँ। केवल यह कहना चाहता हूं कि उस को कम किया जाय। लंदन

और अमेरिका में जो लिंगेशन (legation) हैं उन के साथ कोई फैवरिटिज्म (favouritism) नहीं करनी चाहिये। इस तरह से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो भी फैजूल खर्च हो रहा है उस को खत्म करो और उस से जो रुपया बचे उस को समाज कल्याणकारी कार्यों (social beneficial activities) में लगाओ।

इस के बाद मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि आप चाहते हैं कि लोगों में जोश बढ़े, इस देश के लोगों में उत्साह (enthusiasm) आये तो इस हुक्मन के ढंग को बदलिये। मैं भी किसी जमाने में आप लोगों में से था, चाहे आज न होऊँ। लेकिन मैं क्या देखता हूँ कि जिस ढंग की ब्यूरोक्रेसी (Bureaucracy) अंग्रेजों के जमाने में थी वह दिनों दिन बढ़ती जा रही है। वह ब्यूरोक्रेटिक राज्य आज ज्यादा जोर शोर से है, ज्यादा मजबूत है। मैं कहता हूँ कि जिस वक्त अंग्रेजों की ब्यूरोक्रेसी थी उस वक्त हम गुलाम थे। अब तो अपना राज्य है तब यह ब्यूरोक्रेटिक गवर्नर्मेंट क्यों है? आज आप को अपने रवैये को बदलना चाहिये।

मृमें बोलना तो काफ़ी था लेकिन एक लेटर जो मैंने पंडित जी को इस बारे में लिखा था वह पढ़ कर बैठ जाऊँगा। साथ में एक दो बातें रह गई हैं उन पर भी दो एक शब्द कहूँगा। एक तो हमारा राष्ट्रपति भवन यहाँ है, और इस के अलावा एक राष्ट्रपति निवास शिमला में भी है। यह मृमें बक्शी टेक चन्द जी से मालूम हुआ। वह आप के पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर थे। शिमले का वह राष्ट्रपति निवास हमेशा बन्द रहता है उस को काम में क्यों नहीं लाया जाता? मेरे दोस्त श्री राजगोपालाचारी और राजेन्द्र बाबू दोनों को दम्भ होता है इसलिये वह पंद्रह दिन से ज्यादा के लिये शिमला नहीं आया करते। वह करीब करीब साल भर

बन्द रहता है। मैंने इसके लिये सवाल किया कि वह कितने दिन खुलता है मगर उस का जवाब तो नहीं दिया, लेकिन यह जरूर कहा कि उस पर दो लाख और कितने हजार चार सालों में खर्च हुआ। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस खर्च को कम किया जाय।

इस के बाद मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। आप ने इस साल आजादी के दिन जश्न मनाया और राष्ट्रपति भवन और पार्लियामेंट हाउस पर रोशनी की लेकिन यह समझ में नहीं आता कि हमेशा के लिये यह दिये जलते रहें यह कहाँ तक ठीक है। इस के लिये मैं ने सवाल किया तो जवाब मिला कि दस हजार माहवार तो इल्युमिनेशन (Illumination) रोशनी पर आयेगा और बीस हजार इन्स्टालेशन (Installation) पर। जिस देश में लोग नगे हों, जिस देश में लोग भूखों मरें वहाँ पर यह रुपया भी क्यों खराब किया जाना चाहिये? जब अंग्रेजों का राज्य था तो जब कोई कोरोनेशन (coronation) होता था तो भी हमेशा के लिये इस तरह इल्युमिनेशन नहीं कायदम रखती गई।

आखिर मैं मैं एक बात और ब्यूरोक्रेटिक राज्य की बाबत कहता हूँ। जब मैं मिनिस्टरों को खत लिखता हूँ, तो दूसरे दिन जवाब मिल जाता है, पंडित जी मैं और मुझ में रोज लड़ाई होती है लेकिन जब उन को खत लिखता हूँ तो वह भी तीन दिन में जवाब देते हैं, लेकिन जब सेक्रेट्री को लिखता हूँ तो उनमें से कुछ ऐसे आडम्बर साहब मालूम होते हैं कि जवाब देने से भी इन्कार करते हैं। जो बात उन्हें पसन्द नहीं आती है उस का जवाब ही नायब हो जाता है।

आखिर मैं मैं एक लेटर बाप को पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ। वह लेटर मैंने पंडित

[श्री गिडवानी]

जी को तब लिखा था जब मैं पहली बार बम्बई से संसद के अधिवेशन में शामिल होने के लिये पालम एमरोड़ोम पर उतरा। वह लेटर यों है :

"Nov. 3 1952.

Dear Shri Jawaharlal Nehru,

After a good deal of hesitation, I am addressing this letter to you, though it relates to a matter which will be considered a trivial one; it raises some very important questions and indicates to a certain extent how some of our highest officers are functioning.

I arrived here on 25th Oct. from Bombay by Air India plane. At the Palam aerodrome, I found a large number of people. I was wondering why they had collected there. Subsequently, I came to know that Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar, Secy., Natural Resources and Scientific Research, also arrived here by the same plane and most of his subordinate officers belonging to various depts., under him numbering over 50, had come to receive him on his return from abroad. It was Saturday. The plane arrived at 12-15 noon. It is obvious that all those officers left their offices during their working hours. I have further learnt that it was not for the first time that such a thing had happened. Whenever Dr. Bhatnagar returned from abroad, the same thing was repeated. It is said that he likes this very much and with a view to be in his good books, every officer makes it a point to be present on such occasions. Nor, I understand from very reliable sources, is Dr. Bhatnagar the only one who demands this homage from his junior officers. I am told that most of the Secretaries and other heads of Departments expect to be courted likewise. I am further informed that the absence or the presence of junior officers at air ports to see off or receive their seniors is reflected in the Annual or other reports on such officers.

I do not know what will be your reactions to this. But, in my humble opinion it reveals a slavish mentality and lack of sense of responsibility and discipline on the part of some of our highest officers. It is for you to judge its effect on the general tone of the administration. I assure you that this letter of mine is not actuated by any personal motive.

It was merely an accident that I travelled by the same plane and I felt rather unhappy over this matter. Hence I found it necessary to inform you about it. I leave it to you to deal with it as best as you can; if you deem it necessary. But I do hope that in case you contemplate issuing any directives Dr. Bhatnagar will not be singled out as this undesirable practice is not restricted to his depts. alone, but is, as I have pointed out above, prevalent in most of the ministries and departments. I have sent a copy of this letter to Dr. Katju. I shall feel obliged if I am informed that this letter has reached you.

Yours Sincerely,

Choith Ram P. Gidwani."

I received the following reply.

"Dear Dr. Choithram,

Thank you for your letter of the 31st October. I entirely agree with you that we should not encourage this kind of large exodus to Palam aerodrome for the reception of a senior officer.

Yours Sincerely,

J. Nehru."

This is only an example.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: What about the staff cars used by these people?

Shri Tyagi: I am sure they were not Government servants; they must be from the Research Institutes.

Shri Gidwani: All were members of the departments concerned. I have enquired. Sixty officers were present. I have seen them with my own eyes.

Some Hon. Members: Why do you try to shield them?

Shri Tyagi: The issues are independent.

Shri Matthen (Thiruvellah): Mr. H. N. Mukerjee said the other day in the House—I am not very happy to bring in Mr. Mukerjee's name in the present tempo of the House; I can assure the House that I have no idea of bringing No. 1 Windsor Place or any subsequent developments thereof; I am only referring to what Mr. Mukerjee said by way of criticism of the Budget—that a respectable daily of Madras, the *Hindu* said that the Budget is a *status quo* budget. I am sorry to tell you that he is not doing justice either to the *Hindu* or to the Finance Minister by a partial quota-

tion. Half truths are sometimes worse than untruths. What, in fact, the *Hindu* said is as follows:

"But for the enormous provision of 201 crores on capital outlay which has been dictated by the previous commitment under the Five-year Plan, Mr. Deshmukh's Budget could be largely regarded as a *status quo* Budget."

I do not think that Mr. Deshmukh himself expects anything more than this. The most important thing is the allotment of 200 crores for the Five-Year Plan. The most significant omission is, "But for the enormous provision of 201 crores ..." That makes a lot of difference. In all earnestness—I am sorry Mr. Mukerjee is not here—in all friendliness, I appeal to my hon. friend to pay a little more respect to truth in his statements in the House.

As the Finance Minister said and as we all anticipated, the background of the Budget was the Plan. It was a pleasant surprise to me to find that there was no taxation worth mentioning excepting perhaps some prejudice to lipstick and other cosmetics which one can understand. The enormous programme of 201 crores of capital outlay is a very bold stroke of the Finance Minister for which he deserves not only congratulations, but our gratitude and good wishes. The reaction of the market, not only of the stock exchange, not only of the market, but of the general public all over the country has been very good. This is ample testimony of the healthy nature of the Budget.

Resorting to deficit financing has created some anxiety in some quarters. Having spent nearly 600 crores on development projects and with the prospect of spending much more in the next two years of the Plan period, there is nothing unhealthy in resorting to a limited deficit financing to the tune of nearly 80 crores per year for two years more. On the whole, India has a very healthy economy as *the Budget indicates*. There are not only no inflationary symptoms visible, but I think it will be admitted by all that there are definite and marked deflationary symptoms all round. With the cost of living left high by the withdrawal of food subsidies and the deflationary policy pursued by the Reserve Bank, in regard to currency restriction, I think deficit financing will be quite desirable. I would go a step further and say that it will be a corrective to the recent policy of the Re-

serve Bank. In this connection, I would like to invite the attention of the House to the great German financial wizard Dr. Schact in the Germany Hitler's days.

His getting away from the orthodox principle of currency reserve was viewed not only with alarm, but something worse by the conservative men like Sir George Schuster financiers of that time, to whom reference was also made by Mr. Chatterjee this morning. However much we may differ from the foreign policy of Hitler, however much we may dislike the purposes for which what I would call Dr. Schact's deficit financing was used, there is no denying the fact that this financial policy of Dr. Schact increased the production of Hitler's Germany to a very large extent. Not only that. It almost wiped out unemployment in Germany. These are our two chronic problems. I have therefore no hesitation in giving my unstinted support to the Finance Minister in resorting to deficit financing. I go a step further and say that it will be foolish in the present circumstances if he does not follow this policy if the implementation of the Plan needs it. Further, he has given the House an assurance that he will keep under constant watch the economic trends and take proper measures to counteract any unhealthy development. From what we know of the Finance Minister, I believe we can truly trust in his judgment.

I am sorry to have taken some of my time on deficit financing. That practically reduces the rest of my time. I shall just mention a few points. I am not going to speak on them except pointing them without explanation. Transition from a regulatory to a welfare State, which we are attempting is very difficult without the willing co-operation and enthusiasm of the people. A deliberate attempt should be made by the Central and State Governments to create this enthusiasm which one previous speaker said is not to be seen.

6 P.M.

I am entirely in agreement with him, that this enthusiasm is not visible. During the recent recess, I made a tour of my constituency, which is in Travancore, one of the most enlightened, educated and literate constituencies, where I had to speak on one subject and one subject only, in five colleges and that was on the Plan. I was talking to the sophisticated. I was talking to the leading journalists and when I tell you, you will not be surprised, that there are more than 25 daily newspapers in the vernacular. When I was talking to them on this

[Shri Matthen]

point, I was not only pained to see indifference, but I saw a note of cynicism about the Plan. That was a very painful thing that I noticed. But one thing I found that not one of them had read the Plan, not even the abridged edition. I found that not only those journalists, but even senior Government officers were in colossal ignorance of the Plan. At the same time, as a result of my speech, I could see the reaction which came among the teachers and students, and in some cases even among the peons of some of the colleges, where I had to speak on this subject, and they readily thought that here was something where they had also some part to play. Of course, it was a small speck in a large constituency. Afterwards I wrote to the hon. Prime Minister on the great necessity of advising every one of the Members here to go out to their constituencies and spend as much time as possible in doing a healthy propaganda for the Plan. I am sure, from the experience I have had, that the response is bound to be certain, because when once they know that they have something to do to contribute to the success of the Plan, the large masses will co-operate. Not only this; I would expect the hon. Prime Minister to write to the Chief Ministers of the various States to persuade the M.L.A.'s also to go to their constituencies and try this propaganda in a more earnest manner.

I have got to say one more thing, and I shall finish. Members of Parliament are to be treated as liaison between the Centre and the State Governments. I am glad to announce that the Central Ministers are taking advantage of the Members of Parliament and responding to the suggestions given by the various hon. Members. I have myself experience of this. I wrote to the hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry on the export of coir yarn to the United States, and I appreciate what he has actually done, with a view to reduce the export duty on coir yarn that is produced in my State. But I am sorry the States Ministers are not taking advantage of this, and some sort of complex is making it difficult for them to follow it up. It will be a good thing if the Prime Minister helped them to get rid of this complex to some extent.

India is not a country, but a vast sub-continent, and it is very very necessary for Members of Parliament who come from various parts of the country—as for instance, the southernmost point of India, from where I

come—to know the other places, where there are very serious problems, as for instance, Jammu and Kashmir, the famine areas, the Telugu areas and the Andhra State and so on. But when cost of travelling is a serious impediment, how can we do it? It will be very helpful if a free pass is provided for Members of Parliament as is done in Canada, and Japan, to travel round the country and visit these places.

Finally, I want to invite the attention of the Centre, to the importance of the co-operative societies and the co-operative movement, in the development plans. I know the Five-Year Plan has placed great emphasis on co-operative movement. But with all that, and in spite of the fact that co-operative movement has been in existence in India for the last several years, apart from Bombay and Madras, there is not one State, where any real progress has been made so far, though they form part of the administration reports of the various States. But if the object of the Plan as we know it is, is to level up economic differences, then they cannot but think of improving the lot of the people with these development schemes and programmes, except by changing the method of joint stock enterprise to co-operative venture. I would suggest that a separate portfolio may be created at the Centre, which might be in the charge of a separate Minister, so that he could concentrate on this so as to make the co-operative movement a success.

Shri K. P. Tripathi (Darrang): As I rise to speak today, my heart is full of bitterness. At this hour in the north-east of India, the tea labourers are observing a protest day, because their wages have been cut to the extent of about 20 to 40 per cent. and in those tea gardens where the wages have not been cut, the labour has been laid off for two, three or even four days, which amounts to a cut of nearly 60 per cent. You will remember that in this very House, the hon. Minister promised that the cause of plantation labour will not suffer in the least. When a question was put the other day here, the hon. Commerce Minister replied that he had said so in relation to the Expert Committee's report. But I have read it again and I find that it was not merely in relation to the Expert Committee's report, because he had said that "neither will the Expert Committee report, and even if the Committee reports, the Government of India will not do anything by which the interests of plan-

tation labour will be touched in the slightest." It was a categorical assurance given in this House, and a similar assurance was given by the hon. Finance Minister in the other House, but I am sorry to say that that assurance has not been honoured. The other day, when the question was put, the hon. Commerce Minister said that the cut in wages which was happening in the tea gardens in east India was a step in the right direction. I think the Government have come down from the position which they had taken in October last. I have been wondering what the basis is, on which we are to go. When the Government make a promise, it is a promise upon which the world acts. If that promise is violated, then the world is in a quandary. I hope when the Government make a promise in future, they will be more careful.

This very House legislated the Minimum Wages Act. The Minimum Wages Act means that labour should get at least the minimum requirements in terms of cost of living. But now the minimum wages are being revised, not because of the fact that the cost of living is going down, but because the economic crisis is there, and the tea gardens say that they cannot run. I shall only bring to the notice of the Ministry, what happened in England in the thirties when there was such a crisis in the coal industry, the Government came forward to subsidise wages. More recently when there was a crisis in agriculture, the Government made an inquiry and when it found that the employers were really not able to pay, it came forward to raise the prices. Therefore, whenever the Minimum Wages Act is implemented, it becomes the bounden duty of the Government to see that the minimum wages are maintained, but that has not been done. Therefore when labour is in difficulty today there must be some way found by which the problem can be solved. The Finance Ministry thinks that labour and capital should be put together to knock their heads and try to find out what should be the solution.

I humbly beg to submit that this is a wrong procedure. The tea industry is an exporting industry and the Government is drawing to the extent of 3 to 4 annas per lb. of tea. The income to Government is coming, but labour has been deprived. In a way, it might be said that the Government is obtaining its dues at the cost of minimum wages. This is most immoral. Therefore, I begin to feel that there is something wrong.

When the Leader of the House presented the Planning Commission's Report, he said that we are launching upon a great plan and we are going to have a Welfare State. Since then I have been trying to think out how the Ministry of Finance will weave the Welfare State idea into its budget plan. I find that the Ministry has completely failed in that aspect. The Welfare State idea must be woven into it. Just now my friend Natesan was saying that there had been a cut in electricity supply and as a result of that, there had been labour trouble. Look at the way of this thinking. When electricity is cut, labour is unemployed. Do you call it labour trouble? This is the way in which people think. There is a gap in the minds of men and there is a gap even in the Finance Ministry's way of thinking. They do not think in terms of the solution of problems.

What is it that has happened in the tea crisis? The prices began to recede in 1951. The Government took notice of it in May 1952. They set up a Committee. The Committee investigated and submitted a report in October 1952. And the first action that they took was a wrong action, namely, the withdrawal of duties on tea waste. Now, of course, they have come forward with a guarantee, but that guarantee has not solved the problem. The bankers and employers have combined to frustrate the Government's attempt. They are not taking notice of this. If the Government had not taken notice of this crisis, that would be one thing. But when the Government takes notice and tries to solve it and then fails, then we feel that there is some gap in the mechanism of the Government which the Government should fill up. I find that the Government has not developed such mechanism. What is our social structure? The social structure is that whenever there is a crisis, the employers try to cushion on labour, and the wages of labour are cut. The only sector which is unprotected is labour and therefore, all the loss is made to be borne by labour. It is for this reason that the Minimum Wages Act was enacted. But even then there is no protection. Now, what is happening? You will know that the industrialists have changed the cost structure completely. I have a paper with me which I will just read out. I lost that paper, Sir, but the gist of it is that the emoluments given to the managerial staff in the tea gardens and to James Finlay and other companies are; salary Rs. 1,400 but in the name of allowances they draw sums which if added would amount to Rs. 4,000! Is it justifiable

[Shri K. P. Tripathi]

that a man who draws only Rs. 1,400 or 1,600 should draw allowances which when added to the salary would come to Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 4,000? It is most unjustifiable. How has it happened? It has happened in this way: that in years of prosperity to avoid taxes they have multiplied these allowances. You will find that the Supervisory cost structure of all the industries in India has become top-heavy, and the Ministry thinks that there will be some wisdom dawning upon these people that they will willingly part with this for labour out of consideration for social justice. But I tell you, Sir, it is not going to happen. Some way must be found out for getting it done. The Government has been soft-pedalling. The Government has not discovered any way by which this social injustice might be done away with. Only yesterday figures were published to show that the number of European employees in firms was increasing. Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee discussed it from the point of nationalisation. But I want to discuss it from another point of view. You will see, Sir, that not only the number of European employees has increased, but the number of Indian employees also has increased. What is the idea? The idea is to increase the number of people doing the same job in the supervisory cadre formerly. That means the supervisory cost structure has increased. This cost structure is fixed. The employers do not want to reduce it. The only result of this is that labourers suffer in a crisis. They have been left as derelict as if they were parts of a machine. Only recently in the district of Cachar, in Assam and in North Bengal, I found these people reduced to rags and in a condition of semi-starvation. I met the district officers there. They thought that there was no sanction for dealing with these people—these 'industrial' refugees. Therefore, I draw the attention of the Ministry to this serious gap in our planning structure. The Government must come to this conclusion that they shall have to devise some way of enforcing social justice also on the private sector. At present, there is no effective mechanism for it. If you do not develop effective mechanism, then it is wrong to say that we are going to control the industry, as was said by our leader. The leader said that in the private sector we were going to have control over the industries. What is the control? If the control is there, it must be for social justice and for a social purpose. If we are really going to develop this State into a

Welfare State, it is human welfare which shall have the primary consideration. And the first primary human need is food and raiment—even before health or schools. That we have failed to provide. We have not the mechanism to deal with crisis. Therefore, I must draw the pointed attention of the Ministry to this grave lacuna in our entire planning structure and in the budget structure itself. Until and unless we develop this mechanism, it will not be possible for us to deal with the private sector at all. Therefore, I request you with all the emphasis I can command that we must try and find out some way in which we can deal with it.

With regard to those industries which are of an exporting type. I would request you to find out some way by which you can stabilise prices. I would give you the instance of the Wool Board in England, where the wool is purchased at a pooled price with a fixed profit. They did not get higher profits, but they did not suffer the price repercussions also. I think with regard to jute and tea, our exporting industries, you shall have to discover some such way.

My friend, Mr. Krishnamachari, says: 'Give me some time. I am just new. The Central Tea Board is in a quandary. It is demoralised. I can do nothing just now. But you must act quickly in a crisis. When you have entered the Government and there is a crisis, you have no right to say: 'Wait, let the crisis be over. We will deal with it later'. That is a wrong way. When you are in the Government, it becomes your duty to deal with this crisis quickly, effectively and adequately. I say you must do something, as the Wool Board did in England, for the purpose of stabilisation of prices.'

So far as tea and jute are concerned, I am sorry I have no time. I cannot express my feelings. But I hope the Government will understand more out of what I have not spoken as regards the conditions obtaining there.

Shri N. R. M. Swamy (Wardiwash): I have been following the speeches of the hon. Members very closely and none of them adverted to the salient features of the budget. I really want to confine myself to some concrete suggestions with regard to the Budget. Instead of going into the details with regard to the Budget, I shall take for

consideration some salient points. With the revenue deficit of 3.79 crores for the current year and with a nominal revenue deficit of 1.05 crores for the coming year, which after an adjustment of taxation, becomes a surplus, the Budget is on the whole a satisfactory one as presented by the hon. the Finance Minister. With regard to the adjustment of taxation nothing can be said nor can we comment on that. I find there is an increase in the import duty and it has been off-set by the relief given on some of the essential articles. As regards export duty they have reduced it, with regard to hessian and with regard to sacking there is an inevitable reduction. This is due to the world market; otherwise there is no meaning. With regard to the increase in the taxation exemption. I find with regard to individuals there is an increase from Rs. 3,600 to Rs. 4,200. I find no reason why in the case of a joint family they have increased it only to Rs. 8,400. Is it because you do not want to maintain the habit of remaining in a corporate body which was in existence in India for several centuries? By not giving adequate facilities you are just assisting the tendency to disrupt the family. Supposing there are four members in the joint family. Every one would like to get the minimum exemption and therefore, I would suggest that in the case of joint family the exemption limits be increased and if there are two or three members you should increase the limit proportionately. If you keep it at Rs. 8,400, in many cases it would tend to disrupt the family and avoid paying the tax.

As regards the increase in taxation in the Postal department there is not much so far as the generality is concerned. You are not reducing the price of post cards. They are being maintained. As regards the increase with regard to registered letters and insurance and other things it may work some havoc with regard to the commercial community. We can certainly say that they can afford to pay. But, still I say they could have reduced the price of post cards and letters, by at least a quarter anna. If they had reduced 3 pies they would have had the largest sympathy from the public.

There are two aspects which I find are not well explained by any of our friends. With regard to the credit we have taken for the eighteen crores of rupees that we have to recover as pre-partition debt from Pakistan, it has found a place on the revenue side. It must naturally be on the capital side. Supposing they do not pay it—

I have my own doubts that they will never pay it because they have already provided last year for five crores of rupees and that has not been paid so far. Even if they pay it, why should it be on the revenue side, unless the Finance Minister thinks that he should not present a revenue deficit budget to the country and he wants to avoid that? That is why, probably, he has taken it on the revenue side.

The other thing is with regard to the abolition of the Food subsidy. As he has now abolished the food subsidy it should be on the credit side. It is shown on the debit side. This is a procedure which I find is not only not used in other countries but it is also uncommon, to have it on the debit side. It must have been on the credit side. Otherwise the canons of public finance may be jeopardised.

On a perusal of the Budget I find there is a good deal of anxiety as far as the capital budget is concerned—the Budget as such. We find an overall deficit of Rs. 140 crores and this has to be made good by some other adjustments. For this they have to borrow and for that they may have to go to market for raising a loan of Rs. 100 crores. Even if they do it, still in order to minimise the deficit and to keep up a minimum balance of Rs. 50 crores, they will again have to go to market for raising another Rs. 110 crores. For that they have easily found a way, just taking a credit of this amount under Treasury Bills. As a matter of fact, last year, I find from the Budget they wanted to raise a loan of Rs. 25 crores which they did not. This huge sum is impossible of raising. Therefore, the only method now left open to the Finance Minister is to go to foreign countries for assistance. I think they are under the impression that because of some study of our financial aspects by the Monetary Fund Commission, it would evidently help them, that they can possibly get some loan. I am sure that in view of the International situation it is not possible that we can get any loan from them. What is the alternative left open? That is only the deficit financing. By that course the inflationary pressures that were in existence before and which have ceased to act may again come up. As a matter of fact, they can easily resort to this because the money they raise will be used only for developmental purposes. That is the reason why they think that they can certainly go in for deficit financing. Deficit financing is a healthy sign of the financial condition of a State. This is a

[Shri N. R. M. Swamy]

thing which is being resorted to in other countries also. If they resort to deficit financing how are they going to pay? The income is the same. How are they going to make both ends meet? Because we have the Five Year Plan we must have deficit financing for some time; if the Five Year Plan is to be successful. We have been assured by the Finance Minister that he will try to safeguard and avoid any unhealthy development that may take place by taking resort to some counter-measures. I am not sure whether such a thing would happen. He has asked us to think that the entire Budget is based on the background of the Five Year Plan. But about next year we will have spent about Rs. 1,000 crores leaving a balance of Rs. 1,000 crores and odd to be spent for the next two years. The trouble with regard to the Five Year Plan is with regard to the financial aspect. We are not able to know how we are going to spend this money. The problem hereafter would be not how we are going to spend this Rs. 1,000 crores for 2 years. The problem would be how to bridge this gap after we spend in the first two years the money that you have raised in the country and the money that you are going to spend hereafter. For this purpose he has recently appointed a Taxation Enquiry Committee whose recommendations will not come forth within the two years. The recommendations will be of no use because by the time the recommendations are put forth this Five Year Plan will be complete.

I have seen in the Budget speech, he says, that there is all round increase in production, in all sectors, both private and public. But there is one aspect. Even if there is a large amount of production we must also have consumption. The Five Year Plan has given you the targets about production but how to consume it has not been provided. Unless we find some means to consume all commodities that we produce in our country, the progress of the Five Year Plan will be retarded to a great extent. I am sure that this aspect has to be considered; otherwise there may be a failure.

I propose to suggest some methods by which we can have surplus budgets and that is this. I do not propose to say that we must go in for taxation. I do not mean to say that because it will be causing annoyance to the people as we have already taxed them. We want their co-operation for the fulfilment of the Five Year Plan; otherwise this Five Year Plan will be an utter failure. We tax them for that.

Any taxation may certainly not be welcomed by the people. Therefore what I say is this. At least in the expenditure we must find some cut not by means of retrenchment. I do not say that there should be retrenchment, severe retrenchment in the staff. At least 6½ per cent. of the entire expenses may be cut. In this way, by resorting to a cut of at least 6½ per cent. on salaries above Rs. 250/- we may certainly save to the extent of some fifteen to twenty crores of rupees, per year. By that in three or four years we can save a large amount. Therefore I suggest this.

As regards the expenditure on the Defence side, I do not propose to say any thing because in the situation in which we find ourselves, as we find from the newspapers, the money we spend on our Defence Services has to be maintained. But what I wish to say in this connection is that their activities during the leisure hours, during the period in which their services are not required, they must spend their time in nation-building activities. Unless they do it, we may not be able to add anything to the national wealth.

I want to say a word about deficit financing before I resume my seat. Ordinarily, deficit financing should be resorted to only in times of emergency, and now that the Five Year Plan has to be implemented, we have to take it for granted that the country is on a war footing. We have to complete at least this first five year period, before we launch the second Five Year Plan. Therefore, we must put the country on a war footing and deficit financing should be resorted to. By so doing, we must tighten our belts and cut down expenditure. For doing that, the example must be set by cutting down the expenditure on the civil side severely.

Shri J. R. Mehta (Jodhpur): I trust most of the hon. Members will be inclined to agree that this Budget has evoked less criticism and less controversy than some of the best Budgets presented in this House. This is as good a recommendation as can be made, and I join some other hon. Members of this House in offering my congratulations to the Finance Minister for his performance.

The most outstanding feature of this Budget is that it is featureless. I say this in no sense of disparagement. Perhaps, it could not be otherwise. For one thing, it is featureless because it does not seek to enhance the overall tax burden on the community.

nor does it seek to change the tax structure. Then we have to remember that it is circumscribed and conditioned by three inexorable factors: defence; the Finance Commission's recommendations; and the Five Year Plan. If we take out these three factors, there is very little left of the Budget which is of consequence.

I believe hon. Members will agree that, so far as our defence expenditure is concerned, there is not much scope for reduction. As regards the Five Year Plan and the Finance Commission's recommendations, the House has already considered these, and is in a way committed to them. So, there is not much to be said about this Budget apart from what we might have to say about the Finance Commission's recommendations or the Five Year Plan.

I should be excused if I take this opportunity of making one or two observations which I consider to be of primary importance in relation to the Budget as well as the background in which it has been framed. Firstly, I should like to say a word about the food problem. I find that there is a dangerous—almost suicidal—self-complacency in regard to this most vital matter. We heard the President's Address the other day and we were told—I am quoting his words—that "there has been a steady improvement in the food situation". In similar strain, the Finance Minister now tells us in his speech that the food situation is much easier than in the preceding year.

Now, as hon. Members are aware, we have it on the authority of the Planning Commission that in spite of the much-boosted and boasted Grow More Food Campaign during the last so many years, we have actually succeeded in producing less rather than more. So, if you bear this in mind, and read the President's Address and the statement of the Finance Minister rather carefully in their proper context, it would appear that what is satisfactory is the stock position and not the situation so far as the production of food is concerned. And how is it that the stock position is satisfactory? Because America has given us a wheat loan—mind you, not because we have produced more food or because we have procured more food, but only because America, out of generosity, has given us a food loan. I respectfully ask this House to consider if this is not dangerous self-complacency. Do we expect to serve the nation by statements like these? On the other hand, are we not

deluding ourselves and the nation by such misleading statements?

I do not propose to say anything as to why we have failed to achieve our goal of self-sufficiency in food, and what methods we should adopt to attain our objective. I will do so later if I have the chance. But I have thought it fit to invite the attention of the House to this vital matter because so far as I can see, the entire structure of the Five Year Plan is based more or less on the assumption that we shall be self-sufficient in food and we shall have our plans in the agricultural sector successfully implemented. So, if we are going to fail in this respect, then the whole scheme of our Five Year Plan, I am afraid, will topple down. So, I would ask the House respectfully to take this matter seriously and devise ways and means to see that we are able to attain the goal of self-sufficiency in food and do not miss our target in any case. I am not prepared to believe that a nation which can produce children at a quicker pace than other nations of the world cannot produce a few more particles of grain in order to feed itself; but what is wanting, I will say with all humility, is a proper approach and a proper leadership.

Another matter that comes uppermost to my mind while considering the Budget and the Five Year Plan is the sorry plight of Rajasthan and the inadequacy of the assistance that it stands to gain under both these. Most of the hon. Members in this House have probably heard of Rajasthan as a land of robbers and dacoits, but they are not our only headache nor even our greatest headache. As a State, we are an under-developed and backward State. Of course, this is not to confess that as a people we are a backward people. Lack of roads and communications, vast areas covered with hillocks and sandhills, scarcity of drinking water which is the **very first essential of life**, recurring famines, people living on the verge of starvation and forced often to live upon grass and thorns—you cannot believe it probably—these conditions prevail even at this moment in some parts of Rajasthan to which Mr. Somani only yesterday drew the attention of the House by a short notice question—no industries and so on and so forth—this is a formidable list of items which I can dwell upon, but since my time is short, I will not take up much of the valuable time of the House by dilating on these. But what I do wish to impress on this House is that looking to the conditions in Rajasthan, we do expect a better deal than has been extended to us under

[**Shri J. R. Mehta**]

the Five Year Plan. Of course, I am not singling out Rajasthan. There may be other backward and under-developed areas; they too should get a similar deal.

I trust the House will agree that if we are to realise the India of our dream it is up to us to see that all the States rise to the same stature and attain the same degree of development and march side by side with each step towards the goal of the welfare State that we have set before ourselves. That will be the glory of the world.

There is one thing which I should like to bring to the notice of the Finance Minister. From a cursory glance at the volumes furnished to us I find that in several Departments the cost of officers exceeds the cost of establishment. I have particularly noticed this in the case of the Commerce and Industry Ministry. There may be other instances in other Ministries as well. So, I hope the Finance Minister and the Commerce Minister will look into this and apply the necessary corrective.

Another direction in which we can effect economies, to which reference was made by some other hon. Member, is the expenditure incurred on Part C States. They are an anachronism in the present conditions and I think it is time that this House and the Government considered why it should not be possible for us to amalgamate these States with the neighbouring B or A States and thus save the additional burden on the Central exchequer.

In conclusion I should like to say that whatever approach we might adopt to the Budget proposals we should do well to remember that our finances on our future progress for the time being are yoked to the chariot wheels of the Five Year Plan and will continue to be so for some time. We should also do well to remember that however much we might disagree with the priorities or regional inequities, it should be our foremost and supreme task to make this Plan a success.

For, forms of Government let
fools contest;

Whatever is administered best
is the best.

We should bring this attitude to bear on whatever tasks we have set before us. The Budget may be good: the Five Year Plan is not bad, it is

also good; our people are good, eminently good. But we want better leadership.

Shri श्री० एन०राम (देवदत्या जिला-परिषद्म) : माननीय सभापतिजी, अभी थोड़ी देर पहले माननीय लंकासुन्दरम् जी ने बजट का विरोध करते हुए कहा कि इस में इमेजिनेशन (imagination) की कमी है, लेक आफ इमेजिनेशन (lack of imagination) है। वस्तुस्थिति पर ध्यान रखते हुए यदि देश जाय तो बजट में इमेजिनेशन की कमी नहीं है, यह जरूर है कि बजट इमेजिनरी नहीं है। अगर वास्तविकता पर ध्यान न रखा जाय, परिस्थिति को ध्यान में न रखा जाय, तो जरूर उस में इमेजिनेशन ज्यादा लगा सकते हैं और उसमें इमेजिनरी भी बना सकते हैं। लेकिन वस्तुस्थिति पर ध्यान रखने से हमें जरूर प्रैक्टिकल होना पड़ेगा, व्यावहारिक होना पड़ेगा। बजट की वस्तुस्थिति का खाल रखते हुए विस्तृत प्रैक्टिकल बजट कहा जाय तो ज्यादा ठीक होगा।

उनके बाद माननीय गिडवानी जी ने कहा कि इकोनामिक कंडीशन (economic condition) देश की सुधरी नहीं है, स्वराब ही है। जहां तक हम सभी लोग जानते हैं कि जरूर जैसा वह चाहते हैं, या जैसे गवर्नरमेंट लुद चाहती है, और जैसी स्थिति बनाने के लिये वह पंचवर्षीय योजना लालू कर रही है, वैसी स्थिति अभी नहीं है। लेकिन पिछले साल दो साल पर ध्यान देने से यह साफ़ मालूम होता है, फिरस और फैक्ट्स (figures and facts) मह बतलाते हैं कि इकोनामिक कंडीशन भी सुधर रही है। जहां तक आम जनता की जरूरी चीजों का सम्बन्ध है, उस में अन्न बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण होता है। आज से साल छह साल पहले देश में वितनी अन्न की कमी थी, इस साल उतनी कमी नहीं है। जहर

कई जगह सूखा पड़ा, उत्तर प्रदेश में, रायल-सीमा में, सुन्दर कम में।

Pandit Fotedar: (Jammu and Kashmir): On a point of order, is the House functioning with a Quorum?

Mr. Chairman: There is quorum now; let the hon. Member proceed.

श्री चौ. एन. राय : मैं उस इलाके की बात कह रहा था, उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों की जहां पर हूँस अधिक पैदा होती है, वहां दो साल तक सूखा पड़ा है और अन्न की बहुत कमी थी। वहां पर ईख अधिक पैदा होती है, देश को वह चीनी तो खिलाता है, लेकिन वहां अन्न की बहुत कमी है। दो साल के सूखे के कारण स्थिति ऐसी हो गयी कि भूखमरी भी हुई, लेकिन गवर्नरमेंट ने स्थिति संभाली और बहुत अच्छी तरह संभाली। और केवल वहीं नहीं संभाली, देश में जहां भी कमी पड़ी, वहां उसने अन्न पहुँचाया। बाहर से भी अन्न आया, लेकिन जरूर देश में दो साल पहले के मुकाबले में अन्न बढ़ा और अभी, जैसा कि दो चार रोज़ पहले एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में सरकार ने बतलाया था कि इस साल जितना स्टाक हमारे पास है पहले कभी नहीं था। तो अन्न की जो यह बात है वह सामने है।

वस्त्र की बात का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है यह रैकांड है कि सन् १९५२ में जितना कपड़ा हमारे देश में बना उतना कभी नहीं बना था। चार बरब साठ करोड़ रुज़ कपड़ा बना और यही नहीं कि वह यहां के लिये काफ़ी रहा हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर भी कपड़ा गया। उसकी कीमत भी घटी और अन्न की कीमत भी घटी। ज्ञात मंचीजी को ज्ञानादाद है कि जिनकी डीकंट्रोल (decontrol) की पालिसी पूर्णतः तो बदल नहीं हुई लेकिन कुछ ही ज्ञान होते से, जो बदल जाना

बाले भेत्र उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वों जिले हैं, जहां पर एक रुपये का एक सेर चाबल मिलता था, वहां पर दो सेर चाबल भी मिलने लगा। इस तरह से कपड़े और अन्न के बारे में जो आदमी के लिये बहुत जरूरी हैं, जो इकानामिक कंडीशन सुधारने के लिये बहुत आवश्यक हैं और जिस इकानामिक कंडीशन की बाबत माननीय गिडवानी जीं ने कहा है, उसमें तो सुधार हुआ है।

फिर केवल अन्न और कपड़े की कीमत ही नहीं घटी, और चीजों की भी कीमतें घटीं और जनरल इंडेक्स (general index) नम्बर के अनुसार पिछले साल जो प्राइस थी, उस में कमी पड़ी। जो इस तरह कीमत घटी उस से आम जनता का लाभ हुआ। इस से उन की इकानामिक कंडीशन में जरूर कुछ न कुछ सुधार हुआ। इसके अलावा और भी चीजें हैं, जैसे शक्कर के बारे में। आपकी पंच बर्षीय योजना पूरी होने के समय १५ लाख टन शक्कर पैदा करने की बात निश्चित की गयी थी। उस से पहले ही १९५१-५२ का जो पिछला सीज़न था, उस में १४.९ लाख टन शक्कर तो हिन्दुस्तान में पैदा हो गयी और उसके साथ ही उस की कीमत भी घटी।

इस साल जरूर कुछ लोगों ने पहले इस अंतर इकाया था कि चीनी की कीमत बढ़ सकती है पारसाल के मुकाबले में, लेकिन जो बचत पारसाल के मुकाबले में हुई है उससे जितनी चीनी पारसाल थी, उतनी ही चीनी इस साल भी रहेगी। इसी तरह हम देखते हैं कि जूट का सामान भी हमारे देश में पिछले बर्ष की अपेक्षा ६९ हजार टन ज्यादा बता है, सीमेंट भी सन् ५२ में सन् ५१ की अपेक्षा तीन लाख टन ज्यादा बता हुई है, इसी प्रकार लोहे का सामान भी अधिक मात्रा में लैयार हुआ है, जूट और रसई भी और साकों के मुकाबले में सन् ५२ में अधिक पैदा हुई, जूति इस लकड़ अट्ट और रसई का सा

[श्री बी० एन० राय]

ज्यादा बना है, इसलिये उन से बना सामान भी इस साल पिछले वर्ष की अपेक्षा कुछ सस्ता होना चाहिये इस तरह हम देखते हैं कि हमारा प्रोडक्शन (production) हर क्षेत्र में बढ़ा है। हमें इस बात को देखना होगा कि इसके फलस्वरूप हमारे देश की आर्थिक स्थिति में क्या सुधार होता है, यह प्रश्न रह जाता है, इस प्रश्न को गवर्नर्मेंट जनता और माननीय सदस्य हल करना चाहते हैं, यह ठीक है कि आज हम उसको पूरी तौर से नहीं कर पा रहे हैं, लेकिन पंचवर्षीय योजना जो हमने बनाई है वह इसी उद्देश्य से बनाई गयी है और इसलिये यह जो बजट पेश किया गया है, वह एक प्रैविटकल और व्यवहारिक बजट है, पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिये उस में हर तरह के साधन मौजूद हैं। पंचवर्षीय योजना के सम्बन्ध में हो सकता है कि अभी उसमें कठिनाई पैदा हो, उस का करीब आधा रुपा खर्च हुआ है और अगले दो सालों में उतना ही रुपया और खर्च करना है या उससे अधिक लगेगा, यह कठिनाई की बात हो सकती है। हमें उसको हल करना होगा। लेकिन यह अवश्य है कि जिस तरीके से हम इस योजना में चल रहे हैं, वह उचित जान पड़ता है, इसमें हम देखते हैं कि खेती के विस्तार, और उन्नति की ओर सबसे अधिक व्यान रक्खा गया है, पंचवर्षीय योजना में कृषि का सबसे प्रमुख स्थान है, हो सकता है कि कहाँ २ पर कुछ उपयोगी स्कीमें चालू न हो पाई हों और मैं अभी आपको उनके सम्बन्ध में बतलाऊंगा, लेकिन जितनी भी योजनाएं इसमें चलाई गयी हैं आप जानते हैं वे योजनाएं दुनिया की कई बड़ी योजनाओं में से एक हैं। बजट में जो लास बातें हैं जैसे कृषि सम्बन्धी वे तो चल ही रही हैं। इसके अलावा बजट में मध्यम वर्ग को इनकम-

टैक्स में जो राहत दी गई है उससे मुझे पूर्ण आशा है कि मध्यम श्रेणी के लोगों को काफ़ी आराम और सुविधा मिलेगी। इसी प्रकार पिछले दिनों में चीजों की कीमतों में जो कमी हुई है, उससे निम्न श्रेणी के लोगों और मजदूरों को काफ़ी लाभ हुआ है और जनता को काफ़ी राहत मिली है। इन अर्थों में अगर इसे जनता का बजट कहा जाय तो अनुचित न होगा बल्कि इसे जनता का बजट कहना ज्यादा उपयुक्त होगा।

लक्जरीज और टायलेट्स (luxuries and toilets) बगैरह पर जो टैक्स बढ़ाया गया है, उसका प्रभाव यह होगा कि बाहर से आने वाले सामान में कमी होगी। और उससे हमारे देश के भीतर उन चीजों को बनाने की ओर व्यान जायगा और उनके तैयार होने में विशेष सुविधा होगी। इस पर बड़ी हुई डियूटी बढ़ाने से गवर्नर्मेंट को लाभ भी होगा। पंचवर्षीय योजना में जहाँ और बड़ी २ और महत्वपूर्ण योजनाएं सम्मिलित हैं वहाँ गंडक बैली प्राजेक्ट (Gandak valley project) का न होना हमें अचरता है। वह ऐसी योजना है जो रुपये के खर्च के बारे में दूसरी योजनाओं से कम खर्चीली पड़ेगी। उसमें करीब ३१ करोड़ की लागत लगने का अनुमान है, लेकिन अगर यह देखा जाय कि उस योजना के पूर्ण हो जाने से देश को कितना फायदा पहुंचेगा तब आप समझेंगे कि वह योजना भास्तरा और दामोदर बैली प्राजेक्ट से कम महत्वपूर्ण नहीं है बल्कि उसके मूकावले में बहुत उपयोगी सिद्ध होगी। इस गंडक बैली प्राजेक्ट के पूर्ण हो जाने से लगभग ३४ लाख एकड़ भूमि की सिचाई होगी। नेपाल में करीब एक लाख [एकड़, य० पी० में करीब सात लाख एकड़, सारन में

१२४८७४ लाख एकड़, चम्पारन में मुज़ज़फ़रनगर और दरभंगा में कुल मिलाकर १३.९२६ लाख एकड़ की सिवाई होगी। इस योजना पर जो खर्च आने वाला है, वह भाखरा दामोदर बैली के मुकाबले में बहुत कम है। सिफ़ ६९ रुपया प्रति एकड़ के हिसाब से खर्च पड़ेगा। ये फ़ीगर्स (figures) जो मैंने दिये हैं वे किसी अखबारी रिपोर्ट के आधार पर नहीं हैं। जिस समय हमारे वर्तमान राष्ट्रपति डा० राजेन्द्र-साद कृषि और साद मंत्री थे, उस समय उनके कहने पर वहां पर इसका प्रारम्भिक सर्वे (survey) हुआ था और विहार सरकार ने उस एरिया (area) का सर्वे कराकर एक रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित की थी, उसके आधार पर मैं यहां उनको पेश कर रहा हूँ।

वह चूंकि मेरा समय खत्म होगया, इसलिये मैं अपनी बात को यहीं पर समाप्त करता हूँ।

पंडित डौ० एन० तिवारी (सारन दक्षिण) : सभापति महोदय, आज लगभग पूरे एक वर्ष के बाद मुझे आपके सामने बजट पर बोलने का अवसर प्राप्त हुआ है और इस समय मुझे एक बड़े विद्वान की बात स्मरण हो जाती है : wooing is a very difficult process; the more so when one has to woo the whip of a majority party. तो आज एक वर्ष के बाद मुझे इस बजट पर बोलने का मौका मिला है। बजट बहुत मुन्द्र है, संतुलित है और समयानुकूल है। लेकिन जब मैं यह कहता हूँ तो आपको यह भी व्याप में रखना चाहिये कि मैं यहां केवल उसकी तारीफ करने के लिये ही खड़ा नहीं हुआ हूँ और मैं समझता हूँ कि मनुष्य की कोई ऐसी कृति नहीं हो सकती, जिसमें कुछ न कुछ चुटियां न हों, इसलिये आज मैं यदि उन चुटियों की ओर सरकार और मंत्री

महोदय का ध्यान आकृष्ट करते यह न समझा जाय कि मैं केवल आलोचना करने की नीति से ही ऐसा कर रहा हूँ, बल्कि मैं उसमें जो ज्ञानियों रह गयी हैं उनकी तरफ व्याप दिलाना चाहता हूँ ताकि सुधार किया जा सके और साथ ही इसका यह मतलब भी नहीं लगाया जाना चाहिये कि जो बजट पेश किया गया है उसको सपोर्ट (support) नहीं करता। मैं विस मंत्री महोदय को ऐसे संतुलित और सुन्दर बजट पेश करने के लिए हार्दिक बधाई देता हूँ, साथ ही जो उसमें चुटि और गलती रह गयी है उनको भी बता देना बहुत मुनासिब समझता हूँ।

पहली गलती मेरी समझ में उन्होंने यह की है कि इनकमटैक्स की लिमिट ३६०० से रेज (raise) करके ४२०० कर दी है, उससे वास्तव में गरीबों को कोई लाभ पहुँचने वाला नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसे लोगों की बहुत कम परसेन्टेज है जिनकी ३६०० या ४२०० इनकम है। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि अगर वह इनकमटैक्स की लिमिट को न बढ़ाकर पोस्टकार्ड पर एक पैसा कम कर देते और दो पैसे का पोस्टकार्ड कर देते तो इस कार्य से गरीबों को ज्यादा राहत महसूस होती। या इमकमटैक्स की लिमिट अगर ३६०० से घटाकर ३००० भी कर दी जाती और पोस्ट कार्ड का दाम कम कर दिया जाता तो सारी जनता कम से कम ९५ प्री सदी जनता इससे लुशी होती और समझती कि हमारी सरकार वास्तव में हमारी हालत सुधारने के लिये कुछ कर रही है। आपने जो रजिस्ट्रेशन और पोस्टल चार्ज पर बढ़ोती की है, उसमें हमें कोई उच्च नहीं है।

दूसरी बात जो मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ वह फ़ाइनेंस कमीशन (Finance Commission) की रिपोर्ट के सम्बन्ध

[श्री डी० एन० राजा]

में है। फ़ाइनेन्स कमीशन के शब्दों ने पापुलेशन और बसूली दोनों का हिसाब रखा है, पापुलेशन का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है वह ठीक है, लेकिन बसूली के सम्बन्ध में जहां जितना टैक्स बसूल होता है, उसे उस प्राविन्स की आय समझा जाता है, यह भ्रांतिपादक है। बहुत से बिजनेस एक जगह होते हैं लेकिन उनके व्यापारी अपने हेड ऑफिस को दूसरी जगह रखते हैं, भ्रांति बिहार में बहुत से ऐसे कर्मस हैं जैसे टाटा बगरह जिनका कुल बिजनेस तो बिहार में होता है, लेकिन टैक्स बसूल होता है बम्बई, कलकत्ता अ वा दिल्ली में। बसूली के उस टैक्स को बिहार के हिस्से में जाना चाहिए न कि कलकत्ता, बम्बई या दिल्ली के हिस्से में।

7 P. M.

श्री त्यारी : टैक्स की तकसीम में इस बात का लिहाज कर्तव्य नहीं किया जाता कि यह टैक्स किस जगह से बसूल होता है। सारा टैक्स चाहे वह जहां से भी बसूल किया गया हो पूल(pool) में शामिल हो जाता है।

पंडित डी० एन० तिवारी : फ़ाइनेन्स कमीशन ने जो बटवारा किया है उस में कुछ स्टेट्स में जहां से इनकम टैक्स बसूल होता है बीस पर्सेंट वहां रह जाता है और ८० पर्सेंट पूल में आ जाता है। लेकिन बिहार को इस पूल से बहुत कम मिलता है। अगर यह कर दिया जाता कि जो टैक्स बसूल हुआ है वह बिजनेस के स्थान का समझा जाता तो बिहार को बहुत फ़ायदा होता।

श्री त्यारी : बहुत थोड़ा।

पंडित डी० एन० तिवारी : व्यापारी बिजनेस करते हैं बिहार में और उसका हेड ऑफिस है बम्बई या कलकत्ता में। उन बिहार के बिजिनेसमें का टैक्स बसूल किया जाता है बम्बई और कलकत्ता से।

श्री त्यारी : बीस पर्सेंट का बहुत बड़ा बंध बिहार को आता है।

Shri B. Das Bihar is putting sales tax on things which it should not.

पंडित डी० एन० तिवारी : मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सेल टैक्स बिहार ही में नहीं पर दूसरे २ प्रान्तों में भी बसूल होता है। सब को बन्द कीजिये तो वहां का भी बन्द करदें।

Shri B. Das: Bihar is putting sales tax on things which the Government of India is hobnobbing with the Bihar Government.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: This may be your information but it is a news to us.

पंडित डी० एन० तिवारी : इन बातों को कह कर मैं आप के सामने जो आज देश की स्थिति है उस का कुछ दिग्दर्शन कराना चाहता हूँ। हमारी बेकारी बढ़ती जा रही है। एम्प्लायमेंट (employment) की स्थिति बहुत खराब है। एम्प्लायमेंट एक्स्चेन्ज के फिरास देखने से पता चलता है कि १९५१ में १४ लाख का रजिस्ट्रेशन हुआ था जिस में से चार लाख लोगों को एम्प्लायमेंट मिला, और सन् १९५२ में १६ लाख का रजिस्ट्रेशन हुआ लेकिन एम्प्लायमेंट मिला तीन लाख आदमियों को। रजिस्ट्रेशन तो बढ़ गया लेकिन एम्प्लायमेंट कम हो गया। इस के अलावा एम्प्लायमेंट एक्स्चेन्ज में नाम वहीं लोग लिखते हैं जो उस को जानते हैं। देहात की जनता नहीं जानती कि एम्प्लायमेंट एक्स्चेन्ज किस चिंडिया का नाम है। कम से कम हिन्दुस्तान को ९० प्रति शत जनता अपना नाम दर्ज कराने नहीं जाती। हमारे देश में इतनी बेकारी है और एम्प्लायमेंट देने का कम कम होता जा रहा है, इस की विप्रिय में रख कर हमारी सरकार की जरूरी कमी इस और उठाने चाहिये। आप जानते हैं कि हमारे देश में टैलेंट (talent) भरा बड़ा है लेकिन उसका

उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है, साथ ही आप एक बात और भी जानते हैं कि “आइडल माइन्ड इज़ डेविल्स वर्कशॉप (idle mind is a devil's workshop)।” इसलिये चान्स अगर हम साधारण पुरुषों को नहीं बेंगे तो वह हमारे खिलाफ़, देश के खिलाफ़ अपने मरने जीने की परवाह छोड़ कर काम करने लगेंगे। इस की तरफ गवर्नरमेंट को ज्यादा तबज्जह देनी चाहिये।

आज कल लिंग्विस्टिक प्राविन्सेस (linguistic provinces) का बहुत जोर है। चारों तरफ से यही आवाज़ आ रही है कि भाषावार प्रान्त बनें। मैं समझता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में सेकड़ों भाषायें बोली जाती हैं और लिखी जाती हैं। अगर भाषावार प्रान्त बनेंगे तो हमारे देश में १०० प्रान्तों से कम नहीं बनेंगे।

श्री शिव मूर्ति स्वामी : १४, १५ प्रान्त से ज्यादा नहीं बनेंगे।

पंडित डॉ० एन० तिथारी : आप जानते नहीं। एक एक प्रान्त में दो दो तीन तीन भाषायें बोली जाती हैं और लिखी जाती हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो हम लोग आज भाषावार प्रान्त बनाने पर ज्यादा जोर दे रहे हैं यह सतरे का धर है। इस से देश का डिसइंटेरेशन (disintegration) होगा और हम लोग बहुत से हिस्सों में बंट जायेंगे। साथ ही हमारा एस्टेक्लिशमेंट एक्स्पेन्डिचर (establishment expenditure) इतना बढ़ जायगा कि हम अपने खर्च को भी नहीं मीट (meet) कर सकेंगे। नेशन बिल्डिंग हम क्या करेंगे। मेरे दोस्त मुझे माल करेंगे यह लिंग्विस्टिक प्राविन्सेस का हउआ हमारे कुछ भनबले साथियों का खड़ा किया हुआ है जो चाहते हैं कि उन को एक आउटलेट (outlet) मिल जाय। इस के बलबा और कुछ नहीं। मेरा

स्पाल है कि इस भी और हमें सतकंता से कदम बढ़ावा चाहिये।

मैं करप्पन (corruption) के सम्बन्ध में बोलना चाहता था लेकिन आज समय नहीं है, किर जी एक बात में कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे मंत्रीमण कम्प्लेसेंट (complacent) हैं और समझते हैं कि अक्सर लोग बहुत पाक और शुद्ध हैं, यह बात नहीं। हमारे एक साथी ने धूसखोरी के खिलाफ़ एक विभाग में कछु कदम उठाया था, वह एम० पी० है लेकिन उनके खिलाफ़ अफसरों की ऐसी साजिश हुई कि वह खुद फेर में पड़ गये हैं और उन पर मुकदमा चल रहा है। इतनी जबरदस्त साजिश हमारे अक्सर लोग करते हैं।

एक बात में प्लैन के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ जिस का कि हमारे भाई श्री विश्वनाथ जी ने जिक किया है। गंडक कैनाल स्कीम (Gandak Canal Scheme) का जिक पहले पहल सन् १९४७-४८ में आया था और गवर्नरमेंट आप हंडिया ने बाईस हजार रुपया दिया उस गंडक के सर्वे करने के लिये। एक प्रश्न के सम्बन्ध में दस दिन हुए मुझे जवाब मिला था। उस स्कीम का बिहार गवर्नरमेंट ने अनुसंधान किया और स्कीम बना कर तैयार की है। मेरा दावा है कि हिन्दुस्तान में कोई ऐसा स्कीम नहीं है जो इस से सस्ता और ज्यादा कोयदे बाला हो। साथ ही बिहार में और कोई स्कीम भी नहीं है। प्लैनिंग कमिशन ने जितनी बातें रखी हैं बिहार का कभी उस से कोई कायदा होने वाला नहीं है। दामोदर बेली से सिर्वाई का ज्यादा कोयदा बंगाल को है। कोसी तो एक क्यू (queue) में खड़ा कर दिया गया है। शायद टिकट कटते कटते गाड़ी ही छूट जायेगी और उस को भौंका न मिलेगा इतनी भीड़ है।

[पंडित डी० एम० तिशारी]

वहां रेलवे बनने का शायद जिक है और ६६ लाख रुपया बजट में दिये जाने की बात थी, लेकिन कुल सात लाख का प्राविजन है। इस सुस्ती से कोसी नहीं बन सकती। नार्थ बिहार एक ऐसा भूखंड है जिसके चार जिले सारन, चम्पारन, मुजफ्फरपुर और दरगा का एक हिस्सा ऐसा है जहां की आवादी सवा करोड़ के करीब है। वह देश की आवादी का तीसवां हिस्सा है। लेकिन वहां के लिये कोई स्कीम नहीं। हमारे नन्दा जी कहेंगे कि आप लोगों में प्लैन के लिये जोश लाइये। मैं नहीं समझता कि कैसे उन लोगों में जोश लाऊं। क्या उनसे कहूं कि आप पांच सौ मील दूर दामोदर में काम कीजिये या और कहीं काम कीजिये। मैं उन के यहां जा कर क्या कहूं यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता।

मैं एक बात और आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। यही बात नहीं है कि सवा करोड़ की पापुलेशन को कुछ होने नहीं जा रहा है। बल्कि उसकी दशा पर भी गौर करें। वह हिस्सा ऐसा है जहां भादों में पहले तो बाढ़ आती है पीछे सूखा होता है। पहले भादों में बाढ़ से फसल नष्ट हो जाती है पीछे सूखा से फसल नष्ट हो जाती है। इन लोगों को दुख सहते सहते बहुत समय हो गया है और वे लोग अपने खेत, गहना, गुड़िया बेच चुके हैं। मैं आपसे अपील करूंगा कि इस और ध्यान दीजिये। सीभाग्य से इस समय हमारे प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर साहब और फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब दोनों मीजूद हैं। हम ज्यादा रुपया नहीं चाहते। आप पांच छः करोड़ रुपया हमको दीजिये और दस बारह करोड़ हम चन्दा करके या कज़ लेकर, वसूल कर लेंगे।

योजना तथा न बी घाटी भंडी (धी नम्बा : क्या कोसी को इसमें से निकाल दें)

पंडित डी० एम० तिशारी : हम तो पांच छः करोड़ केवल चाहते हैं। आप कहते हैं कि प्रोपेंडा करो, लोगों को एंथ्यूज (enthuse) करो। लेकिन हमें बताइये कि हम उन सवा करोड़ आदियों से जाकर क्या कहें कि उनको क्या फायदा होगा। आप अपनी प्लान बतला दीजिये कि जिससे सारन, चम्पारन और मुजफ्फरपुर जिलों को लाभ होगा या यू० पी० के पूर्वी जिलों को लाभ होगा। मेरी अपील है कि अगर आप ज्यादा न दें तो कम से कम ६ करोड़ रुपया दीजिये बाकी हम वहां से वसूल कर लेंगे।

The House then adjourned till Two of the Clock on Friday, the 6th March, 1953.