

Phalguna 29, 1883(Saka)

LOK SABHA
DEBATES

Second Series

Volume LXI, 1961/1883-84 (Saka)

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

**SIXTEENTH SESSION, 1962/1883-84 (Saka)**

(Vol. LXI contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

CONTENTS

[Second Series, Vol. LXI—March 12 to 26, 1962/Phalgunā 21, 1883 to Chaitra 5, 1884 (Saka)]

	COLUMNS
No. 1— <i>Monday, March 12, 1962/Phalgunā 21, 1883 (Saka)</i>	I
Re. Motion for Adjournment	
President's Address—Laid on the Table	1—26
President's Assent to Bills	27—28
Papers laid on the Table	28—37
Resignation by Members	37
Bills introduced—	
(i) Constitution (Twelfth Amendment) Bill—Introduced	37
(ii) Goa, Daman and Diu (Administration) Bill—Introduced	38
(iii) Advocates (Amendment) Bill—Introduced	38—39
Statements regarding Ordinances	39—40
Daily Digest	41—41
No. 2— <i>Tuesday, March 13, 1962/Phalgunā 22, 1883 (Saka)</i>	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
*Starred Questions Nos. 1 to 15	49—92
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 16 to 18	92—93
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1 to 16	93—104
Re. Motions for Adjournment	104—07, 107—08
Correction of Answers to a Question <i>re. Casualties in Goa Operation</i>	107
Papers laid on the Table	108—11
Demands for Supplementary Grants—General, 1961-62	111
Demands for Supplementary Grants—Railways, 1961-62	111
Estimates Committee—	
Hundred and Forty-ninth Report	111
Railway Budget, 1962-63—Presented	111—18
State Financial Corporations (Amendment) Bill	111—64
Motion to consider	119—57
Clauses 2 to 23 and 1	157—61
Motion to pass, as amended	162—64
Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Amendment Bill	164—97
Motion to consider	164—96
Clauses 2 to 7 and 1	196—97
Motion to pass, as amended	197
Indian Railways (Second Amendment) Bill	197—212
Motion to consider	197—210
Clauses 2 to 6 and 1	210—12
Motion to pass, as amended	212
Business Advisory Committee—	
Sixty-eighth Report	212
Daily Digest	213—18

No. 3—Wednesday, March 14, 1962/Phalgun 23, 1883 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions—

*Starred Questions Nos. 19 to 29 and 31 to 34	219—52
---	--------

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 30 and 35	252—54
Unstarred Questions Nos. 17, 19 to 38 and 40 to 54	254—75
Re. Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance	275
Papers laid on the Table	275—77

Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions—

Ninty-second Report	278
Resignation of Members	277—78
Statement re. Strike in Heavy Electricals Limited	278

Business Advisory Committee—^c

Sixty-eighth Report	278—81
Constitution (Twelfth Amendment) Bill	281—327
Motion to consider	281—314
Clauses 2, 3 and 1	314—20
Motion to pass	320—27
Goa, Daman and Diu (Administration) Bill	327—83
Motion to consider	329—81
Clauses 2 to 11 and 1	382
Motion to pass	382—83
General Budget, 1962-63—Presented	384—97
Finance Bill, 1962—Introduced	389
Daily Digest	399—404

No. 4—Thursday, March 15, 1962/Phalgun 24, 1883 (Saka)—

Oral Answers to Questions—

*Starred Questions Nos. 36 to 43, 46, 47, 49 to 52 and 56 to 58	405—41
---	--------

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 44, 45, 48, 53, 54, 59 and 60	441—42
Unstarred Questions Nos. 55 to 86	442—65
Papers laid on the Table	465—69
Opinions on Bills	469

Estimates Committee—

Hundred and Fifty-second Report	470
---------------------------------	-----

Bills Introduced—

1. Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Bill	470—71
2. Estate Duty (Distribution) Bill	471
3. Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Bill	472
Motion on Address by President	472—622
Daily Digest	623—28

No. 5—Friday, March 16, 1962 *Phalguna 25, 1883 (Saka)*—

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 63, 67, to 72, 74, 76, 77, 79, 81, 82, 61, 65, 64 and 73 . . . 629—65

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 62, 66, 75, 78 and 80 . . . 665—69

Unstarred Questions Nos. 87 to 121 . . . 669—88

Correction of Answers to U.S. Q. No. 13 dated 14-4-1960 . . . 688

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Statement of Foreign Minister of Nepal alleging anti-Nepal Government activities as being directed from India . . . 689—91

Papers laid on the Table . . . 691—96

Public Accounts Committee—

Fourtieth Report . . . 696

Estimates Committee—

Hundred and fiftieth Report . . . 696

Resignation of Members . . . 696—97

Business of the House . . . 697—98

Motion on Address by President . . . 698—782

Resolution *re.* Compulsory Military Training—Withdrawn . . . 783—92

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—

Ninty-second Report . . . 792

Resolution *re.* Social Service by University Students . . . 792—844

Business Advisory Committee—

Sixty-ninth Report . . . 844

Daily Digest . . . 845—52

No. 6—Monday, March 19, 1962 *Phalguna 28, 1883 (Saka)*—

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 86, 88 to 92, 94, 95, 97 to 99, 101 and 102 . . . 853—90

Short Notice Questions Nos. 1 and 2 . . . 890—98

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 83 to 85, 87, 93, 96 and 100 . . . 898—902

Unstarred Questions Nos. 122 to 148 . . . 902—18

Motions for Adjournment—

Rail accidents . . . 918—25

Papers laid on the Table . . . 925—27

Opinions on Bill . . . 927

Estimates Committee—

Hundred and Fifty-seventh Report . . . 927

Public Accounts Committee—

Forty-first Report . . . 927—28

Resignation of Members . . . 928

Business Advisory Committee—

Sixty-ninth Report . . . 928

Motion on Address by the President . . . 928—53, 1003—31

Demands for Supplementary Grants (General), 1961-62 . . . 953—1001

Appropriation Bill, 1962—Introduced and Passed . . . 1001—02

	COLUMNS
Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Bill—	1032—40
Motion to consider	1032—33
Clauses 2 to 6 and 1	1033
Motion to pass	1033—40
Estate Duty (Distribution) Bill—Considered and Passed	1041—42
Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Bill	1042—44
Motion to consider	1042—44
Daily Digest	1045—50
No. 7—Tuesday, March 20, 1962/Phalguna 29, 1883 (Saka)—	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 107, 110, 111, 113, to 117, 119, 121, 123 and 125 to 127	1051—87
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 103, to 106, 108, 109, 112, 118, 120, 122, 124, 128 and 129	1087—93
Unstarred Questions Nos. 149 to 169, 171 to 193, 195 and 196	1094—1124
Papers laid on the Table	1124—28
Estimates Committee—	
Hundred and fifty-fourth Report	1129
Statement re. Agreements with Oil Companies	1129—36
Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Bill	1136—52
Motion to consider	1136—51
Clauses 2 to 4 and 1	1152
Motion to pass	1152
Demands for Supplementary Grants (Railways), 1961-62	1152—98
Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1962—Introduced and Passed	1193—1200
General Budget—General Discussion	1200—72
Daily Digest	1273—80
No. 8—Friday, March 23, 1962/Chaitra 2, 1884 (Saka)	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 130, 131, 133 to 135, 139 to 141, 144, 145, 147, 148 and 150	1281—1317
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 132, 136 to 138, 142, 143, 146, 149 and 151 to 157	1317—25
Unstarred Questions Nos. 197 to 218, 220 to 227 and 229 to 240	1325—51
Motions for Adjournment—	
Alleged incident at North Cachar Hills, and alleged kidnapping of an Indian National by Pakistani Nationals	1351—57
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Price of raw jute	1357
Papers laid on the Table	1357—60
Message from Rajya Sabha	1361
Hindi Sahitya Sammelan Bill—	
Laid on the Table as passed by Rajya Sabha	1361
Estimates Committee—	
Hundred and Fifty-sixth Report	1362
Apology by Shri A. Raghavan, Correspondent of the <i>Blitz</i>	1362—63
Resignation of Members	1363—64
General Budget—General Discussion	1364—1426

Constitution (Amendment) Bills—Withdrawn (*Amendment of Articles 226*) by (i)
Shri C.R. Pattabhi Raman and (ii) Shri C. R. Narasimhan)—

Motions for reference to Select Committee	1420—62
Daily Digest	1463—70
No. 9— <i>Saturday, March 24, 1962/Chaitra 3, 1884 (Saka)</i>	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 159, 160, 162, 164, 165, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177 to 179, 182, 185 to 187 and 180	1471—1507
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 158, 161, 163, 166 to 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 181, 183 and 184	1508—16
Unstarred Questions 241 to 252 and 254 to 285	1516—42
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Introduction of 'Incentive Money Scheme' in Telegraph Offices	1543—45
Papers laid on the Table	1545—47
Estimates Committee—	
Hundred and fifty-fifth, Hundred and fifty-eighth and Hundred and fifty-ninth Reports	1547—48
Business of the House	1548—49
General Budget—General Discussion	1549—1661, 1662—80
Message from the President	1661
Demands for Grants on Account, 1962-63	1680—1714
Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill—Introduced and Passed	1714—15
Finance Bill	1715—16
Motion to consider	1715—16
Daily Digest	1717—22
No. 10— <i>Monday, March 26, 1962/Chaitra 5, 1884 (Saka)</i>	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 188, 189, 196 to 199, 213, 200, 212, 214, 220, 221, 211, 205 and 219	1723—55
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 190 to 195, 201 to 204, 206 to 210 and 215 to 218	1755—65
Unstarred Questions Nos. 286 to 335	1765—98
Motions for Adjournment—	
1. Incident at North Cachar Hills	1798—1803
2. Karnafuli Dam in Pakistan and its effect on Indian territory	1803—11
3. Oil agreement with Italian firm	1811—14
Papers laid on the Table	1814—18
Estimates Committee—	
Hundred and sixtieth, Hundred and sixty-first and Hundred and sixty-second Reports	1818
Finance Bill, 1962	1819—54
Motion to consider	1819—53
Clauses 2 to 4 and 1	1853
Motion to pass	1854

	COLUMNS
Telegraph Wires (Unlawful Possession) Amendment Bill	1854-55
Motion to consider	1854
Clauses 2, 3 and 1	1854
Motion to pass, as amended	1855
Railway Budget—General Discussion	1856—1918
Daily Digest	1919—26

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

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, March 20, 1962/Phalgun
29, 1883 (Saka).

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Circuit Bench of Rajasthan
High Court

*107. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Will the Minister of Home Affairs be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of locat-
ing a Circuit Bench of the Rajasthan
High Court at Jaipur has again been
raised and is under consideration of
the Government;

(b) what has led to such recon-
sideration when the question was
finally decided after mature consid-
eration and categorical assurances
given on the floor of the House; and

(c) whether the Government rea-
lise serious repercussions on the
morale of Government, Bar and peo-
ple inherent in the re-opening of
the question?

The Minister of State in the Minis-
try of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

(a) Government have received some
representations from certain Bar
Associations and local bodies in
Rajasthan urging the revival of the
Jaipur Bench of the Rajasthan High
Court. This matter, however, is not
engaging the attention of the Govern-
ment at present.

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

1964 (Ai) LSD—1.

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की दशा

+

*११०. { श्री त० ब० विठ्ठलराव :
श्री भक्त दर्शन :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री ५ दिसम्बर, १९६१
के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ५७० के उत्तर के
सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों
के कार्य की दशा के सम्बन्ध में नियुक्त भ्रन्तः
विभागीय जांच समिति की रिपोर्ट क्या
इस बीच प्राप्त हो गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस रिपोर्ट
की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ;
और

(ग) उसकी सिफारिशों पर क्या
कार्यवाही की गई है ?

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

(ख) तथा (ग). ये समिति विभागीय
स्तर की थी । रिपोर्ट में की गई सिफारिशें
सम्बन्धित मंत्रालयों के परामर्श से विचारा-
धीन हैं । इस रिपोर्ट का वर्तमान स्थिति में
सभा पटल पर रखने का विचार नहीं है ।

I shall read that in English also.

The Minister of State in the Minis-
try of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

(a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The Committee was
a departmental one. The recommen-
dations made in the report are at pre-
sent under examination in consulta-
tion with the Ministries concerned. It
is not proposed to lay the report on
the Table of House at the present
stage.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know, Sir, what are the main recommendations of this committee?

Shri Datar: The recommendations are in respect of a number of subjects regarding staff, machinery, benevolent fund, social, cultural and recreational activities, working conditions and others.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know, Sir, why, in view of the fact that the report relates to recreational and welfare activities, it is considered to be a confidential document, that it cannot be placed on the Table of the House?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): The report covers a wide range. I have gone through the recommendations and I find that they are useful and valuable from the point of view of the staff. Various Ministries have to be consulted and I felt that we should come to a decision first and then, if necessary, place it on the Table of the House.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know how long Government will take to come to a decision on the recommendations made by this Committee?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It is difficult to fix the time, but it should not take more than three months—that is my feeling. We are consulting the other Ministries. We shall try to expedite it; but it may take about two to three months.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether these recommendations will cover the Central Government employees outside Delhi also?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am not quite sure about that. This Committee was set up and may mainly cover Delhi, but it should not be so difficult. I will have to look into it further. As far as feasible, it should be made applicable to employees outside Delhi also.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether the implementation of the recommendations would mean more

financial liability and if so has any estimate been made of it?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I think it will involve some financial liability and this will have to be taken into consideration when the question of implementation is taken up.

Educational Facilities for Children of Political Sufferers

+

*111. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) which of the States have taken advantage of the scheme of educational facilities to the children of Political sufferers up till now;

(b) what is the contribution of the Central Government each year to each State up till now; and

(c) what percentage of applicants have been benefited so far?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 38].

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the scheme is in vogue in the Union Territories also and if so how much has been spent up till now?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It is in operation in the Union Territories also. I am afraid I do not have the figures with regard to that.

Shri S. C. Samanta: The statement says that except Assam and Jammu and Kashmir all States have taken advantage of the scheme. But I find from the statement that in 1961-62 no money has been drawn. May I take it for granted that all the States have taken advantage of the scheme and if so when generally is the matching grant made?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: All the States except the State of Jammu and Kashmir and Assam are participating

in the scheme. As far as Assam is concerned, the matter is still under negotiation. Jammu and Kashmir also have written to us that they are finalising the scheme. We expect that within the next two or three months all the States will be participating in the scheme.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : राजनीतिक पीड़ितों की ओर से यह आम शिकायत मिल रही है कि उनके आवेदन पत्रों पर पूरी तरह से ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। इसलिये क्या इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया जायेगा कि जितने भी इस तरह के मामले हों उनमें उनको सारी सुविधायें देने का प्रयत्न किया जाये ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : राज्य सरकारों को लिख दिया गया है। सारी योजना उनको भेज दी गई है, और अगर कोई शिकायत किसी राजनीतिक पीड़ित की हो तो वह राज्य सरकारों को लिखें या मुझे लिखें तो मैं फिर उनको लिख सकता हूँ। कोई भी शिकायत हो तो जरूर उसके ऊपर विचार किया जाना चाहिये।

Shri D. C. Sharma: From the Statement I find that in 1959-60 only four States were operating the scheme; in 1960-61 only six States took advantage of it. May I know why all the States are not taking advantage of the scheme? What are the obstacles in the way of the States taking advantage of the scheme?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The State Government have taken time in finalising the schemes. In 1959-60 it is true that only four States participated in the scheme and six in 1960-61. In 1961-62 all States except the State of Assam and Jammu and Kashmir will be participating in the scheme and I hope that in the near future Jammu and Kashmir and Assam also

will finalise the scheme and it will not be too long before all the States Governments participate in the programme.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : सन् १९६१ में कोई एमाउंट सेंक्शन नहीं हुआ था। मैं यह ज्ञानवा चाहता हूँ कि सन् १९६२-६३ में भी कोई एमाउंट सेंक्शन हुआ है या नहीं ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : वह तो बजट के ऊपर है। बजट जब मंजर हो जाएगा तो कुछ कहा जा सकेगा।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : अगर सहायता देनी है तो जब तक कोई रकम स्वीकार नहीं करेंगे तो सहायता कैसे दी जाएगी ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जब बजट पास हो जायेगा तभी रकम के बारे में कहा जा सकता है।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : सन् १९६१-६२ में आपने कोई रुपया नहीं दिया। सन् ६२-६३ में शायद आप रुपया देंगे या नहीं और पता नहीं कि आप के बजट में आयेंगा भी या नहीं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब आप रुपया ही नहीं देंगे तो ऐसी स्कीम से फायदा क्या होगा ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : ऐसी बात तो नहीं है। रुपया दिया जायगा।

Shri Vasudevan Nair: May I know how many applied for this help, how many people got it and how many were rejected, if any?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: These figures are with the State Governments. They are not available with us, because the applications have to be sent to the State Governments.

Mr. Speaker: Are they not matching grants?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: They are matching grants. They contribute 50 per cent of the expenditure. The arrangement is, the schemes are adminis-

tered by the State Governments. Therefore, the number of applications received, etc., these figures are not with us. They are with the State Governments. If the hon. Member is interested, I can obtain from the State Governments. They are not available with me at present.

Post-Matric Scholarships to Backward Classes Students

*113. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central grants for award of Post-Matric Scholarships to Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes Students have been issued in full to all the States for the year 1961-62;

(b) if so, manner of distribution of amount;

(c) whether it is a fact that in the States like Madras scholarships were not awarded for competent students for lack of funds; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed for helping such candidates?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). Funds available for award of post-Matric scholarships to Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes students are placed at the disposal of the State Governments in the form of grants. Grants of the entire amount for 1961-62 were made to the State Governments in the month of June, 1961.

(c) and (d). All the eligible Scheduled Castes students are awarded scholarships on the basis of mere pass in their last annual examination, i.e., without any selection by merit, but on the application of Means Tests. Selection of students belonging to Other Backward Classes is made on the basis of merit. Due to limited funds available for this category of students, as compared to the number of applicants, only meritorious ones come within the range of selection and are awarded scholarships. Other Backward Classes have been declared

the responsibility of State Governments concerned. Funds for these students are, therefore, not going to be increased.

Shri Tangamani: May I know how much money has been sanctioned for the year 1961-62 and out of that, how much was granted to the State of Madras?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As far as the Government of Madras is concerned, the total amount sanctioned was Rs. 23,67,400. Does the hon. Member want the break-up of the figures among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

Shri Tangamani: I want to know the total amount that was allotted to all the States.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The total amount sanctioned was Rs. 23,67,400.

Shri Tangamani: That is for Madras. I want to know how much has been sanctioned for the entire country.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The total amount which was made available by the Education Ministry—total Rs. 2,22,63,000.

Shri Tangamani: From the statement I find that selection of students belonging to other Backward Classes is made on the basis of merit. May I know whether instances have been brought to the notice of the Government where in spite of a standard fixed for this merit, students who have obtained those particular marks have not been given these scholarships because of want of funds?

Shri K. L. Shrimali: The hon. Member is aware that the scheme is no more being administered by the Central Government. It has been decentralised. Funds are made available to the State Governments. Applications are received by the State Governments and they decide. If there are any complaints, the complaints will have to be brought to the notice of the State Government. If the hon. Member

brings any complaint to my notice, I shall make enquiries from the State Governments.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact—this is my personal experience also—that students of the backward classes and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are experiencing great difficulties in the matter of allotment of stipends and also in the matter of regularity in payment since the scheme was made a responsibility of the State Governments, may I know whether the Union Government would hold an enquiry into these matters and see that students are not forced to face difficulties because of these anomalies?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As far as I know, no complaints have been brought to our notice. If the hon. Member has any complaints with him, he will forward them to me and I shall certainly institute an enquiry.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I find that in the award of scholarships, in some cases, merit test is applied. In other cases, means test is applied. May I know why it is that there are two different standards for award of scholarships and whether the Government cannot adopt one single uniform standard for the award of these scholarships to these backward classes?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: In this matter, the general principle that has been adopted is, as far as the Scheduled Tribes are concerned, we would like to give scholarships to all the people who are eligible for scholarships, that is, all those who pass the examination, for the obvious reason that the Scheduled Tribes are most backward. Educationally they are backward, also economically and culturally. Therefore, whatever funds we have, we would like to place at their disposal so that we may bring up their level. So far as the backward classes are concerned, that is not the situation with them. The number of students coming in among backward classes is so large that it is just impossible to

give scholarship to each and every one. Merit will be considered.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that when this scheme was being administered by the Central Government from Delhi, initially some amounts were allotted to each State Government and afterwards, when the State Government could not spend that amount, that was being transferred to other States? What arrangement has been made after decentralisation about this amount?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: When the scheme was administered by the Central Government, no funds were allotted to the State Governments. The Scheme was directly administered by the Central Government.

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know the reason for the inordinate delay in the payment of these scholarship amounts, especially in Mysore?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As far as I am aware, there is no delay. The hon. Member will have to take up the matter with the State Government. This matter was fully discussed here and hon. Members themselves desired that the scheme should be decentralised. If there is delay, the Central Government cannot obviously take any responsibility. If there are any complaints, we will write to the State Governments. It is the State Governments which are now administering the scheme.

Shri Tyagi: Some complaints have come to the notice of Members mostly that well to do amongst these classes get better off in these scholarships. Are the Government proposing to lay down any standards whereby only those who are needy or those who get below the average level of income are benefited and those whose parents have got enough income may not be benefited?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The means test is being applied to the backward classes. It is also being applied to the Scheduled Castes. In the case of

the Scheduled Tribes, we are not applying the means test because most of the children who are coming from the Scheduled Tribes are generally poor.

Shri Basumatari: May I know whether the Assam Government recommended to the Central Government to consider a section of the backward classes, namely the Tea garden workers, to be accepted as more backward and sanction some money for awarding scholarships to them? Is there any recommendation from the State Government?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I could not say offhand with regard to any particular State. If the hon. Member will kindly table a separate question I will be glad to answer.

Demands of Delhi School Teachers

*114. **Shri Balraj Madhok:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi School Teachers' Association has submitted memorandum of demands to the Ministry of Education;

(b) if so, what are the major demands put forth in that memorandum; and

(c) what action Government have taken on these demands so far?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No memorandum of demands was submitted by the Delhi School Teachers' Association directly to the Ministry of Education but the Ministry did receive a copy of a letter addressed by the Association to the Commissioner, Delhi Municipal Corporation and a printed leaflet which *inter alia* contained certain demands:

(b) and (c). A statement showing the major demands put forth by the Delhi School Teachers' Association in the communications referred to above and the action taken on each demand by the Delhi Municipal Corporation/Government is laid on the

Table. [See Appendix I, annexure no. 39].

Shri Balraj Madhok: May I know whether it is a fact that the Delhi Teachers' Association has demanded gratuity and pension benefit for the teachers in aided schools and they have arranged direct action for that?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Representatives of Teachers' Associations not only from Delhi but from other States also came and saw me and I told them that the Ministry of Education has been taking up their case with the State Governments and it was not desirable on their part to take any direct action. As far as I understand, they accepted my advice. They were assured that the Ministry of Education has done everything that is possible to ameliorate the conditions of the teachers and to improve their service condition. This question with regard to the benefits has been taken up with the State Governments and several State Governments have responded very well. They are taking up the scheme. It will take some time. This is not a case where direct action is required.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In the statement it is stated, payment to teachers of 'A' class city allowance with effect from 1st July, 1961 by the Delhi Municipal Corporation. I would like to know whether funds have been made available to pay this particular benefit from 1st July, 1959.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It is a long statement. I do not know to which portion the hon. Member is referring.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am referring to the statement laid by the hon. Minister. It is not very long. I want to know the reaction of the Government to the demand made by the teachers in regard to the payment of 'A' class city allowance with effect from 1st July, 1961. I shall make my question more specific. Since the Second Pay Commission's recommendations have now been accepted by the Delhi Municipal Corporation in

regard to teachers, I would like to know whether all those recommendations will be implemented from 1st July, 1959,—because that was the original date,—and not from 1st July, 1961 as suggested in the statement.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The recommendations of the Second Pay Commission will be accepted. The statement itself says:

“The Corporation have already revised the scales of pay of their employees in accordance with the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission with effect from 1st July, 1959.

I do not know what difficulty the hon. Member has.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The difficulty is in regard to availability of funds.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: If there is non-availability of funds, funds will be made available.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I ask another question? Since the hon. Minister has referred to the other States also, may I know whether his attention has been drawn to the serious agitation of the teachers in U.P. regarding payment of dearness allowance, and if so, whether the Central Government are going to subsidise or help the State Government of Uttar Pradesh to pay increased dearness allowance?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I cannot answer for the U.P. Government, but the U.P. Government have written to us that this matter with regard to equalisation of dearness allowance is under consideration. It is a question of finding funds. We are having discussion with the Planning Commission and the U.P. Government. The Government of India are generally very sympathetic to the demands of teachers.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Education Minister of Uttar Pradesh has said that he would be prepared to increase the dearness allowance provided the necessary help comes from the

Centre. May I know whether the Central Government are going to help the U.P. Government to increase the dearness allowance or to equalise it?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I have not seen the statement of the U.P. Education Minister. But it is true that the U.P. Government have written to us to find some funds for equalising the dearness allowance of teachers. The Government of India are in sympathy. It is a question of finding funds, or from where we can find funds. That is the whole problem. The U.P. Government are not prepared to find funds out of the Plan ceilings; the Planning Commission is reluctant to make any funds available out of the Plan ceilings. Therefore, the matter is under discussion with the Planning Commission. I cannot make any categorical statement as to from where and how we shall be able to find funds. I can only say that the Government of India are sympathetic towards the demands of teachers, particularly with regard to this demand.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: From the statement I find that some arrears are due to the teachers, but the Delhi Municipal Corporation has no money to pay these arrears. May I know by what time these teachers will receive those arrears?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It has also been mentioned in the statement that:

“Necessary provision of funds for this purpose has been made by the Corporation in their revised budget estimates for 1961-62 and the budget estimates for 1962-63.”

So, the statement itself makes it very clear that additional funds have been made available.

Mr. Speaker: If it is provided for in the budget, it will be paid.

Drilling in Budaun District in U.P.

*115. **Shri Raghubir Sahai:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No.

154 on the 23rd November, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the operations of drilling a deep well in Budaun District in Uttar Pradesh have now been started;

(b) if so, to what depth has it been sunk;

(c) whether the drilling of other proposed well has been taken in hand;

(d) if so, at what place; and

(e) what are the prospects now for finding out oil in this district.

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

(b) Depth reached upto 15-3-1962 was 1203 metres.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Near Village Sanjarpur; and

(e) It is still too early to assess the prospects as data available is not adequate to assess oil possibilities.

Shri Raghubir Sahai: The first structural hole, according to the reply given by the Minister on the earlier occasion, was started on 26th August, 1960, that is, a year and seven months back. I would like to know how much more time roughly would be taken to come to a finding one way or the other in regard to the finding of oil in this district.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Unfortunately, no time indication can be given in such cases. We may have to drill dozens of holes, and even then, we may not like to give up the area for search. Our programme tentatively is to put in about half a dozen holes there, in order to get geological information, and possibly also to intensify the search further, if the results encourage us.

Shri Raghubir Sahai: Has any apparatus been imported from any foreign country for drilling in this

district, and if so, from which country and at what cost? Or is it the same drill as was used in Jawalamukhi?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The conventional type of drills is used everywhere, whether it is in Budaun or in the south or in the north. We have adequate numbers of drills. One of these drills has been shifted to Budaun, because we thought that we could search for oil here. So, we are not particularly importing any equipment for Budaun.

Shri Raghubir Sahai: Are there any foreign technicians working in Budaun, and if so, how many, and from which country have they come?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No foreign technicians have been specifically earmarked for any particular area, much less for Budaun or for UP. There is a team of Russian experts who are from time to time advising the Indian technicians. Some of them might be there

श्री भक्त दर्शन : बदायूं जिले के अतिरिक्त उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ और हिस्सों में भी तेल की खोज की जा रही है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि उनमें से किन जगहों में अच्छे लक्षण प्राप्त हुए हैं और कहां पर कुएं खोदने का कार्य चलाया जा रहा है।

श्री के० दे० मालवीय : बद-किस्मती से उत्तर प्रदेश में अच्छे लक्षण अभी नहीं मिले हैं। जब मिल जायेंगे, तो मैं माननीय सदस्य को तुरन्त सूचना दूंगा।

Foreign Capital in Joint Enterprises

*116. **Shri A. M. Tariq:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foreign capital is allowed to have 51 per cent share in the joint enterprises in India;

(b) if so, what checks have been made to avoid foreign domination in the industrial field; and

(c) whether this policy goes against the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) to (c). The question concerning the Minister of Commerce and Industry who would reply on a subsequent date.

Shri A. M. Tariq: Where is the hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry? He is not here today.

Mr. Speaker: He will reply to this on his question day.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: He will reply to that on a subsequent day, that is, on his next question day.

Mr. Speaker: He has agreed to do so.

Shri A. M. Tariq: After all, I have come prepared for this question. If the Finance Minister is not concerned with this question, he should have informed me, because I have prepared for this question today. I do not know who is going to reply to my question. The Ministry of Finance could have easily informed the Lok Sabha Secretariat that the Minister of Commerce and Industry will reply to this question.

Shri Raghunath Singh: This kind of thing should not be allowed.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I say this? We got an advance copy of this question on 12th March, 1962, and we immediately arranged with the Commerce and Industry Ministry to take over this question. In the meanwhile, this question had been printed in the list of questions. We had already written to the Lok Sabha Secretariat, but before that, this question was printed in the list, and, therefore, it has come up in the Order Paper for today. We have asked the Commerce and Industry Ministry to take over this question, and the Minister of Commerce and Industry will reply to this question on a subsequent day.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The same thing happened yesterday also.

Mr. Speaker: What is this quarrel about? I am not quite able to understand. What I said yesterday was different. If two Ministries are concerned with any particular question, and both of them jointly have to give full answers to the House, I said that I would request both the Ministers concerned to be present in the House. Of course, those will be exceptional cases. But, in every case, it is open to the hon. Minister to say that any particular question does not concern his or her Ministry, and, therefore, he has transferred it to the concerned Ministry.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: But why so late?

Shri Tangamani: They could have informed you earlier.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot understand this question 'why so late'? Have they to write to the hon. Member?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: They have to write to the Lok Sabha Secretariat.

Shri Tangamani: At least a correction slip could have been issued saying that the question has been transferred to some other date.

Mr. Speaker: There is no harm in this. The hon. Member seems to be more efficient. The point is this. The Finance Ministry have transferred this question to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and the hon. Deputy Minister of Finance has told us that this question will come up on some other day. After all, all the Ministries do not come up here on the same day during Question Hour. If the Commerce and Industry Ministry had its turn here today, I would have put that question to the hon. Minister in charge of Commerce and Industry. But that is not so. Let hon. Members wait for a couple of days. I am not going to allow any

more discussion on this small matter now.

Shri Tyagi: One point may be clarified. May I know whether capital issues is a subject under the control of the Finance Ministry or of the Commerce and Industry Ministry?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The subject of capital issues is under the Finance Ministry, but the present question is not relating to capital issues, but it relates to the industrial policy resolution. That is how the question has been put. That is dealt with by the Commerce and Industry Ministry and not by the Finance Ministry, and it is the function of the Commerce and Industry Ministry to reply to this, because company formation also is under the Commerce and Industry Ministry. Therefore, they were informed of this, and they have taken over this question. In the meanwhile, the question came up in the Order Paper. We informed also the Lok Sabha Secretariat about this. We are not supposed to inform hon. Members about it.

Shri Tyagi: It is only a question of knowing whether the sanctions are obtained from the Finance Ministry or at least from the Department of Economic Affairs with regard to these issues, whether foreign capital should be allowed to be invested in India or not, and if so, to what extent.

Shri Morarji Desai: The Finance Ministry is concerned with all Ministries, but on that ground, they cannot reply to all questions.

Excise Duty on Furnace Oil

*117. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received from Gujarat for abolishing excise duty on furnace oil to enable the industries there to switch on to furnace oil instead of coal; and

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the same and with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir. This is on the ground of shortage in the supply of coal.

(b) Steps are being taken to improve the movement of coal to Gujarat. The question of alternative fuels is also under consideration.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether Government have received any communication from the Government of Gujarat in this connection to the effect that for want of coal supply the industrial programme of the Gujarat State is suffering?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Not from the Gujarat Government, but various organisations like the Surat Chamber of Commerce, the Federation of the Gujarat mills or other non-official bodies concerned with trade and commerce in Gujarat have represented about this matter.

Shri Morarka: Is it not a fact that recently the Industrial Advisory Committee of Gujarat, which was presided over by the Chief Minister, passed a resolution urging upon the Central Government to allow them to let industrial units use furnace oil instead of coal because coal supply is not regular and, therefore, the industries there are suffering?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): This was done only four or five days or a week ago. But their passing a resolution does not bind us here. We have got to go into all the implications and then decide. It is being considered.

Shri P. R. Patel: What is the daily requirement of coal in Gujarat and how far is that met?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I do not have that figure of the daily requirement of coal.

Shri Somani: The hon. Finance Minister said just now that this resolution was passed by the Advisory Committee only five days or a week ago. May I draw his attention to the fact that this question of the difficulty of coal supplies is before the industry for a very considerable period—more than a year? So I would like to know whether the Government of India did not consider the feasibility of the substitution of coal by furnace oil earlier than the passing of this resolution.

Shri Morarji Desai: We have been considering it for the last three months.

An Hon. Member: To what effect?

Finger Print Bureaux

***119. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme for improving India's existing finger-prints bureaux is under consideration of the Government of India;

(b) if so, its brief details; and

(c) the progress made in connection therewith?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No specific scheme is at present under consideration of the Government of India.

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

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Is it a fact that Dr. N. Keshava Iyengar had been sent on a study tour to study this question under the Colombo Plan? If so, has he given any report about this question?

Shri Datar: I am not aware if those recommendations have been received. But I am aware that this Bureau is being expanded; examinations are also held and training is also given.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Is it under consideration of Government, when this Bureau will be expanded,

to call for British experts because it is understood that no particular amount of money is needed, but certain equipment and expert opinion are needed? Will it be extended to the small district towns as well where this kind of examination is very difficult to get?

Shri Datar: At this stage, it would be rather too early to consider all these questions. Certain steps are being taken for a proper expansion. After they have been carried out, Government will consider all these questions.

All India Services

***121. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent various State Governments have fulfilled their obligations of taking All India Service Officers from other States and contributing their quota to the Central Government; and

(b) whether a detailed statement giving the full picture will be laid on the Table of the House?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) The general policy followed in the allotment of All India Service Officers to the State cadres is that 50 per cent of the officers allotted to each State should be from outside the State. At the end of February, 1962, there were 362 I.A.S. officers and 165 I.P.S. officers on deputation to the Centre against the Central Deputation Quota of 437 posts for the I.A.S. and 199 posts for the I.P.S.

(b) Two statements are laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 40].

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know if the hon. Minister is aware of the general complaint that senior officers coming from a particular region have over-representation in the Central Ministries? If so, what steps are taken to remedy this evil?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: We have received no specific complaint, but I know what is at the back of the mind of the hon. Member who has asked this question. He had raised certain questions before also and he had written to me. I would like to discuss this matter with him at a later stage.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: How is it that from some States we have in the Centre officers in position whose number is much beyond the quota which is fixed? For example, in the case of Uttar Pradesh, the central deputation quota is only 50 while we have 79 officers in position. What steps is the hon. Minister taking to have equitable distribution?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am sorry the hon. Member is raising the question of giving equal representation or making equal distribution as between the different States. That is not possible. As far as possible, the quota prescribed should be complied with. In accordance with that, recruitment should be made or officers should be asked to come here. But it all depends. Some States are willing to part with their officers; others are not. In fact, we have a grievance against certain States that in spite of our request and persuasion, they do not agree to lend their officers to us, because they are also hard-pressed for good and experienced officers. It seems UP has got more experienced and perhaps efficient officers...

Shri Tyagi: Efficiency also counts.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I can understand the size of UP very well.

Shri Tyagi: What about efficiency?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The quota fixed for UP is 50; as against that, we have got 79. May I know if from Rajasthan there is even one officer who is in position here as Secretary or Additional Secretary or even as Joint Secretary?

Mr. Speaker: We are going into too many details.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: We will certainly ask the Rajasthan Government to lend their officers. But I am very doubtful if they will readily agree to that. Anyway, we will certainly take it up with the Rajasthan Government.

Shri Heda: May I know the names of the States which have not yet complied with the recommendation of the S.R.C. and the Resolution of Government to the effect that not more than 50 per cent of the IAS and IPS officers should not belong to the States concerned?

Shri Tyagi: Andhra Pradesh is one.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I think there are many, but the position is improving. I hope the State Governments will in future try to comply with the recommendation of the Commission.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: From the statement No. I, I find that in regard to Jammu and Kashmir only one officer has been taken so far from outside the State. Is no outside officer available or they do not allow any officer from outside?

Shri A. M. Tariq: But there are local officers there.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Is the hon. Member referring to deputation of officers from Jammu and Kashmir to the Centre?

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: I am referring to officers from outside a particular State posted to that State. In the case of Jammu and Kashmir, there is only one such officer.

Mr. Speaker: What is the question?

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: In Jammu and Kashmir State, no outside officer is posted. There are certain officers who come from Jammu and Kashmir who have passed the IAS and are posted elsewhere. They want to go back to Jammu and Kashmir. Even they are not taken there.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am not aware of the details. I shall have to look into them.

Shri A. M. Tariq: There are plenty of officers in the Jammu and Kashmir State from outside India.

नाविक, सैनिक व वैमानिक बोर्ड

*१२३. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या प्रति-रक्षा मंत्री ५ दिसम्बर, १९६१ के ताराकित प्रश्न संख्या ६०९ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जिला नाविक, सैनिक और वैमानिक बोर्डों व उनके कर्मचारियों को स्थायी बनाने का जो प्रश्न विचाराधीन था उसके बारे में क्या निश्चय किया गया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री के सभा सचिव (श्री फतहसिंह गायकवाड़) : राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त हुए उत्तरों का निरीक्षण किया जा चुका है और जिला सैनिक, नाविक और वायु सैनिक बोर्डों के सेविंग्स की सेवा सम्बन्धी शर्तें निर्धारित करने वाले संशोधित नियमों का मसौदा इस आधार पर तैयार किया गया है कि इन बोर्डों को सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों के स्थायी विभाग मान लिया जाय। संशोधित नियमों का यह मसौदा सरकार के सविस्तर निरीक्षणाधीन है और अन्तिम प्रकाशन से पहले शीघ्र ही राज्य सरकारों की सहमति प्राप्त करने के लिये, उन्हें भेजा जायेगा।

I shall read that in English also.

The replies received from the State Governments have been examined and revised rules laying down the conditions of service of employees of the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards on the basis of their being treated as permanent Departments of the respective State Governments have been drafted. These draft revised rules are under detailed examination of the Governments and will be referred to the State Governments shortly for their concurrence before final publication.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या यह बतलाने की कृपा की जायेगी कि देर से देर कब तक इस बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय किया जा सकेगा ?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): So far as this is concerned, the question will have to be referred to the State Governments, and I cannot answer on behalf of the State Governments.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इस उत्तर में यह बतलाया गया है कि इन बोर्डों को राज्य सरकारों के सुपुर्द कर दिया जायेगा और उनके स्थायी विभाग बनाये जायेंगे। उस हालत में क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों को कुछ सहायता देती रहेगी या वह राज्य सरकारों की ही जिम्मेदारी हो जायेगी ?

Sardar Majithia: That is a question which will be discussed with the State Governments, but I think they will continue to get certain help from the Centre.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will these Boards deal with the question of giving help to ex-servicemen, and to what extent will the Centre help these Boards to give help to the ex-servicemen in these three departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force?

Sardar Majithia: These Boards, as the hon. Member knows, deal with the ex-servicemen in the particular State. As most of the problems of the ex-servicemen pertain to that State, it is advisable that they should deal with it. The Centre will always come to their help so far as their pensions are concerned, as they are the direct concern of the Centre.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Is there any provision in the Budget of the Centre to help these Boards because these Boards usually run in the States on public donations, and as that varies a lot, help cannot be steady?

Sardar Majithia: No, certainly not. The Boards are not run on public-

donations at all. I think the hon. Member is mixing it up with the Flag Day funds which is entirely separate.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मेरे पहले प्रश्न का उत्तर माननीय मंत्री जी ने जरा साफ नहीं दिया। मैं जानना चाहता था कि स्टेट् गवर्नमेंट्स से जो लिखा पढ़ी हो रही है उसके अनुसार क्या अन्दाजा है कि देर से देर कब तक इस बारे में आखिरी फैसला हो जायेगा ?

Sardar Majithia: No, Sir. As I said, the draft rules will be referred to the State Governments, and on their agreeing to them, we will certainly put them into force.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the Members of the Opposition of the different legislatures as also of Parliament, if available, would be associated with the working of these Boards, since these Boards are controversial and everybody is interested in the welfare of our ex-soldiers?

Sardar Majithia: So far as Members of Parliament and the State legislatures are concerned, I do not think they do come into the working of these Boards, of giving help to ex-servicemen, which is mostly dealt with at the district level by the district authorities. In the case of pensions, as I have already said, it is done by the Defence Ministry itself.

Cheap American Books

*125. **Shri A. M. Tariq:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme for publication of American books at cheap rates has been prepared; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 41].

Shri A. M. Tariq: In the statement it is said that the details are still being worked out on the basis of certain broad guiding principles. May I know what those broad guiding principles are? Then, they have said that some books have already been published. How have these books been published when the discussions are still going on between the Ministry and the Americans?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The broad guiding principles are:

- (a) The Ministry will indicate the title suitable for publication, and only after clearance by the Ministry, the work will be started.
- (b) Contracts would be entered into with publishers of standing who have secured the necessary copyright with regard to the publication of the mutually agreed list. This again requires the prior approval of the Ministry of Education in each case.
- (c) Under Indian regulations, royalty payments require the prior approval of the Government. The Ministry of Education will obtain the decision of the competent authority, and for this purpose, an application regarding each proposed title will be referred to it.
- (d) The sale price of the books published under the scheme would come to one-third of the original published price. This price will be fixed in accordance with the likely subsidy and the economic price to be charged.
- (e) Distribution should, in general, be through normal trade channels.

These are the broad general principles, and one or two others, with regard to how publicity should be given, and how the Ministry should

be kept regularly informed of all contracts and other major steps taken by the American authorities in the implementation of this scheme. These books have been published with the approval of the Ministry, and all these principles which have been enunciated have been implemented. I hope this satisfies the hon. Member.

Shri A. M. Tariq: The hon. Minister says that all these principles have been implemented. Then, what is the reason for saying in the statement that they have still not been finalised? How can they be implemented if they have not been finalised?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The broad principles have been agreed upon, and a board has been set up under the chairmanship of the Secretary of the Ministry of Education, and books are being selected. It is possible that some details have still to be worked out.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Do these principles and regulations pertain only to the American books, or do they apply to books from other countries which are sold cheaply in this country, like those from the USSR?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: They apply to the USSR also. We have at present three schemes, and they are being operated in co-operation with the three Governments. One is the United Kingdom scheme, and some books have already been published by the UK Government. We have also a scheme which is under negotiation with the USSR, and some books have been selected. They are being translated, and we hope they will be published shortly. Then, there is a scheme which is in operation in co-operation with the United States. So, the Government of India are actually operating this scheme in co-operation with three Governments, namely the Government of UK, the Government of the USSR and the Government of the USA.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: While Government's efforts to select good books

from all these countries ought to be welcomed, is there any way in which Government can exercise a check on the sale of books printed outside? Very attractive books are sold on a large scale at very cheap rates from different countries, mainly having propaganda of a particular ideology pertaining to that country. Is there any check on that by the Government?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am afraid this question is a broader one, and does not arise directly out of the question under consideration. As far as the present question is concerned, the purpose is to supply cheap books to our students, particularly at the university stage. Books on science and technology are not readily available, they are costly, and therefore we have arranged with these Governments that cheap books on science and technology should be made available to our students at the graduate and post-graduate level. The question raised by the hon. Member is a broader one dealing with different matters, and if the hon. Member puts a separate question, we shall try to answer that also.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: The hon. Minister said that there are three different arrangements with the three governments. Are the basic principles the same for all the three; or are there differences?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: These arrangements are different. As far as the U.K. is concerned books are printed and cheaper editions are brought out in consultation with us. The books are published with our approval.

As far as the American books are concerned, the assistance comes out of the PL 480 funds. The joint board, the Indo-American Board has been set up with the Secretary of Education as Chairman. And the titles are finalised with the approval of this Board.

As far as the USSR is concerned, when the agreement was made by the

USSR Government for the training of engineers it was decided that certain books will be published and the books have already been translated. Now, a team has been appointed to examine them; and, as soon as the team has finally selected these books, they will also be published.

Shri Joachim Alva: Did Government examine the entire position when granting permission to this particular type of books, namely scientific? Did they examine the question of those cheap books on sex and crime and murder which come from the same countries and which are sold at our bookstalls? They are very cheap and attractive books and the objectives of our education are damaged by the vast reading by our young men and women of these books while travelling in the railways.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The hon. Member objects to some books that are coming on sex and crime. Another hon. Member objects to books coming in for indoctrinating people in Marxism and Communism. These questions are out of the scope of the present question.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Members want to be sure that they are not printed by the Government. They take exception to these publications. I am sure they won't be published by the Government.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: How can the Government publish books on crime and sex, Sir?

Shri Tyagi: Why not? It may not be for the spreading of crime or the propagation of crime; but for the prevention of crime.

Re-instatement of Employees who Participated in 1960 strike

*126. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are still some employees who are yet to be re-instated for participation in the strike of July, 1960;

(b) if so, details of the same; and

(c) when the final decision is likely to be taken?

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

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the table of the House. [See Appendix I, Annexure No. 42.]

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether Government have sent instructions to the various departments for enabling the Unions to take up these individual cases, in view of the fact that recognition has been restored?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Yes; that is so.

Shri Tangamani: How long will it take for finally disposing of the cases of 18 suspensions mentioned in this statement?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It is for the various Ministries concerned to take up these cases and dispose them of. The unions have to take them up with the Ministries concerned.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the old negotiating machinery has started functioning on the railways and the various other departments?

Mr. Speaker: Has the old negotiating machinery started functioning on the railways and so on?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I think so.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In the statement it is stated:

No. of employees dismissed or removed from service . . . 136

No. of temporary employees discharged from service . . . 61

No. of employees compulsorily retired from service . . . 11

No. of employees under suspension against whom departmental proceedings are in progress....18"

It is also stated that—

"The cases have been reviewed by the competent authorities concerned and the question of reinstatement of the employees does not arise except in the case of 9 employees appeals from whom are still under consideration."

The hon. Minister stated that after the restoration of the recognition, cases could be taken up by the unions themselves. I want to know whether after taking these steps with the respective Ministries their cases would be considered in spite of the statement.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: That is so. In fact, I think, I have publicly stated it. I have also told the representatives of the unions that it is open to them to take up these individual cases with the respective Ministries. And, as the hon. Member is aware, Government have looked into these cases very carefully and sympathetically. The total number of cases in which action was instituted was about 46,000 and out of those 46,000, most of the cases were, of course, acquitted and no action was taken. Only 2084 were dismissed or removed; and 2137 were discharged. The hon. Member will see that even those dismissals etc. were cancelled and the total number of dismissed employees is now only 136 and those discharged are only 61. So, I think, the House will readily agree that most sympathetic consideration was given to all these cases. Now, in the number of cases that remain, it is for the Ministries concerned to look into them and come to a final decision.

Shri Tyagi: I recollect that before this strike came off, Government had notified that it would be unlawful

and those who participate in it will be punished. Am I to take it that that order was only a hollow threat just to bully the employees not to participate in the strike or did the Government actually mean it? If they meant it, why did they not stick to the old order?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The Government stuck to that order; and in accordance with that action was taken. The conditions completely changed when the strike was withdrawn; and, in the light of that withdrawal, Government had to take further action.

Shri Tyagi: Will it be used as a precedent for future also so that whenever any strike comes and orders are issued and when the strike is over will the people always be taken in?

Shri Nath Pai: On a point of order, Sir. Are we evolving special rules of procedure for Shri Tyagi? You are allowing matters of policy to be asked by him. We could also ask such questions. We thought that we were allowed to ask questions only to elicit information. If Shri Tyagi is permitted to put questions on policy, I hope you will extend the same liberty to us also.

Shri Tyagi: It is only on a point of information whether, in such cases after the strike is over, the general policy will be that these orders will be withdrawn. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: A point of order has been raised. In policy matters, I always allow questions to be put on the matter of implementation of policy with respect to a particular matter. If hon. Members want to bring up for discussion a matter of policy during Question Hour I do not allow it. Here what the hon. Member asked was whether, having stated the policy, the Government have stuck up to that or not with regard to punishments. The hon. Member only puts a question whether this would apply to future cases also when people go on strike

which is declared unlawful. I did not know what question he was going to put; and how can I disallow it before it is being put? Therefore, this need not be answered. That is all I can say.

Shri Tyagi: I will put another question, Sir. The Government once issued certain orders. Did they mention therein that after the strike would be over, all those people would be taken in? Was that also mentioned in the order?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Nothing was mentioned like that.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I want to put one more question.

Mr. Speaker: I have completed that. All right.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether it has been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister that nearly 7 unions of offices belonging to or under the jurisdiction of the Comptroller and Auditor General have not yet been recognised, and, as such, they could not represent the cases, of the employees who have been compulsorily retired. If so, what action has been taken by the Home Ministry in this regard?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: What the hon. Member has stated is correct. But, I believe the unions are trying to discuss it with the Comptroller and Auditor General . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They are not discussing.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: They have to discuss; there is no way out. The Home Ministry on its own cannot take it up. We will certainly try to help. But, as far as I am aware, the unions are somehow trying to meet the authorities concerned and discuss this matter with them.

Cold wave in Delhi

+

*127. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
 Shri P. G. Deb:

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

(a) the number of people who died in Delhi in December, 1961 and January 1962 due to severe cold-wave; and

(b) the action taken to provide shelters to the homeless?

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

(a) No information is available.

(b) The Municipal Corporation runs a night shelter at Andha Mughal and intends to construct two more permanent shelters, one near Delhi Gate and the other near Hanuman Mandir, Nigambodh Ghat.

The Bharat Sewak Samaj also maintains night shelters at Jumna Bazar, Kashmere Gate, Hardinge Library, Delhi Gate, Pahar Ganj, Kable Gate, Subzimandi and Bagh Dewar.

During the cold wave temporary night shelters were also started at Town Hall, Delhi and Aggarwal Dharamshala, Pahar Ganj and a number of other places.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What is the total accommodation available in these night shelters?

Shri Datar: I have not got the figures.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the Government is going to subsidise building of more night shelters in New Delhi also?

Shri Datar: In the first place it is for the Municipal Corporation of Delhi to take up this question. They have selected some sites and it is for them to approach the Government.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Sir, it is the Union Territory of Delhi and the hon. Minister says that information is not available of those who died

on account of the cold wave. It is very strange that this piece of information is not available with the Government. It is surprising indeed.

Shri Datar: Generally in the register of deaths some disease or some ailment is mentioned. Cold wave is not generally mentioned. If the whole thing has to be seen, it will take a lot of time and involve a lot of trouble (Interruptions.)

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I find the hon. Members laughing. Is it a matter to be laughed at?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: There were newspaper reports circulated in all parts of the country regarding deaths which took place in Delhi on account of the cold wave. If the Government thinks that it was a mis-statement by the journalists concerned, why did not the Government issue a statement? Why do they take shelter under the kind of plea which the hon. Home Minister is putting forward?

Shri Datar: I am confining myself to the information supplied to the extent possible by the Delhi Municipal Corporation. They find that it will take a long time to go through all the death registers and find out exactly as to how many of the deaths entered were due to the cold wave? (Interruptions.)

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Are we to understand that the Union Territory Administration shuts its eyes and ears in regard to this question as if it is nothing at all?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): I agree that the Delhi Administration should be able to find out the figures and I hope they will do so now. We have already instructed them.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Missing Army Officer in Katanga

*103. **Shri P. G. Deb:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether missing Indian Army Officer working with U.N. has been located in Katanga; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri K. Raghu Ramaiah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Super-Constellations from Air India International

*104. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Defence have acquired from the Air India International a fleet of Super-Constellations; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri K. Raghu Ramaiah): (a) and (b): The Ministry of Defence are negotiating with Air India International the purchase of their entire fleet of Super Constellations along with their spares and connected equipment. The formal agreement is expected to be signed shortly after which details of the deal will be given.

Indian Aircraft with U.N. in Congo

*105. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a United Nations Indian Aircraft ran into a gun fire from Congolese troops and was damaged on or about the 20th January, 1962;

(b) if so, what were the details of the circumstances in which the accident occurred; and

(c) what was the extent of damage suffered?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Surjit Singh Majithia): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The aircraft was engaged in air support of the U.N. ground Forces when the incident occurred.

(c) It was reported to be superficial.

Expenditure for Conducting Third General Elections

*106. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the total amount spent for conducting the Third General Elections in the country;

(b) whether the staff on duty on the election day is paid any allowance; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri R. M. Hajarnavis): (a) The details of expenditure incurred by Government are not at present available, and it will take some months before they can be collected from all the State Governments.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The allowance paid to the election staff varied from State to State and depended on whether the staff belonged to the Central or State Governments.

Oil Technology

*108. **Shri Agadi:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to send Oil Refinery Specialists to foreign countries in 1962 for advance study in Oil Technology;

(b) if so, the procedure of selecting the members;

(c) the number of persons to be sent for advance studies; and

(d) the total estimated expenditure?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir; but as usual, technicians will be deputed by

the Oil & Natural Gas Commission to U.S.S.R. to be associated with the preparation of detailed project report and for training in design, erection and operation of Gujarat refinery.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Scheduled areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission

*109. { **Shri Hem Raj:**
Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many of the recommendations of the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission have been accepted; and

(b) whether it is proposed to discuss this report in Lok Sabha and if so, when?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The recommendations are being examined.

(b) This will be considered at the appropriate stage.

Nationalisation of Bokaro Coalfield

*112. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a British team of experts has recommended for the nationalisation of Bokaro coal field in Bihar; and

(b) if so, what decisions have been taken by the Government of India in this regard?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). No. The British Team of Experts has not recommended the nationalisation of Bokaro coalfield in Bihar. The question of taking a decision on this, therefore, does not arise.

Ankleshwar Oil

*118. { Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether any Oil has been given to oil refineries in Bombay from Ankleshwar Oil Fields;

(b) if so, quantity sent so far; and

(c) the price at which supplied?

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

(b) Approximately 26,009 tons upto 7th March, 1962.

(c) The delivered price of the crude oil will be calculated on the basis of import parity, with a premium for the higher gravity of Ankleshwar crude, a small adjustment being also made on account of the cost of transferring oil into refinery tanks.

Senior Staff Councils in Government Departments

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

(a) in how many cases the Senior Staff Councils in the various departments of the Government resigned en bloc before the expiry of their term of office, since the institution of these Councils in the Government Offices;

(b) what were the main reasons of their resignations;

(c) whether their alleged ineffectiveness was the general complaint; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken to render these councils more effective?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) According to the available information only in one case.

(b) The reasons as given in the letter of resignation were:

(i) Non-implementation of the decisions taken;

(ii) thin attendance of Govt. representatives in Staff Council meetings;

(iii) non-receipt of replies to about 20 notes submitted by the Staff Secretary.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Ropeway in Rohtang Pass

*122. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 711 on the 8th December, 1961, and state the progress since made for the construction of Ropeways on the Rohtang Pass in Kulu Valley?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): The matter is still under consideration.

Ban on the Book entitled "The Ethics of Banishment of Sita"

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Administration has banned a book "The Ethics of Banishment of Sita" published by a Delhi Book Company;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the book is the collection of articles which were submitted in the Court in a case against the 'Sarita' magazine, Delhi?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Yes. A copy of the notification issued by the Delhi Administration under section 99-A of the Criminal Procedure Code declaring the book entitled "The Ethics of Banishment of Sita", published by "Sarita" Magazine, New Delhi, to be forfeited to

Government, which also contains the reasons for the order of forfeiture, is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 43].

(c) A representation on this plea has since been made to the Delhi Administration and is under their consideration.

Manufacture of Rockets

*128. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme to manufacture rockets in India during the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, what is the cost of the scheme;

(c) what headway has been made in that direction so far; and

(d) when the first Indian rocket is likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Defence production does not form part of the Third Five Year Plan. The Ministry of Defence has no scheme for manufacture of rockets for meteorological or other civilian purposes.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Upgrading of Madras and Madurai

*129. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether further representations have been received for upgrading the cities of Madras and Madurai into 'A' and 'B' respectively for purposes of House Rent and Compensatory allowances;

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

(c) whether Government propose to revise its former decision in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a)

Yes, Sir. Government have received some representations on the subject.

(b) and (c). Madras and Madurai have been classified as 'B' and 'C' class cities respectively on the basis of the population criterion laid down for the purpose. As observed by the Second Pay Commission, no sounder criterion than that of population is available at present. The question of revising the basis of classification does not, therefore, arise for the present.

Abandoned Collieries

149. **Shri N. M. Deb:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state whether it is a fact that abandoned collieries will be reopened with the help of Polish Engineers near Dhanbad?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): There is no plan specifically for the purpose of opening abandoned collieries with the help of Polish experts. What the National Coal Development Corporation have undertaken is a project for developing a deep-shaft mine, with Polish collaboration, in the Sudamdih area where there happen to be a number of old abandoned mines at shallow depths.

Shortage of Coal in Calcutta

150. **Shri N. M. Deb:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the cause of shortage of coal in Calcutta and other parts of West Bengal;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to shortage of wagon the regular supply of coal is hampered; and

(c) whether Government have taken any steps to overcome the situation?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). The total despatches of coal to West Bengal in 1961 were 8,830,207 tons as compared to 8,754,718 tons in 1960. There may have been, however,

some occasional shortages of coal to certain consumers in West Bengal owing to the demand having outstripped the available transport capacity. But Government keep a regular watch on the position of coal supplies and ad hoc measures are taken where necessary to rush supplies to important consumers with low stocks. Recently the over-all rail transport capacity for the movement of coal has also been expanded. Another measure which has been taken is to create a coal dump at Shalimar to meet the requirements of industrial consumers. By these measures it is hoped that the requirements of consumers in that region will continue to be met, by and large.

Substitute for High Speed Diesel Oil

151. **Shri N. M. Deb:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Standard Vacuum Oil Company has made any substitute for high speed diesel oil?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (**Shri K. D. Malaviya**): M/s. Standard Vacuum Oil Company claim to have developed a substitute for high speed diesel oil, the efficiency of which is being examined by the Indian Institute of Petroleum by means of 'engine tests', road trials, etc

Fourth Steel Plant

152. { **Shri N. M. Deb:**
Shri Morarka:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state when the Fourth Steel Plant construction will begin at Bokaro?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (**Sardar Swaran Singh**): Construction of the Steel Plant at Bokaro will start after external resources necessary for implementing the Project have been secured. Meanwhile work relating to investigation and survey of site has been taken in hand.

Printing of various Rules relating to Government Employees

153. **Shri Nek Ram Negi:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that (1) Civil Service Rules, (2) Fundamental Rules, (3) pension Rules, (4) Government Servants' Conduct Rules, (5) Medical Rules, and other Rules and Regulations affecting the Government employees are not printed from time to time in the revised forms after incorporating amendments, if any, therein;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for not printing them, specially in view of large amendments;

(c) what are the dates of their latest editions; and

(d) the latest date by which the revised editions of these publications with amendments upto 31st December, 1961 are likely to be made available to the public?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (**Shri B. N. Datar**):

(a) No. These rules are generally reprinted.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The position of the reprinting of the rules mentioned at (a) above and other rules is as follows:—

(i) *Civil Service Rules*—

Presumably the reference is to the Superior Civil Services Rules—

Reprinted on 24th March, 1952, the question of further revision does not arise as they apply to the officers appointed by the ex-secretary of State and come within the scope of Article 314 of the Constitution.

All Rules made under the All India Services Act, 1951—

Reprinted on 1st May, 1960.

- (ii) **Fundamental Rules—**
Reprinted on 31st December, 1958.
- (iii) **Civil Service Regulations:**
Reprinted in 1950.
- (iv) **Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules—**
Printed in 1955.
- (v) **Medical Attendance Rules—**
Reprinted in 1953.
- (vi) **Central Services (Temporary Service) Rules—**
Printed in 1949.
- (vii) **General Provident Fund (Central Services) Rules, 1960.**
Printed in 1960.
- (viii) **Central Civil Services (Classification Control & Appeal) Rules—**
Reprinted in 1959.
- (ix) **Pension Rules—**
Reprinted in 1950.
- (d) All Rules made under the All India Services Act, 1951, Central Services Provident Fund Rules and Central Civil Services (Classification Control & Appeal Rules) have been reprinted recently and the question of their reprinting again does not arise at present. The position in respect of other rules is as follows:—

Fundameneas Rules—

The revision of the rules is at present being considered by the Codification Committee appointed for the purpose.

Pension Rules and Service Regulations—

The revision of the rules will be taken up by the Codification Committee after finalising the revision of the Fundamental Rules.

Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules—

As there were not many subsequent amendments to the rules, it was not considered necessary to reprint them.

Medical Attendance Rules—

The revision of the rules is under consideration of the Ministry of Health.

Central Civil Services (Temporary Service) Rules—

As there were not many subsequent amendments in the rules, it was not considered necessary to reprint them.

Infiltration of Chinese and other Foreigners in Assam

154. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Assam have submitted a proposal to the Government of India to set up a body to enforce effective vigilance against infiltration of Chinese and other foreign nationals into Assam;
- (b) if so, details of the proposal; and
- (c) Government of India's reaction thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri B. N. Datar):
(a) to (c). A proposal has been received from the Govt. of Assam for the sanction of some additional police staff to strengthen patrolling and vigilance on the Indo-Pakistan border against infiltration of Pakistani nationals from East Pakistan and to take effective action against those who after coming to Assam with valid travel documents do not leave the country on the expiry of their authorised period of residence. The matter is under consideration.

Petrol Price

155. { **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Kunhan:

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

- (a) whether the Government have arrived at any settlement with oil companies regarding petrol prices; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). The Government accepted the recommendations of the Oil Price Enquiry Committee with effect from 1-10-61. The price reductions amounting to Rs. 15 Crores annually recommended by the said Committee have been mopped up by levy of Additional Duties under the provisions of Mineral Oils (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Act, 1958. The consumer prices have been allowed to remain unchanged. The question of revision of Additional Duties on account of adjustment of 'Cost and Freight' accumulations in favour of Government, as also the companies' comments on Oil Price Enquiry Committee Report, is under Government's consideration.

Pak Infiltration Into India

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

(a) whether a large number of Pakistani Nationals were arrested in January this year from the Basirhat border (district 24 parganas) for entering India without valid travel documents;

(b) if so, how many; and

(c) what further action has since been taken in the matter?

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

Manufacture of Jet Aero-Engine

157. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Aircrafts Ltd. have succeeded in producing a cent-per cent Indian manufactured turbo jet aero-engine; and

(b) if so, at what cost and how does this cost compare with the cost of production of similar engines in Britain?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) H.A.L. have succeeded in producing entirely from raw materials the Orpheus 701 engines indigenously, excluding proprietary parts and accessories like Lucas Fuel Systems and Rotax Starters which account for 10% of the value of the engine.

(b) The actual cost of production can be determined only after production is stabilised after a few engines are manufactured, but it is likely to be lower than the U.K. cost of similar engines.

Visit of Burmese Military Mission

158. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Burmese goodwill military mission visited India in January, 1962;

(b) if so, what subjects came under discussion with the delegation during their visit; and

(c) what places were visited by the Mission?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There were no formal discussions.

(c) As a combined group the Missions visited Calcutta, Durgapur, Delhi, Agra, Poona and Madras and in smaller parties Kanpur, Dehra Dun, Jodhpur, Mhow, Bangalore, Deolali, Bombay and Cochin.

Melting of Indian Rupee Coins

159. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that tons of Indian rupee coins are being melted

and processed into new coins in the U.S.A.; and

(b) if so, in what circumstances the Indian coins are being used for the purpose?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). In part fulfilment of India's liability to the Government of U.S.A. to return the silver obtained from that Government under Lend Lease agreements, the Government of India had handed over to the Government of U.S.A., in 1957, quaternary silver coins containing approximately 122 million fine ounces of silver. The Government of India would not be concerned with the use the Government of U.S.A. makes of the mental contents of these coins.

Allowance for Children's Education to Lowpaid Employees

160. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision on the Second Pay Commission's recommendation to give some financial help to meet part of the educational expenses incurred by low paid Central Government Employees for sending their children to boarding schools;

(b) if so, what is the decision; and

(c) what is the estimated additional expenditure to be incurred in the implementation of the decision?

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

(b) With effect from March 1, 1962, an educational allowance of Rs. 15 per child for secondary and higher secondary classes and Rs. 10 for primary classes, subject to a total of Rs. 50 per month, is admissible to every Central Government servant drawing Rs. 349 or below per month if his child or children study in any recognised school away from the station at which he she is posted and/or is residing. Orders in this regard have already been issued.

(c) It is difficult to estimate the additional expenditure in this regard with any degree of accuracy, but, it is expected to be of the order of Rs. 50 lakhs per annum.

Nissan Patrol Vehicles

161. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ordnance Factory at Jabalpur has started manufacturing Nissan patrol vehicle named Jonga, the jeep meant for use in hilly areas;

(b) if so, what is its cost of manufacture; and

(c) what is the production capacity of the Jabalpur factory for this kind of Jeeps?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes, Sir. Three Prototypes have already been manufactured. Bulk manufacture is scheduled to commence from early May 1962.

(b) The estimated cost of manufacture of Nissan Patrol Jeep is Rs.12,000; the actual cost can be given only after the first few hundred jeeps have been manufactured.

(c) Production of 125 Jeeps per month is envisaged for the present; expansion to 250 per month will be aimed at.

Coal Shortage in Delhi

162. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether there had been an acute shortage of coal in Delhi during December, 1961 and January, 1962;

(b) if so, reasons thereof;

(c) whether the Government have taken note of the fact that coal and other fuel articles were sold at abnormally high rates during the scarcity period;

(d) how long did the scarcity persist; and

(e) whether these prices have not so far returned to the same level at which they stood before the scarcity period?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The monthly allocation of coal for Delhi is 25 block rakes, i.e. 1875 wagons. Against this allocation, 21 rakes i.e. 1575 wagons moved in December, 1961 and 18½ rakes, i.e. 1485 wagons in January 1962. Reasons why movement could not be effected in full were the extremely cold weather and unusual foggy conditions as well as emergency moves during December which affected Railways' operation. However, movement in the month of February, 1962 was regular. With this order of movement, the shortage of coal in Delhi cannot be characterised as acute.

(c), (d) & (e). The prices of coal and coke coming from the collieries are controlled under the Colliery Control Order and where cases of infringement of this order are reported, necessary prosecution is launched against the culprits. According to information available, at present coal and coke are selling at controlled rates.

Junior Staff Councils

163. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the recommendations made by the Junior staff councils of the Departments under his Ministry since the institution of these councils, year-wise;

(b) how many of them have been implemented;

(c) how many of the recommendations have been held in abeyance for more than one year; and

(d) how many have been rejected by the Departments concerned and on what grounds?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) to (d). A statement is attached. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 46].

Junior Staff Councils

164. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the recommendations made by the Junior Staff Councils of the Departments under his Ministry since the institution of these Councils, year-wise;

(b) how many of them have been implemented;

(c) how many of the recommendations have been held in abeyance for more than one year; and

(d) how many have been rejected by the departments concerned and on what grounds?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 46].

Junior Staff Councils

165. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the recommendations made by the Junior Staff Councils of the Departments under his Ministry since the institution of these councils; year-wise;

(b) how many of them have been implemented;

(c) how many of the recommendations have been held in abeyance for more than one year; and

(d) how many have been rejected by the Departments concerned and on what grounds?

The Finance Minister (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (d). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 46].

Junior Staff Councils

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

(a) the number of the recommendations made by the Junior Staff Councils of the Departments under his Ministry since the institution of these councils, year-wise;

(b) how many of them have been implemented;

(c) how many of the recommendations have been held in abeyance for more than one year; and

(d) how many have been rejected by the departments concerned and on what grounds?

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

Year	No. of recommendations made
1955	8
1956	3
1957	9
1958	10
1959	4
1960	3
1961	7
TOTAL	44

(b) 29

(c). 1. The recommendation to instal electric fans in all Class IV Government quarters had to be deferred for the time being in view of very large expenditure involved.

(d). 14

Main Reasons for Rejection:

These recommendations were in respect of free accommodation, reduction of house rent, free education, two-roomed tenements for all Class IV employees, special pay to daftries, arrangements for Class IV staff to join Hindi classes, issue of the Republic

Day passes to the Secretary of the Junior Staff Council and placing of daftries on night duties and on Sundays and other gazetted holidays. These were considered in consultation with other Ministries concerned, but could not be accepted in view of financial and administrative considerations.

Junior Staff Councils

167. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the recommendations made by the Junior Staff Councils of the Departments under his Ministry since the institution of these councils, year wise;

(b) how many of them have been implemented;

(c) how many of the recommendations have been held in abeyance for more than one year; and

(d) how many have been rejected by the departments concerned and on what grounds?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri R. M. Hajarnavis): (a), (b) and (d). The position is given in the statement below:

Year	Recommendations made	Recommendations implemented	Recommendations not implemented
	(a)	(b)	(d)
1955	5	4	1
1956	3	2	1
1957	7	7	..
1958	6	5	1
1959	14	12	2
1960	12	8	4
1961	16	9	7
TOTAL	63	47	16

No recommendation was rejected, but one recommendation of 1958 related to an individual case and was, therefore, outside the purview of the Staff Council. Out of the remaining 15 re-

commendations mentioned in column (d) above:—

- (i) Six recommendations related to the creation of additional Class IV posts and appointment of substitutes in leave vacancies. Such creation and appointment were prohibited under the orders prevailing at that time.
- (ii) Three recommendations related to the grant of rent free accommodation to Class IV staff, which was also governed by specific orders of Government to the contrary.
- (iii) Six recommendations related to issue of umbrellas, bicycles items of liveries, washing allowance etc. and exemption to the Class IV staff from signing the attendance registers daily in token of their having attended office.

As these matters were governed by specific policy decisions contained in the orders of Government, we were not competent to accept or implement them without the concurrence of the administrative Ministries concerned with the subject matters.

(c) Nil.

Junior Staff Councils

168. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the recommendations made by the Junior Staff Councils of the Departments under his Ministry since the institution of these councils, year-wise;

(b) how many of them have been implemented;

(c) how many of the recommendations have been held in abeyance for more than one year; and

(d) how many been rejected by the departments concerned and on what grounds?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (d). Since these Councils have been in existence since 1954, the time and labour required to collect this information will not be commensurate with the results.

Junior Staff Councils

169. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the recommendations made by the Junior Staff Councils of the Departments under his Ministry since the institution of these councils, year-wise;

(b) how many of them have been implemented;

(c) how many of the recommendations have been held in abeyance for more than one year; and

(d) how many have been rejected by the departments concerned and on what grounds?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (d). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 47].

Explosion near Jama Masjid, Delhi

171. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a terrific explosion occurred on the 19th January, 1962 in a house, in Chitli Qabar, near Jama Masjid, Delhi;

(b) whether any investigations have been made in this regard; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri B. N. (Datar): (a) On the 19th January, 1962 at about 8 P.M. there was a cracker explosion in Chitli Qabar Bazar Delhi. No one was injured.

(b) and (c). The case is under investigation.

Collieries

172. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 602 on the 27th February, 1961 and state:

(a) the further progress made by the private sector to extend the collieries to new areas; and

(b) the full details of the parties given mining leases and the reasons for the same?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Collieries in the private sector are reported to be taking necessary steps in connection with the development of the new areas in which they have been allowed to work. These steps comprise execution of mining leases, prospecting and drilling where necessary, preparation of mine projects and acquisition of mining equipment, etc. The actual development is expected to start after completion of these preliminary steps.

(b) A statement giving full details of the parties given leases is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 48]. The grant of mining leases to these parties was in the light of the existing policy of Government to allow the private sector to expand to new areas where this is felt necessary in public interest.

Capital Issued by Companies

173. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3195 on the 4th September, 1961 and state:

(a) whether many companies were permitted to issue capital with effect from September, 1961; and

(b) if so, the amount of capital to the issue of which consent was given to each company from September, 1961 to February, 1962 and the reasons for the same and the purpose.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Between September 1, 1961 and February 28, 1962 permission was given to 190 companies to issue capital. A statement showing the particulars is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. 3 LT-3504[62].

Helicopters

174. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian Air Force Depot is being set up at Chandigarh for building helicopters and other types of aircraft;

(b) if so, what is the cost of the project; and

(c) what is the envisaged production capacity?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). It is proposed to undertake the manufacture of helicopters in India. Certain proposals are under consideration in this regard. As the proposals are still in the early stages, it is not possible to give any details regarding this project.

Books Pertaining to Indian Historical and Cultural Value

175. Shri Agadi: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 334 on the 23rd November, 1961 and state:

(a) the number of scholars sent abroad for studying the books and manuscripts pertaining to Indian historical and cultural value, country-wise and year-wise, since 1957-58;

(b) whether any important and valuable books and manuscripts have been acquired or copied and brought to India; and

(c) if so, the number of such books and manuscripts, brought to India, year-wise and country-wise, since 1957-58?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Seventy-Five scholars and writers have been sent since 1957, but the time and labour required to collect detailed information about their studies will not be commensurate with the results.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Complete information is not available. But during the year 1960-61, 46 books (in 280 volumes) were acquired from Tibet and during 1961-62 nine volumes of Tripitakas were received from Cambodia.

Lahaul and Spiti

176. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the amount that was allocated for the development plans in Lahaul and Spiti in 1961-62 and that which is proposed to be given in 1962-63?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Schemes involving the following outlays have been approved by the Government of India for the development of the border District of Lahaul in the Punjab:—

1961-62	Rs. 22.864 lakhs
1962-63	Rs. 20.904 lakhs

Stipends to Poor Students in Tripura

177. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pre-matriculation, pre-university and post-graduate poor students of Tripura who are prosecuting their studies with stipends and allowances from the Government; and

(b) how much of such help on an average each student is getting per month?

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

Mysore Land Reforms Bill

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the United Planters' Association of Southern India and Mysore State Planters' Association had addressed a memorandum to the President praying him to withhold his assent to the Mysore Land Reforms Bill, 1961;

(b) if so, what were their main objections; and

(c) what is the Government's considered opinion on those objections?

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

(b) The objections related to the imposition of restrictions on the size of the land holdings of plantation companies and other planters.

(c) The objections raised in the memorandum did not justify the withholding of the President's assent to the Bill.

Central Secretariat Service

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

(a) the total number of persons promoted to the grade of Assistants in the Government offices from the grade of U.D.C.s since the institution of the Central Secretariat Services Scheme;

(b) what percentage does the number referred to in (a) bear to the number of posts of Assistants filled in the Central Secretariat by fresh recruitments during this period;

(c) whether under the original scheme it was envisaged that 50 per cent of the posts of Assistants in the Central Secretariat Services would be filled by promotion and 50 per cent by recruitment from outside; and

(d) how many posts of Assistants are now lying vacant and how they are proposed to be filled?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (d). A statement indicating the position is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, Annexure No. 49].

"Tax Relief to Tea Association of India, Calcutta"

180. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tea Association of India, Calcutta had submitted a memorandum four months back to the Union Government urging some tax relief;

(b) if so, what were their specific demands; and

(c) what is Government decision thereon?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The specific demands that have been made are:

(1) the Assam Carriage Tax, West Bengal Entry Tax and Tea Cess may be merged with Central Excise duty on tea, all varieties except package tea;

(2) the merger of the different taxes should take place on the following basis—

(i) levy of excise duty at a rate to be determined on the basis of the amount estimated to be collected from each of the existing Zones, due recognition being given to the difficulties of Darjeeling and Cachar areas;

(ii) the 'composite' excise duty to be payable in arrears; and

(3) reduction in export duty, or even its abolition on experimental basis, would greatly encourage exports.

(c) The Govt. of India understand that the life of the Assam Carriage Tax is not being extended. The other proposals are under consideration.

केन्द्रीय मद्यनिषेध समिति

१८१. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री ८ दिसम्बर, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६७५ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय मद्यनिषेध समिति की सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने की दिशा में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बातार) : केन्द्रीय मद्यनिषेध समिति ने ग्यारह सिफारिशों की थीं, जिन में से चार (चौथी, छठी, नवीं तथा दसवीं) सिफारिशें कार्यान्वित की जा चुकी हैं, तथा शेष सात विचाराधीन हैं ।

राजभाषा

१८२. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री ८ दिसम्बर, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ७१७ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राजभाषा के संबंध में राष्ट्रपति ने जो आदेश दिये थे उनमें से प्रत्येक के बारे में क्या प्रगति हुई है और विभिन्न मंत्रालयों ने उन पर कहां तक अमल किया है तथा उन विभिन्न आदेशों का पालन कराने के लिये कौन से विशेष कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ।

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बातार) : एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट १, अनुबन्ध संख्या ५०]

भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को पेंशन

१८३. श्री भक्त वंशन : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री ८ दिसम्बर, १९६१ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १५६३ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की पेंशन की दर बढ़ाने के बारे में जो निश्चय ३१ दिसम्बर १९६० को किया गया था उसे क्रियान्वित कराने की दिशा में इस बीच और क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) सब भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को उन बड़ौतारियों के लाभ देर से देर कब तक मिल जाने की आशा की जाती है ?

प्रतिरक्षा उप-मंत्री (श्री रघुरामैया) :

(क) २८ फरवरी १९६२ तक की स्थिति के अनुसार, प्रतिरक्षा लेखा नियन्त्रक (पेन्शन), इलाहाबाद ने १४६८२७ विभिन्न मामलों में निवृत्ति वेतन में अस्थायी वृद्धि में बड़ौती की स्वीकृति दे दी थी। उस तिथि को उस के कार्यालय में १०१७५ विभिन्न मामले निरीक्षण के विभिन्न स्तरों पर थे। यह स्वीकृति वह वास्तविक आदायगियां करने के लिए अधिकृत प्रमाण-पत्र हैं, जो पेन्शन अदा करने वाले अधिकारियों द्वारा, सेवानिवृत्त व्यक्तियों को देश भर में की जाती हैं, और की जाएंगी। इन के अतिरिक्त जैसे २३-११-६१ को उत्तर दिये गये अतारांकित संख्या ३४६ के उत्तर में पहले बताया जा चुका है, सामान्य स्वीकृतियों द्वारा पेन्शन अदा करने वाले अधिकारियों को पेन्शनरों की कई श्रेणियों के विषय में, अपने आप पेन्शन अदा करने का अधिकार दे दिया गया है। प्राप्य सूचना के अनुसार, पेन्शन अदा करने वाले अधिकारियों ने, नवम्बर १९६१ के अन्त तक, ६७५०२ पेन्शनरों को पेन्शन अदा कर दी है। २८-२-६२ तक की स्थिति के अनुसार लेखा नियन्त्रक ने विभिन्न स्वीकृतियों के अधीन दी गई, संशोधित 1964 (Ai) LSD—3.

अस्थायी वृद्धियों पर आधारित, ४५६८३ विभिन्न मामलों में की गई पहली आदायगियों की, लेखानिरीक्षण में जांच पड़ताल भी कर ली है।

(ख) उन पेन्शनरों की बहु संख्या के देखते हुए, कि जिन्हें लाभ हुआ है, और इस बात को भी ध्यान में रखते हुए, कि विभिन्न श्रेणियों के पेन्शन अदा करने वाले अधिकारी, जैसे कि पोस्ट मास्टर, अफसर खजाना, और पेन्शन पेमास्टर, देश भर में फैले हुए हैं, इस समय यह बता पाना संभव नहीं है, कि इस मामले में सरकारी आदेशों को किस तिथि तक पूरी तरह कार्यान्वित किया जा सकेगा। तदपि, संबंधित मामलों को शीघ्र-तिथी शीघ्र निबटाने के लिये, प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं। प्रतिरक्षा लेखा नियन्त्रक (पेन्शन), इलाहाबाद ने इस संबंध में राज्य सरकारों के मुख्य मंत्रियों को लिखा पड़ी की है, और अफसर-खजानों तथा पोस्ट मास्टरों को भी।

Coal Industry

184. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the coal industry is suffering from power shortage and further power shortage will be felt in view of the expansion of the coal industry; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take in this regard?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). A study team is at present making an assessment of the requirements of power for the coal mining industry in the Third Plan, and how these requirements can be met. The team is expected to submit its report by the end of this month.

Celling on pay attachable by Civil Court Decree

185. Shri Nek Ram Negi: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to refer

to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1251 on the 9th September, 1960 and state:

(a) whether any decision regarding the raising of pay limits for attachment of Government servants pay by a decree in a civil court has since been taken;

(b) if so, whether a copy of the same will be laid on the Table of the House;

(c) if the reply to (a) above be in negative, the reasons for this extraordinary delay specially when a large number of Government employees are affected adversely due to merger of dearness pay into basic pay; and

(d) by what time the limit of Rs. 100 is likely to be raised to Rs. 300 (as has been done in case of diet charges of T.B. Patients) and whether it will also be applicable to those persons whose pay is less than Rs. 300 and whose pay stands attached at present?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) to (d). While answering the question No. 1251 on the 9th September, 1960 it has already been stated that the matter has been referred to the Law Commission for consideration. The Law Commission have since prepared a draft report on the entire Civil Procedure Code and have circulated it to the State Governments and other interested bodies for comments. In the draft report, section 60 of the Civil Procedure Code is proposed to be amended *inter alia* so as to raise the exemption limit for attachment of salary from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150. The subject being in the concurrent List, consultation with the State Governments is necessary and on receipt of the comments of the State Governments, a decision will be taken in regard to this matter and also on the question whether separate legislation should be undertaken to amend section 60 of the Civil Procedure Code.

Natural Gas near Surat

186. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that natural gas was struck near Elpad, about 15 kilometres from Surat on or about the 6th March, 1962; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken to determine the extent of the gas-reserve there?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) On 2nd March, 1962, while drilling a tube well for water, gas under pressure was encountered at Olpad.

(b) As the well was intended primarily for water and not for gas or oil, it could not be tested for gas. The gas pocket is proposed to be observed in a separate deep well.

Ankleshwar Oil

187. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of oil-wells so far drilled at Ankleshwar;

(b) how many are proposed to be drilled there during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(c) the number of them found to contain (i) oil, (ii) gas and those found dry;

(d) the total amount of oil so far sent to different refineries for refining; and

(e) the details of the refining arrangements at present with regard to the Ankleshwar Crude Oils?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) 34 wells upto 12-3-1962.

(b) 124.

(c) Of the 34 wells drilled, 30 are oil producing and 4 dry.

(d) 26,009 tons upto 7-3-1962.

(e) Crude oil from Ankleshwar is at present being despatched by rail for refining at the Burmah Shell and Stanvac Refineries, Bombay.

Oil Exploration in Cambay and Kalol Regions

188. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state the latest position with regard to the progress of exploration work in the Cambay and Kalol Oil fields?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): The Commission have so far drilled 25 wells in Cambay region and 3 in Kalol region.

Conversion of Coal and Coke into Gas

189. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a pilot plant for the conversion of coal and coke into gas has been installed at the Central Fuel Research Institute at Digwadih near Dhanbad;

(b) if so, at what cost; and

(c) what are the salient features of this plant?

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

(b) The Plant has been obtained under the T.C.M. Assistance Programme and has cost \$35 lakhs U.S. Dollars.

(c) The Plant consists of (i) a pressure gasifier for gasification of 0.8 tons per hour of high ash non-coking coals, lignite, lignite briquettes or washery middlings; (ii) Linde Oxygen Plant of 200 cubic meter per hour capacity; (iii) High pressure (600 pounds sq. inch boiler; (iv) Carbon Dioxide removal plant and (v) Purification Plants for removal of inorganic and organic sulphur compounds and gum forming materials.

Export of Coal to Pakistan

190. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large quantity of coal had been exported to Pakistan during November and December, 1961;

(b) if so, how much; and

(c) on what terms?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh) (a) to (c). The Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement 1960—62 provides for an export of 130,000 tons of coal per month to Pakistan. In terms of this agreement, the quantities of coal exported during November and December, 1961, were 101,527 and 85,439 tons respectively.

Education of the Blind in Delhi

191. Shri Balraj Madhok: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of institutes for the care and education of the blind in the Union Territory of Delhi with details thereof;

(b) the nature and the amount of grant or aid being given to such institutes separately;

(c) whether Government have any plan to open a well-equipped institute for the blind to replace or supplement the numerous private institutes for the same; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrivastava) (a) and (b). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 51].

(c) No. Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Iron Ore in Orissa

192. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Orissa Government have submitted a scheme for extraction of iron ore in the Tomka Daitari area in Orissa;

(b) if so, what is the scheme;

(c) whether the mining part of the scheme has been fully approved for immediate implementation in the Third Five Year Plan period;

(d) to what extent the Government of India will assist the Orissa Government for implementing this scheme immediately; and

(e) whether the Planning Commission have agreed to include this scheme in the Third Five Year Plan?

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

(b) The scheme envisages the development of the iron ore deposits in the Tomka-Daitari area for an annual production of 2 million tons to be achieved by 1964-65.

(c) The scheme has been accepted in principle by the Planning Commission subject to (i) the State Government accommodating the scheme within their overall ceiling (ii) the Railways being able to move the surplus production from this area-surplus to what can be handled through Paradip port-through Calcutta or Vishakhapatnam as the case may be and (iii) the availability of foreign exchange required for the implementation of the mining project.

(d) The State Government have not given any indication of assistance that may be required from the Government of India.

(e) The Planning Commission have accepted the scheme in principle subject to conditions enumerated in (c) above.

Report of Third Finance Commission

193. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Third Finance Commission have submitted its report to the Government by now;

(b) if so, what are its recommendations for the financial assistance to the State of Orissa in the Third Plan;

(c) the details of those recommendations; and

(d) whether the Government of India have agreed to implement those recommendations in toto?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The recommendations made by the Commission are summarised in Chapter VIII of its Report, which was laid on the Table of the Sabha on the 12th March, 1962.

(d) Action taken on the recommendations of the Commission is indicated in the Explanatory Memorandum circulated with the Report.

ग्राम चुनावों के आंकड़े

१९५. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तीसरे ग्राम चुनावों में कितने लोगों ने मत दिये;

(ख) यह संख्या पिछले चुनावों में मत देने वाले लोगों की राज्यवार संख्या की तुलना में कैसी है; और

(ग) तीसरे ग्राम चुनावों में अवैध मतपत्रों की संख्या कितनी है और पिछले ग्राम चुनावों में अवैध मतपत्रों की तुलना में यह कैसी है ?

विधि उपमंत्री (श्री हजरतबीस) :

(क) से (ग). तीसरे ग्राम चुनाव अभी समाप्त ही हुए हैं, बल्कि अभी भी कुछ निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में मतदान केवल अप्रैल, १९६२ में होने वाले हैं। जो जानकारी मांगी गई है वह तुरन्त उपलब्ध नहीं है और एकत्र की जा रही है।

Steel Production

196. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the present production of steel in each of the 3 steel plants in the public sector;

(b) whether all the units in these steel plants have gone into production; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the same?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The production of steel ingots in the three public sector steel plants for last three months was as follows:

	Decem- ber, 1961	Janu- ary, 1962	(M/T) Febru- ary, 1962
Bhilai . . .	67,250	85,300	69,000
Rourkela . . .	38,501	38,697	34,094
Durgapur . . .	42,015	52,083	45,016

(b) and (c). All the units of the Rourkela Steel Plant except 3 hot dip tinning lines and the third coke oven battery have been commissioned. Three lines of the tinning plant have been erected and commissioned. The remaining three lines were ordered subsequently and are still under erection. The third coke oven battery was not commissioned on account of the fact that the two batteries in operation could produce sufficient coke to meet the requirements of the two blast furnaces which are in operation. This battery may be lighted before the first blast furnace, which is now under repair, is re-commissioned.

All the units of the Durgapur Steel Plant except the third coke oven battery, the third blast furnace and the wheel and axles plant have gone into production. The delay for these units going into production is mainly due to the unusual monsoon rains in the area in 1958 necessitating certain changes in the time schedule, and also due to the revision of the

Wheel and Axle plant. In the Bhilai Steel Plant, all the units have been commissioned.

12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AUDIT REPORT, RAILWAYS; APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS, RAILWAYS, ETC.; AND NOTIFICATION UNDER THE LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION ACT.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) a copy each of the following papers:—

(i) Audit Report, Railways, 1962, under article 151(1) of the Constitution,

(ii) Appropriation Accounts, Railways, for 1960-61, Part I—Review,

(iii) Appropriation Accounts, Railways, for 1960-61, Part II—Detailed Appropriation Accounts,

(iv) Block Accounts (including Capital Statements comprising the Loan Accounts), Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts, Railways, 1960-61. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3553/62].

(2) a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 285, dated the 10th March, 1962 under sub-section (4) of section 43 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3556/62].

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER MINES AND MINERALS (REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT) ACT; AND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL MINERAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED, AND REVIEW BY GOVERNMENT ON ITS WORKING.

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): I beg to lay on the Table—

[Shri K. D. Malaviya.]

(1) a copy each of the following Rules under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957:—

(i) The Mineral Conservation and Development (Third Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1531 dated the 30th December, 1961.

(ii) The Mineral Conservation and Development (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 114 dated the 27th January, 1962.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3557/62].

(2) a copy each of the following papers:—

(i) Annual Report of the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1960-61, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

(ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3545/62].

CORRIGENDA TO THE REPORT OF THE SCHEDULED AREAS AND SCHEDULED TRIBES COMMISSION; AND STATEMENT SHOWING ACTION TAKEN ON 92ND REPORT OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

(i) Corrigenda to the Report of the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3558/62].

(ii) Statement showing the extent of operation of ban on recruitment in the Ministry of External Affairs and the Directorate General Posts and Telegraphs

during the years 1959 and 1960, in pursuance of the recommendation contained in paragraph 28 of the Ninety-second Report of the Estimates Committee. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3559/62].

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE INDIAN MUSEUM, CALCUTTA

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Annual Report of the Trustees of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, for the year 1960-61. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3546/62].

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER SEA CUSTOMS ACT; AND CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT.

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg to lay on the Table—

(i) a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, making certain further amendments to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960:—

(a) G.S.R. No. 237 dated the 24th February, 1962.

(b) G.S.R. No. 268 dated the 3rd March, 1962.

(c) G.S.R. No. 269 dated the 3rd March, 1962.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3560/62].

(ii) a copy of the following Notifications under Section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—

(a) The Central Excise (Second Amendment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 232 dated the 24th February, 1962.

- (b) The Central Excise (Third Amendment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 266 dated the 3rd March, 1962.

- (c) Notification No. G.S.R. 267 dated the 3rd March, 1962.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3541/62].

- (iii) a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878:—

- (a) G.S.R. No. 1423 dated the 2nd December, 1961.

- (b) G.S.R. No. 1424 dated the 2nd December, 1961.

- (c) G.S.R. No. 1498 dated the 23rd December, 1961.

- (d) G.S.R. No. 1499 dated the 23rd December, 1961.

- (e) G.S.R. No. 1520 dated the 30th December, 1961.

- (f) G.S.R. No. 25 dated the 6th January, 1962.

- (g) G.S.R. No. 86 dated the 20th January, 1962.

- (h) G.S.R. No. 87 dated the 20th January, 1962.

- (i) G.S.R. No. 103 dated the 27th January, 1962.

- (j) G.S.R. No. 104 dated the 27th January, 1962.

- (k) G.S.R. No. 130 dated the 3rd February, 1962.

- (l) G.S.R. No. 131 dated the 3rd February, 1962.

- (m) G.S.R. No. 132 dated the 3rd February, 1962.

- (n) G.S.R. No. 191 dated the 17th February, 1962.

- (o) G.S.R. No. 197 dated the 17th February, 1962.

- (p) G.S.R. No. 198 dated the 17th February, 1962.

- (q) G.S.R. No. 199 dated the 17th February, 1962.

- (r) G.S.R. No. 200 dated the 17th February, 1962.

- (s) G.S.R. No. 201 dated the 17th February, 1962.

- (t) G.S.R. No. 272 dated the 3rd March, 1962.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3552/62].

MAINTENANCE OF WIVES AND CHILDREN (RATE OF DEDUCTIONS FROM PAY) REGULATIONS

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Maintenance of Wives and Children (Rate of Deductions from Pay) Regulations, 1962 published in Notification No. S.R.O. 46 dated the 10th February, 1962, as corrected by S.R.O. No. 89 dated the 10th March, 1962, under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3551/62].

POST OFFICE SAVINGS CERTIFICATES (FIRST AMENDMENT) RULES; AND AGREEMENT BETWEEN GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND GOVERNMENT OF REPUBLIC OF FINLAND FOR AVOIDANCE OF DOUBLE TAXATION

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

- (i) The Post Office Savings Certificates (First Amendment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 102 dated the 27th January, 1962, under sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3562/62].

- (ii) Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of the Republic of Finland for the avoidance of Double Taxation of Income, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 41 dated the 4th January, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3563/62].

12.05 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH REPORT

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): Sir, I beg to present the Hundred and fifty-fourth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Commerce and Industry—Coir Board (Reports and Accounts).

12.06 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: AGREEMENTS
WITH OIL COMPANIES

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Mr. Speaker, Sir this statement is on your direction. During the discussion on 22nd December, 1959, in the Lok Sabha on the Motion tabled by Shri Narayanankutty Menon and others regarding the Petroleum and Natural Gas Rules, 1959 I had stated that "the papers relating to the agreement or the copy of the agreements will be laid on the Table of the House and if necessary some discussions could take place, if the House so desires, and opinions offered with regard to their ratification and the nature of the conditions contained therein". I had during the discussions indicated the difficulties in bringing the details of the negotiations before the forum of the House. The difficulties were also indicated subsequently to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs who were agreeable to delete the assurance implied in my statement from the register of pending assurances. However, you, Sir, had directed that I should place before the House the difficulties in implementing this assurance.

As the House is aware, we had proposals from several foreign oil companies with whom negotiations were being conducted simultaneously. The negotiations have been successfully concluded in two instances, namely with Burmah Oil Company, U.K. and

E.N.I., Italy. Negotiations with some other parties are to be continued. While negotiations are still therefore, unfinished in several cases, it would be inadvisable to give advance publicity to details of negotiations. In regard to the agreement with E.N.I., I had made a statement before the House on 29th August, 1961; both in regard to the agreement with E.N.I. and that made with Burmah Oil Company, there have been several Parliament questions and details have been given in the replies in such questions, so that the House has been kept informed of such matters. However, while negotiations are being carried on with several parties simultaneously, I am sure the House will agree that it would be essential to keep the terms and conditions offered by one party confidential from other parties and it would be prejudicial to the public interest to make public, the details of an agreement with one particular party or the details of conditions offered during the negotiations by different parties. Even after an agreement is entered into, the terms and conditions cannot be made public unilaterally without the consent of the party with whom the agreement is made. The international oil companies operate in more than one country; they may not like to divulge the terms and conditions agreed to by them in one country to the public or the authorities in other countries. In some cases the negotiations have been with Government agencies of foreign governments and it is still more important that unilateral action should not be taken to make the terms and conditions public.

In the circumstances explained above, I hope the House will agree not to insist on my giving more details about the agreements entered into or the progress of negotiations than those already given either in the statements made by me or in answer to the Parliament questions.

Mr. Speaker: After all the statement is only to the effect that the

hon. Minister is not able to give any details.

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): Sir, this statement raises a fundamental point. It concerns the privilege of this House and you should be pleased to give a ruling. In the past the hon. Prime Minister had also given his views on the subject. Therefore, I want to bring it to your notice. Any agreement entered into by the Government with any foreign firm may be kept private as long as that agreement is not concluded but once the agreement is concluded then it has been ruled by you and also confirmed by the hon. Prime Minister that, it would be laid on the Table of the House or at least the main points would be given to the Members. Now, the hon. Minister says that the contents of the agreement cannot be unilaterally disclosed. The other party to the agreement, the foreign firm may never agree to the disclosure of the agreement. Is it fair that the rights of this House should be conditioned by the wishes of the foreign collaborating firm? This point has been discussed more than once and I do not think that this statement should form a precedent. It is a fundamental question and I request you to apply your mind again. The whole question must be considered leisurely and properly.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Sir, the hon. Minister will go on carrying negotiations with some other firm and therefore, he will be perpetually negotiating with some firm or the other. Is it that during the course of these years no agreement will be laid on the Table of the House? That means to say, the Members of Parliament will be kept completely in the dark with regard to these agreements.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hissar): The hon. Minister himself stated that he could not place the agreement before the House when the

question was under negotiation, and the House agreed that the negotiations could not be disclosed. But, when the agreement is concluded, there is no reason why this information should not be given to the House specially when the Minister himself agreed to place the agreement when concluded on the Table of the House. The fact that any other party or company may take advantage of the agreement is problematic and constitutes no good ground for withholding this information from the House. Even copies of treaties and agreements with other countries are laid before the House, when they are concluded. So, there is no valid reason why this agreement is not made available to the House.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): There are occasions when the same or similar type of things are still under further negotiation with other parties; it should then be possible for the Government to ask the House to permit them to keep the agreement a secret until the other bargain is completed. If there are any such conditions, we might not press the Government to divulge the agreement.

Mr. Speaker: Such questions have been asked earlier. The other day, a question was asked about the proposed linking of East Pakistan with West Pakistan by rail. The hon. Minister of Railways said that he was consulting the State Governments. A question was asked whether before finalising this agreement, if any, the matter would be brought before the House. The hon. Railway Minister properly said that it was not usual in a parliamentary type of Government for the agreements to be placed here for the information of the House, and that they may be brought up before the House after the agreements are entered into. But, if even that is not allowed to Parliament, on whose behalf is the Government being carried on? It may be possible for the agreements to be

[Mr. Speaker]

placed on the Table unless there are any particular agreements which are closely linked with some others as part and parcel of the same agreement. I do not want piecemeal portions of an agreement to be placed before the House. But, if one agreement is independent of another, it could perhaps be placed here. If the terms of the agreement are under consideration by some other party, then, these will be perpetual and Parliament will have no jurisdiction at all. Of course, each agreement, if it is a distinct agreement, must be brought up before the House. It must be open to the House to say that the agreement has been entered into properly or not, that the agreement ought not to be continued or such and such direction may be given, etc. In any case, the House must have knowledge of what the agreement is, unless it is part of another agreement. I cannot see how perpetually the matter can be kept away from the knowledge of the House.

I do not want to force the hon. Minister who is primarily interested in seeing that certain matters are kept secret to the advantage of the country, but whenever there is a difference of opinion here and when there is a concluded agreement, he must satisfy the House as to how he is entitled to withhold the information from this House

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I have already stated my difficulty in this connection. I am convinced that if the details of some of the agreements with the Government have succeeded in concluding with some of the companies are laid before the House, it will not be in the interests of the country. I can understand this demand by the Members of the House, but when these criticisms come from my hon. friend Shri Morarka, who is very well-versed in concluding agreements with business and indus-

trial concerns, I am rather surprised. The parties would not like those things to be disclosed, when they are concerned with a limited number of people. Here are some agreements which are almost linked up with a permanent sort of negotiations with other companies. If one pattern of agreement is disclosed, there are so many parties which are likely to benefit and we may be the worst losers in that. For instance, some of the agreements which had been arrived at by us have been greatly to our benefit because they were kept as a closely-guarded secret. Even now, if they are disclosed, I am quite sure that it will not be to our interest. Therefore, I am not able to decide how to meet the wishes of the House.

May I request you one thing? Both of us might consider this matter in greater detail, and I might have a talk with you in this connection, Sir, and then, you may again like to say something about it.

Mr. Speaker: I have no objection. May I suggest one other course? There is the Estimates Committee and also the Public Accounts Committee. Of course, the hon. Minister is primarily interested in safeguarding the interests of the country. If and when he feels that a matter need not be brought up here, I will appoint a sub-committee of the Estimates Committee to look into it. The Estimates Committee keep everything that is given to them as secret; they are interested in these things, and they have got the jurisdiction to enter into those matters. Of course, I have no objection to look into it if the hon. Minister wants to give it only to me, but the Estimates Committee is better fitted for this purpose. I will appoint a sub-committee of the Estimates Committee, with the Chairman and two other Members, to look into such agreements. Whenever any hon. Minister feels that an agreement, in the inte-

rests of the public and in the interests of the Government, should not be disclosed here, in the first instance I will ask the sub-committee to look into it and then bring it before the House if it is satisfied.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: You, Sir, might take any decision that you like, but may I request that I might have a talk with you before you finalise it?

Mr. Speaker: Yes. If any hon. Members have got any authoritative information with respect to what is happening to similar things in foreign countries, I shall be happy to get it and look into it. These agreements are not special only to this country. In other countries also, there are similar agreements. We would like to know what is the jurisdiction of Parliaments there in regard to these agreements.

Shri Morarka: In this vary country, there are other agreements entered into by other Ministries and they are placed on the Table here? (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: No Minister has said he is not prepared to place the agreements here.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): The reason that the hon. Minister has given for his inability to place a copy of the agreement on the Table of the House is not convincing. Probably the agreement may be in the interests of the company and not in the interests of the country. The hon. Minister said that in that case the other parties may take advantage of the agreement. It may be that that particular agreement is going against the particular company and not against the Government. If so, if other parties are going to take advantage of it, it means that the agreement is to the advantage of the company and not of the country.

Mr. Speaker: We will assume one case is there out of a hundred, where

it may not be in the interests of the country. But, all the same, the Minister would not like to expose himself. That is what he means. Is the House to keep quiet then?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: How can he be a Minister in that case?

Mr. Speaker: I am arguing in the hon. Member's favour. Why is he quarrelling? There may be just one case where the Minister might like to keep it away from the House. But the House is interested in seeing that these are exposed. These are matters which will have to be considered seriously. I shall look into this matter. I am not giving my decision one way or the other. Let me go through this and then find out what to do, because whatever decision we take now will be applicable for all time. It is an important matter. I would like to reserve my judgment in this matter. I will talk to the hon. Minister.

12.18 hrs.

ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF EXCISE (GOODS OF SPECIAL IMPORTANCE) AMENDMENT BILL—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Morarji Desai on the 19th March, 1962, namely:—

“That the Bill further to amend the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957, be taken into consideration.”

I want to submit to hon. Members of the House that I went out of the way yesterday to adjourn the House earlier, though we had five more minutes to go, and the hon. Minister could have legitimately got up and said: “Let me finish this today.” This is a Bill of far-reaching importance for five years. Whatever is dis-

[Mr. Speaker]

tributed is an important thing. This is an important matter. Three hours were provided for this Bill for the purpose of discussion. There were very few Members. I do not know whether we spent enough time on the Bill. Perhaps the House spent hardly three minutes or so on it.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): I had submitted much earlier that these Bills should be taken only by the next Parliament and not by this Parliament.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will not be here then.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Whether I am here or not, I wanted these Bills to be discussed by the next Parliament.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister was anxious to hear the hon. Member. There is no meaning in saying that it should go on. Why are the hon. Members not prepared? Anyone of the Members could have taken interest in this. I am really surprised. These are all important matters. There is no good making distribution of excise, if all are not interested. There was not even quorum yesterday. Anyhow, if any hon. Member wants to speak, he may speak now.

Shri Warior (Trichur): Yesterday, it so happened that these Bills came in all of a sudden. We are in the fog end of this Parliament. There was not sufficient attendance here. That is why some of us, although prepared, did not expect that the Bill would come yesterday itself. We were prepared for it only today really. Anyhow, these are very important matters, especially when these have come as a result of the report and recommendations of the Finance Commission. As far as these additional duties of excise on goods of special importance are concerned, the Finance Commission has done a very

good job. I am glad that they have considered several matters so far as these taxes are concerned, but at the same time, I am constrained to say that the third Finance Commission had skipped over certain very important and crucial points. I do not know whether the States will be completely satisfied by these recommendations.

In page 26, para 52, the Commission says:

"The States urged that the guaranteed amounts should be revised to take account of the increases in rates of sales-tax effected by them after the amounts guaranteed had been determined. They also complained that as a result of the surrender of sales tax, they lost over a period of years and that they should be insulated against any further future losses."

The second Commission rejected this on certain grounds. If the third Commission had gone into the matter a bit more deeply, they would have been convinced that there was some cogent argument in the demands of the States. The States are saying that this additional excise duty is in lieu of sales-tax. Sales-tax was the prerogative of the States, but the Centre has made inroads into that and made certain items which came under sales-tax as excise items. But now when the taxes are expanding in all other items, these few items which are the most elastic are taken away from the States and brought into the fold of the Centre.

Take, for instance, tobacco. The consumption of tobacco will naturally increase more than the consumption of cloth. So also sugar, and certain other items like that. In all these items, the States stand to lose, because taxes cannot be imposed further by the States. Considering the whole economy, this will affect the resources of the States to that ex-

tent. In many States, there are revenue deficits and they are finding their budgetary positions very shaky. For instance though not directly connected with this, the Finance Commission itself have come to certain conclusions later. In page 29 of this report they say that having considered so many things, they are led to the suggestion which they have made elsewhere that an independent commission should be constituted to review, amongst other things, the financial relations which in the new situation of planned development should subsist between the Union and the States.

The Central Government has taken away many of the items which before the integration of the States were under the native States. For instance, Travancore and Cochin were imposing their taxes on income. That has been taken away. In the State of Cochin, from where I come, the first covenant had stipulated that only three items of sea customs will be taken by the Centre. But now there are 33 or 34 items and the State is losing that much of revenue from sea customs. At the same time, expenditure is increasing.

The only few items of taxes which are not elastic and which are under the control of the States are agricultural tax, land tax and some other taxes. So far as land tax is concerned, these plans have given much trouble to the organisation of the land revenue department. Every new project means new land acquisition. All these people have routine work also and there is no new staff employed by the States for these projects. So, the same people have to do the new work which comes in. So, either the plans are suffering or the routine work of the land revenue department is suffering. Because of planned economy, there are certain advantages, but at the same time, there are certain very great disadvantages for the States. The States have to meet all the recurring expenses after the project is completed. There is no expandable or elastic

revenue for the States to meet the new expenditure. The Finance Commission says that more economy should be made in the budgetary position of the States. But I do not know how economy can be effected, because there is more of expanding of expenditure rather than economising of expenditure. For instance, if you look at the new Ministries, they will show how much additional expenditure will have to be incurred by the States. Developments are going on according to the demands of the people, but at the same time, the revenues of the States will not be sufficient to cover all the new expenses which are coming up.

Mr. Speaker: Have the Kerala Government written to the hon. Minister that the amount that is allotted to them or the percentage is not sufficient?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): They have represented to the Finance Commission. It is mentioned in the Finance Commission's report itself that they had said that the original sums which were guaranteed have not taken into account future losses. The second Commission went into that very carefully and said that they were not able to give any figures to justify their complaint. They were not able to find out any figures. So, it was not possible to go into it. What they had actually received when these items were transferred to additional excise, those sums were fixed. Whatever additional amount is now received, that is divided on the basis of certain proportion fixed by the Finance Commission after hearing all the facts. There will be some complaint in one State about one thing and another complaint in another State about another matter. It is difficult to reconcile all the interests, but the Finance Commission has done the best of a bad job, if I may say so.

Shri Warrior: The second Finance Commission came to the conclusion that this could be the only yardstick to fix the quotas of each State. The

[Shri Warrier]

third Commission only dittoed that; it did not go into the matter. After five years a review should have been made. Then the third Commission could have known how much each State stands to lose if it is only the guaranteed amount and not the expanded amount. The States cannot cope up with their demands and that is why they are bringing this forward. This is a very intricate problem. We understand that. But the consumption is increasing. If it is only the guaranteed amount, that will be much less than what is actually the due share of the State, after a new assessment is made of the consumption. The Finance Commission's figure of consumption cannot be taken as the criterion. How can that be? Consumption alone is the criterion for sales-tax, because only when sale is effected, the tax is given and the sale is effected for consumption. We plead that the Finance Commission should have gone into the problem with greater thoroughness than the second Commission. They say:

"The Second Commission had rejected the suggestion that not only the revenues currently derived, but prospective revenues should also be taken into account indetermining the guaranteed amount."

Because the second Commission dismissed the suggestion, must the third Commission also dismiss it? It is very easy to dismiss the suggestion, but what about the States?

I know for certain that from at least one State, that is the Kerala State, Government has represented that they must be taken into account as otherwise it will always be a fixed amount. There was an instance. I quoted earlier the Sea Customs Coventant in the Cochin State. At that time they said that a percentage will be worked out. But after three years when they found that the amount was increasing by leaps and bounds, they said that the amount will be a fixed amount, an

arbitrary amount and it will not be fixed on the basis of any percentage, because the incomes were going up and the Central Government wanted to appropriate the entire amount giving only a paltry sum from that to the State. That has already occurred. On the last occasion when the Second Finance Commission investigated into all these things, I know that the Kerala Government had submitted their own memorandum to the Commission in which they stated all these things. But the Second Finance Commission did not take the matter in all its importance and said that 'this cannot be revised at present'. We expected that at least the Third Commission would go into this matter and revise the old principle enunciated in the report of the Second Finance Commission would go into this matter and revise the old principle enunciated in the report of the Second Finance Commission. But that has not been done. Easily they have skipped over the whole problem and they have said that is impossible to go into that matter. They also dismissed the suggestion, in a way, to make an ed and refix the amounts guaranteed. So it was only a dittoing of the assessment of the possible loss sustain-recommendation made by the Second Finance Commission.

Then, because of our Plans, because of the new development works that are going on, the entire tax structure, the entire fiscal structure has undergone a very radical change. The Centre is appropriating more and more powers into its own hands, so that even this Commission *inter alia* says that it apprehends that the autonomy of the State will be more and more appropriated by the Centre and the States will be left more or less as mere municipalities. They have no more fiscal powers other than collecting a few taxes here and there, but the entire responsibility for implementing the developmental plans and the financial implications involved therein is on the States. The Centre is doling

Amendment Bill

out money, no doubt. But who is responsible for the major part of the plans? Except perhaps the big industrial undertakings, big irrigational undertakings or hydel undertakings, all other things are to be implemented by the States. They have not got sufficient staff. They cannot increase their establishment charges. They have no provision for new items. Their budgetary position is also shaky because of what I have already stated. I would, therefore, suggest that the recommendation of this Finance Commission at least should be accepted by the Government and an independent commission should be constituted to review, amongst other things, the financial relations which in the new situation of planned development should subsist between the Union and the States. This is the crucial point I wish to touch upon.

Sir, that is all I have to say. Anyhow, I support the Bill because at least some money will go to the States.

Mr. Speaker: Why did not they do so themselves?

Shri Warrior: They gave the argument that their terms of reference did not include this. There was no time for them to go into this matter. They put forward so many other arguments.

Shri Balraj Madhok (New Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the distribution of financial resources between the States and the Union is a matter of great importance in a country which has taken up new Plans and also for the common people who are being overburdened with taxes. The old traditional resources of the country like land revenue have become rigid. There is not much scope for growth in them. Therefore, both the States and the Centre have to depend more and more on such sources as income-tax, import and export duties, sales tax, excise duties etc. That is why these duties are on the increase. At the time of independence our total income from excise duties was nearly Rs. 50 crores. It has now gone up to Rs. 450 crores. The burden of excise duties falls directly on the consumer because ultimately he has to pay for it.

Over and above these excise duties, during the last war some States took recourse to imposing sales tax. At that time there was great opposition to this tax. Then it was suggested that it was purely a temporary measure and as soon as the war was over the sales tax will be withdrawn. It has not been withdrawn. Not only that, it has now become a permanent feature of the tax structure of the country. Even when sales tax was imposed, apart from the money it brought to the exchequer, it was found that it created many other difficulties which were not perhaps foreseen. One was that the traders—of course, the burden of tax has to be shifted to the consumer in all cases—were put to a lot of harassment because they had to maintain accounts for which they were not prepared. Many had no proper establishment for this purpose. It was also found that there was large-scale tax evasion. That is why the demand began to rise both from the traders as well as the consumers that if the authorities could not completely abolish sales tax it should better be replaced by excise duties at the source. It was to meet that persistent demand that in respect of certain important items like tobacco and sugar sales tax was removed and it was replaced by excise duties at the source. It was also decided that out of the additional excise duties on these commodities the States who would be deprived of their share of sales tax would get some thing. This Bill mainly is meant to implement the recommendation of the Finance Commission as to what will be the share of different States out of the additional excise duties which will accrue from these commodities in place of sales tax.

Here certain sums have been fixed. But I feel that this is one source of income which is flexible, which is bound to grow. And as things are, many of the States are feeling the pinch of economic growth very much. They need more resources. Therefore, instead of fixing the amounts for five years, there should be some provision, some machinery to see that as the income comes every year it should be

[Shri Balraj Madhok]

distributed, and there should be no rigidity about it. There may be certain States which give more sales tax than others, and we should see that a State gets an amount almost equal to the sales tax which that State might have got if it had not been replaced by additional excise duties so that the State's exchequer does not suffer.

But I want to bring to the Notice of this House one point which is more important to my mind. At present on certain commodities sales tax has been replaced by excise duties and on certain other commodities sales tax still continues. Here in Delhi, for example, there is sales tax on utensils made of copper or brass. There is sales tax on many things made out of maida or flour. The shopkeepers and traders who deal in these commodities have to maintain all kinds of accounts. Many of them are not able to maintain such accounts. There is a persistent demand from the traders that just as in the case of certain goods the sales tax has been replaced by additional excise duties at source, in respect of other things also on which sales tax is being still charged it may be replaced by excise duties.

This is important for three reasons. One is because of the harassment that is caused to the traders. Secondly, there is a large amount of tax evasion. In this connection I would like the Finance Minister to make a survey, to conduct a research in respect of any particular trade, and see how much sales tax actually goes to the exchequer and how much of it is evaded. The shopkeepers or traders are harassed. The sales tax inspectors and other officials make hay and the exchequer does not get much. Therefore, to avoid this tax evasion, to save the petty trader from harassment and also to make the whole structure rather fool-proof—it cannot be made completely fool-proof, but at least we can minimise the possibilities of corruption—it is very important that sales tax on other commodities also should be replaced by excise duties at

source. If the Centre can collect excise duties on these particular goods like sugar and tobacco, it can collect additional excise duties on other goods also. Then that can be distributed to the States. That will save the States from the both ration of collecting it and will bring much relief to the traders, not only here but all over the country. The Union Territory of Delhi is mainly a distributing centre and here this problem is becoming very acute. There is a persistent demand from all traders in Delhi that the sales tax should be replaced by excise duty of some kind and steps should be taken for its distribution. While I support this Bill, I will appeal to the Finance Minister to take into consideration the suggestion to replace the sales tax on other commodities by excise duties.

Shri Warior: Before the hon. Minister replies, I wish to refer to the Report of the Finance Commission, page 30, para 26, where there is reference to the Centre making inroads into the autonomy of the States. The Report says:

"While we appreciate that in a planned economy a measure of centralisation and even regimentation is inescapable, it is no less necessary that States should not feel that their autonomy is being unduly frustrated. There seems to be a strong feeling in the States that the restrictions and conditions which are attached to the grants which they receive for Plan purposes, tie their hands unduly and deprive them of necessary flexibility and room for adjustment."

We must always bear this in mind.

Shri Morarji Desai: I just now heard two suggestions which were contradictory from the hon. Member, Shri Madhok. On the one hand, he said that when sales tax is converted into additional excise duty the States lose their flexible source of revenue.

Shri Balraj Madhok: I did not mean that.

Shri Morarji Desai: He said that more items should be brought under the excise duty.

Shri Balraj Madhok: I stand for replacement of sales tax by excise duty.

Shri Morarji Desai: Then the other thing is not proper.

I have carefully considered what the two hon. Members have stated. But I must say that what they have stated was also considered by the Finance Commission and they have, after very careful consideration, made the recommendations to the best of their capacity. We must express our thanks to them for doing a very good job of a bad business. When I said they made the best of bad business, I did not mean it was a bad business I mean it was difficult business. In that sense, I called it bad, and not in any other sense.

It is not true that there is centralisation and more and more powers are being taken by the Central Government. I do not see where that is done. Some items of sales tax were converted into additional excise items with the consent of the States and not *suo motu* by the Government of India. It is with the consent of the States that this was done. First we took up three items and then the number of items was increased. Then, when another demand was made by traders, supported by others, that more and more items should be removed from sales tax and included in the additional excise duty item, the States did not agree and, therefore, we did not take any steps to do so; and we cannot do so unless the States agree.

Shri Balraj Madhok: You can do that at least in the case of Union Territories.

Shri Morarji Desai: We cannot do it only for Union Territories; it is not possible. We cannot convert it for Union Territory into additional excise duty and leave it as sales tax in the 1964 (Ai) LSD—4.

rest of the States. How can it be done? Because, it will be recovered all over the country either as sales tax or additional excise duty. How can it be recovered only in the Union Territories or in one State as additional excise duty and as sales tax in the other States? It is not possible at all. It is possible only if all the States agree that those items may be removed from sales tax and added to the additional excise duty items. Otherwise, it cannot be done. Last year I set up a committee of some of the States to go into this question but they ultimately came to the conclusion that they would not agree, because there were conflicting demands. Some States say that this should be distributed only on population basis; other States say that this should be distributed on consumption basis. It is not possible to reconcile these two conflicting demands, and unless they agree it is not possible for us to go into the question of imposing additional excise duty in place of the sales tax.

The argument that some of the States have lost in the bargain is not quite correct. We have guaranteed to them whatever they were getting before we levied this additional excise duty. It will be seen from the figures that the States are getting as additional excise duties much more than what they were getting earlier as sales tax. The figures are; 1958-59 Rs. 16.12 crores; 1959-60 Rs. 28.32 crores; 1960-61 Rs. 33.60 crores and 1961-62 Rs. 41.98 crores. So, it is increasing every year. As a result of these items being turned into additional excise duties, there has been a larger receipt of revenues to the States from these items. This would not have been the case if they had been merely sales tax items, because here there is no scope for evasion. But if the States do not agree to other items being included in the list of additional excise duties, what can I do? I cannot go and impose on them something which I cannot do under the Constitution; and I do not want to do so even if I could do so under the

[Shri Morarji Desai]

Constitution, if they do not agree to it.

There is no question of depriving any States of any of its legitimate dues. As a matter of fact, the whole sum recovered in the form of additional excise duties is distributed to all the States, and the distribution is regulated by the Finance Commission. First of all, there is the guarantee that has been given to the States that they will get not less than what they were getting before. Then, what is remaining is distributed as recommended by the Finance Commission. The Third Finance Commission has laid down the method as follows:

"We consider that in view of the fact that this additional levy is in lieu of sales tax it would be equitable to distribute the excise collections partly on the basis of the percentage increase of collection of sales tax in each State since the year 1957-58 when the additional excise duties were imposed and partly on the basis of population".

That is how they have fixed the pattern of distribution of the additional amounts after the guaranteed sums have been distributed. Therefore, the possible increase in revenue in future has been taken into account in this distribution, and I do not think the States would fare better if these items remained in the sales tax and if they had not been turned into items of additional excise duty. As a matter of fact, they get better revenues by this system than by the other system.

It is also not true to say that the States are losing their autonomy. The Government of India do not interfere with them at all in any way. But when grants are made or loans are given by the Government of India according to the Plan, which plans are fixed in consultation with the States and with their consent, then it becomes the duty of the Government of India to see that those plans are car-

ried out as they are planned. Yet, we are bringing in more and more flexibility in the implementation of the Plan. If under the same head they want to make any changes, they are allowed to do so. If they want to change from one head to another, then there is consultation and after consultation if it is found satisfactory, it is also allowed. We try to see that there is more and more flexibility and room for adjustment in this matter. We have even changed the rules making them more flexible. The complaints which were there before would not hold true today. But if autonomy means that the Government of India should give away the money and there should be no supervision on it, it would not be planning at all. If planning is to be properly done and implemented, both have to work in co-operation. That is what we are seeking to do.

I have never held that the amount that is recovered by the Central Government from taxes belongs to the Central Government and the States have no share or interest in it. As a matter of fact, it belongs to the whole country and both the States and the Centre are equal partners in it. This has got to be divided properly according to the requirements of different States. That is what is being done. That is why more grants are made to some States which are in need of more grants and less grants are made to States which have better revenues. This is how the Finance Commission also makes its recommendations. All this is taken into account by the Central Government when the Finance Commission's recommendations are received. Therefore there is no question that in this particular Bill there can be any improvement made. As a matter of fact the additional duties of excise are all distributed to the States and no part of it is kept by the Central Government.

As it was said, if the percentage of Union duties of excise which are now shared between the States and the

Centre was reduced from 40 by the Second Finance Commission which was reduced by the Third Finance Commission to 20 per cent, it was because formerly there were only three items which were shared between the Government of India and the States. In the Second Commission's Report the items were raised to eight and in the Report of the Third Commission the items have been raised to 35. As a matter of fact, therefore, Rs. 34 crores of revenue have been given in addition to the States as a result of the additional items and there is no contraction of the amounts which are received by the States. They receive more and more amounts and more and more revenues will be received under these excise duties as future years come. They will be earning more and more share from these additional receipts of revenue in future. Therefore they are becoming shares in the expandible items of revenue in this manner. That is why I believe that the Finance Commission has increased the items from 8 to 35. All items which are there in 1960-61 have been included for distribution. That is what the Finance Commission has done. Therefore there can be no scope for the argument that a fair deal has not been made. As a matter of fact, I would say that a very fair deal has been made by the Finance Commission in its recommendations which are before us and which are for implementation through this Bill in the matter of additional items of excise.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: There are no amendments to the clauses. Therefore I will put all the clauses together to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That clauses 2, 3, 4 and 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2, 3, 4 and 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Morarji Desai: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

12-55 hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1961-62

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up Demands for Supplementary Grants (Railways).

DEMAND NO. 3—PAYMENTS TO WORKED LINES AND OTHERS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,56,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1962, in respect of Payments to worked lines and others."

DEMAND NO. 13—OPEN LINE WORKS (REVENUE)—LABOUR WELFARE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 36,56,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending

[Mr. Speaker]

the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Open Line Works (Revenue)—Labour Welfare'."

These Demands are now before the House. There are no cut motions.

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): Sir, in submitting these Supplementary Demands for Grants for 1961-62 for the consideration of the House, I may say by way of introduction that the Supplementary Demands, as initially framed, comprise of nine Demands of which six were for information only as charged expenditure. Based on the latest information from the railways in regard to the progress of works and the pace of expenditure it has been decided to withdraw fully the voted portion of the Supplementary Demands under Demand No. 16—Open Line Works—Additions, retaining the charged portion thereof. The Supplementary Demand under Demand No. 16 was to cover likely additional expenditure in an effort to secure more materials and thus speed up the execution of planned works. On the basis of the latest information collected from the railways it transpires that the earlier expectations will not materialise due to the difficult supply position of important materials which has resulted in the withdrawal of the Supplementary Demand under the voted portion of this Demand. In the result the increased provision asked for under the voted demands is for relatively small amounts under Demand No. 3—Payments to worked lines and under Demand No. 13—Open Line Works (Revenue)—Labour Welfare. The balance of the Supplementary Demands relate only to charged expenditure mainly due to the post budgetary decision to treat payments resulting by awards by arbitrators in addition to those resulting from court decrees as items of charged expenditure. These have been included merely for the information of Parliament.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Mr. Speaker. Sir, I would like to make a few comments on the Supplementary Demands for Grants for Railways for 1961-62. First I take up Demand No. 3 where, the hon. Deputy Minister of Railways has said, the sum asked for by way of Supplementary Grants is a very small amount. The total sum asked for comes to about Rs. 5,56,000. This has to be paid to certain branch lines which are worked by the Railways and some of which are worked by the companies themselves because of certain guarantees given to these companies, namely, that if they were to incur a certain loss that would be made good by the Government of India. I would submit for the serious reconsideration of the Railway Board and the hon. Minister to how long you are going to allow these railway lines to be worked. Of course, some railway lines are not of the standard maintained by the Indian Railways all over India, but all the same I feel that these branch lines also should be taken over by the Railway Board instead of giving these subsidies and rebate and so fourth because I feel that these railways could also be run a little more economically if they are taken over as the administrative expenses will come down because these will be managed by some railway zone and so the administrative charges are bound to come down. Moreover, with the various workshops and other facilities that are available to the Railways, better service can be rendered if they are taken over than when these railway lines are allowed to be owned and run by certain companies. This question was there before the Railway Board and it is not for the first time that we are raising this question. There should be a time limit by which time these railways would be taken over. If they are not useful for the country or to the people who are living there. I should think we should put a stop to that and stop paying all these guarantees, rebates and so on and so forth. I would like the hon. Minister to declare in his

reply a policy as to what would be the attitude if not this year, two years or five years hence or in the Fourth Plan period. This is of some importance because of the amount involved.

13 hrs.

Then I come to Demand No. 13 on page 7 which relates to Open Line Works—Labour Welfare. The sum asked for is about Rs. 36 lakhs. This is for the benefit of railway employees like building of hospitals, dispensaries, reading rooms, rest houses, maternity and child welfare centres, cooling arrangements in workshops, canteens, restaurants, quarters for staff, provision and improvement of sanitation, etc. So the amount which is asked for is not for a particular type of work, but for all the works spread all over India. I would like in this connection to offer a suggestion to the Railway Board with regard to the location of a railway hospital at Dornakal Junction. At present the railway hospital is located at a very inconvenient place. While the residential quarters are on one side the hospital is on the other side of the line, with the result that patients and those who have to go to the hospital will have to cross the railway line to reach the hospital. The present building which is there is not a very good one. It is in a dilapidated condition. I, would, therefore, suggest to the Railway Board to consider the feasibility of constructing a hospital building near the railway quarters. There are a large number of employees living at this place. So the need is there to locate this hospital somewhere near that.

Then I come to another aspect. Recently the railways have set up a power generating plant for lighting of the station. This thermal plant is not working to its full capacity. There is so much of spare capacity which is unutilised. I would suggest that this thermal plant be worked to its full capacity and the quarters at the Dornakal station be electrified and energy supplied to them. It will be a good amenity to the railway employees

who are occupying those quarters; at the same time the cost of production of energy will come down.

Then there is the water-supply position at the Purana station on the Secunderabad-Manmad section of the Central Railway. This is a very important junction. Here also a large number of railway employees live. I have been constantly representing to the railways to augment the water supply at this station. I was informed a year or two ago that when the main dam across the river Purna was constructed the railways would think of taking the supply from somewhere near that reservoir. That work has almost been completed and the railways could draw their supply of water from there. What is now happening is that often times goods trains are cancelled for want of water-supply and sometimes boiler wash out water is let into the well from where the water is again supplied not only to the railway locomotives but also to the colony. Therefore, there is an urgent need to provide this basic necessity to the railway employees at Purna.

Then I come to Demand No. 16—Open line works. I do not wish to refer to other items, because they are only procedural. I do not know why the railways have not followed the Constitution wherein it has been clearly laid down which are the items which go as charged and which as voted. That shows that in the matter of accounting the railways seem to wake up after a very long time. I do not know why it has taken some twelve years after the passing of the Constitution to adopt a correct procedure in the matter of allocating expenditure as 'charged' or 'voted'.

Demand No. 16 refers to several works, but I would only refer to the diesel locomotive works for which in December 1961 we passed a token grant of Rs. 1 lakh. What I would like to impress upon the hon. Minister is that we must somehow accelerate the pace of work of construction of diesel locomotives in our country. Already much time has been spent.

[Shri T. B. Vittal Rao]

Firstly it took some time to decide whether the project should be in the private sector or in the public sector. On that a couple of years was wasted. The location of the factory also took some time. A committee was appointed to go into the question of suggesting sites for location.

13.09 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

The Railway Board in their wisdom have come to a decision that it should be located at Varanasi and it should work in conjunction with the locomotive component parts workshop at Varanasi, I have not seen the locomotive component workshops at Varanasi; but the progress that is being made by this is rather very slow and tardy. I do not know why so much time is taken for that factory to go into full production. Anyway diesel locomotive construction has to be accelerated.

Only the other day in reply to a question in the Rajya Sabha it was stated that collaboration with some American firm has been decided upon. In view of the very difficult foreign exchange position we should concentrate our attention on this workshop and we should not at the moment go in for diesel locomotives. No doubt we are getting a very huge loan from the World Bank, and for going in for diesel locomotives at this stage arguments may be given that in order to move the goods traffic that is obtaining in our country we cannot but dieselise. But I would suggest very earnestly that we should think of moving the traffic that is offered by utilising the other type of locomotives. Whatever we have got of diesel locomotives is enough, and we must put a stop to going in for diesel locomotives at least for a year or two. In view of the very difficult foreign exchange position, I am sure that with proper planning and with a little more thought in the direction of increasing the operational efficiency of the railways with the present rolling stock and

with the rolling stock that we are getting from the Chittaranjan Locomotives Works we would be able to get through for some years. And by that time we will be in a position to build our own diesel locomotives.

Secondly, if dieselisation is decided upon, we will have to think of getting the diesel oil also for which, again, foreign exchange has to be found. We are not in a position to find in our country all the diesel oil that is required, and we are importing it. Therefore I would earnestly suggest two things; we must accelerate the pace of work at our diesel locomotive works and, secondly, we should put a stop to the purchase of diesel locomotives from the United States or America.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I shall confine myself to Demand; Nos. 3, 5, 6, 13 and a part of 18.

As regards Demand No. 3 I fully associate myself with the sentiments expressed by my hon. friend Shri T. B. Vittal Rao that a time-limit should definitely be fixed as regards payment of a subsidy to the owners of private lines. In the Explanatory Note it is stated:

"This demand relates to expenditure on:

- (i) Payments to owners of branch lines, worked as part of the Indian Government Railway systems, of their share of the net earnings; and
- (ii) Payment of subsidy in respect of lines owned and worked by private companies when their share of net earnings does not give the return guaranteed to them on their capital."

I feel the time has come when definitely a time-limit has to be fixed in this respect, so that these lines may also be taken over by the Government.

I know the mind of the hon. Minister and I am sure that he will use his good offices to see that a definite time-limit is fixed so that these lines may also come under the Railway Board or the Railway Ministry. I feel that the demand put forward by my hon. friend Shri T. B. Vittal Rao should be listened to and a time-limit fixed.

Then I come to Demand No. 5. This demand deals with expenditure on repairs and maintenance of railway assets including track, buildings, rolling stock, ferries, electrical signal equipment and installations, machinery etc. On the question of repairs and maintenance I feel there is some slackness in the maintenance workshops. I am saying this from our experience of the daily derailments etc. Not only this. It is also a question of our railway assets being smuggled by various people, and destroyed by various people, despite the fact that we have a railway protection force. Every time we travel in the train, whether it is by first, second or third class, we definitely find that something is missing from the compartment. If the bulbs are there we find that the window panes are broken or something else is missing. After all, who does that? Somebody says there is a vicious gang. At various railway yards this has been the experience. Certain questions were raised in this House about the wagon breakers in the Asansol Division. There is a vicious gang which is working. What I am afraid of is that some people of the railway protection force or somebody may be interested in this. Otherwise it is not possible that these things can go on unabated. I do not impute any motive to the railway protection force, but I would like to bring this to the notice of the hon. Minister and to suggest that this theft or destruction or other methods used by some of these people should be stopped. I do not know what is the correct method for doing this, because the hon. the Speaker said yesterday that the trade unions should also use their good offices and advise the

workers to work efficiently. I agree with those sentiments. In fact we have been telling our people not to do this kind of things, but still things are missing from the railway compartments. It is our sacred duty to protect this national asset, namely our national Railways, and so I would request the hon. Minister to devise ways and means to see that everything remains intact in the compartment and that nothing is missing from the compartment which we generally see.

Then I come to Demand No. 6. This demand covers the cost of operating staff employed in the Locomotive, Carriage and Wagon and other Departments. About the carriage and wagon workshops and the working conditions there has been a certain demand put forward by the staff working in these workshops to the hon. Minister. I do not want to refer to the cases of discharge from service due to the strike, though I wanted to do so. Because, I know that the hon. Minister is already considering these cases and so I do not want to bother him with this again and again. But I would submit that the various restrictions imposed in these workshops after the strike, especially in Lucknow, should be looked into so as to examine whether those restrictions are genuine. If those restrictions are not genuine or were not existing prior to the strike, I would request the hon. Minister to withdraw those restrictions which, in my opinion, are not warranted. So I would request him to consider this particular point himself and I can assure him that his judgement will be final so far as I am concerned.

Then I come to Demand No. 13. The demand includes expenditure on works costing not more than Rs. 25,000 for labour welfare, like hospitals, dispensaries, schools, sports grounds, reading rooms, institutes, rest houses, etc. I do appreciate that the railway hospitals are working efficiently. But the difficulty there is that any medicine, tonic or injection suggested by the doctor cannot be had by all the employees. I

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

am speaking with particular reference to the Class III and Class IV staff. For them it is impossible to approach the C.M.O. or the D.M.O. and get those medicines sanctioned. I would suggest that the distribution of medicines should be done not on the basis of Class I and Class II but really on a classless basis, so that all classes of staff, whether Class I, Class II, Class III or Class IV can have this benefit equally and be able to get these medicines. Some cases were brought to my notice where certain injection tubes had to be purchased by the staff. There was a serious railway accident and one of the staff who was injured in it had to be given an antitentanin injection or something of that sort so as to prevent a septic condition developing. This had to be purchased. I do not know whether it comes under 'authorised medicine'. I am speaking subject to correction: it may be that this may not be included in the authorised list. Then the doctors concerned immediately suggested certain anti-biotic drugs, without caring to how whether those drugs were available in the hospitals or not. Naturally, these antibiotic drugs, with our Pimpri factory and all that, are very costly today. So, I suggest that these medicines should be made available in the hospitals, or the doctors should be asked to prescribe the medicines judiciously. Otherwise what happens is that the doctor goes on prescribing, and naturally the employee who is getting a salary of Rs. 50 or Rs. 70 goes on purchasing the medicines and his debts increase day by day with the result that he is unable to treat his family members.

Then, about schools. There are good schools: no doubt about it. But, the hostels for the children of the railway employees who are always on the verge of transfer, who have always to go from one place to another—I know there are some arrangements—are not adequate. I would request the hon. Minister to kindly consider and see that during the Third Five Year Plan

at least, some arrangement is made for hostels for the school boys whose parents are shifted from one place to another.

About sports, the Railways are known for their sports activities. But, sportsmen are not encouraged. The hon. Minister will at once say that they are encouraged. They are encouraged, granted leave, etc. But, because they are good sportsmen, they should not be deprived of their legitimate promotions. One Railway officer said, to a very good sportsman in the Allahabad division, you are a good sportsman so far as sports is concerned; if you are a good sportsman, you are not a good worker in your workshop. If he is a good football player and if he goes throughout the country, naturally, he cannot concentrate on his work. He is a sportsman. He would be an asset to the particular Railway or the Railway department. Naturally, he should not be deprived of his promotion merely because he is a good sportsman. The hon. Minister and the Railway Board members are themselves interested in having good players in their departments in the various Railways. I do not want to refer to this particular case or refer to the name of anybody. If such cases have taken place, I hope the hon. Minister will kindly rectify this.

About the sanitary conditions in railway quarters, as far as new quarters are concerned, they are very good. In the old quarters wherever the old quarters exist, sanitation conditions are extremely bad. I would request that the old quarters be replaced by new quarters or the old quarters at least renovated properly with proper drainage system, etc. Otherwise, in the old quarters, it is impossible for anybody to remain there. It is worse than a slum area. In certain slum areas, you have got open space at least. These areas are very crowded and the sanitation arrangement there is very bad. I would

request particularly that the sanitation must be improved in the old quarters.

Coming to Demand No. 18, this deal with expenditure on amenities for passengers and other railway users, staff welfare works, including the cost of quarters for Class III and Class IV staff. About quarters, I have already mentioned. Now, there is the question of passengers amenities. I will refer to certain things. I am a member of the Railway Users Consultative Committee of Lucknow Division. I have not attended many meetings. Whatever meetings I have attended, I have been suggesting that there should be food packets on this Railway also. What happens? The train stops. People immediately rush for their food. The catering department or the restaurant car cannot possibly supply food to all the third-class passengers. It is not possible for them to supply food. They confine themselves mostly to air-conditioned, first class and second class compartments. Anybody who rushes into that dining car gets his food all right. Naturally, they have to depend on puris, dahi vadas and pure simple Indian dishes which are not good. A question was raised in Lucknow by the Divisional Superintendent. He said, people may not like puris, you cannot give immediately hot puris. I suggested that food packets may be started on this line also and if good puris, eight or six puris with vegetable and so on or with one sweet could be distributed, people will take. Otherwise, it will be very difficult. The train is so crowded—I am speaking of the mail trains, which is very crowded. It is very difficult to get out of the compartment to get food. The moment you buy puri, you lose the seat. People prefer to remain in their place to buying puri. They have to depend on somebody who is buying. Naturally, if food packets are there, it will be a good thing for the passengers.

About amenities to third class passengers, there should be a shower provided in the third-class compartments.

There is no bathing arrangement in the third-class compartments. People cannot have a bath. For instance, suppose old ladies or conservative ladies are travelling and they want to have a bath before having puja or some thing of that sort. It becomes impossible. I have been travelling with my mother. When I travel with my mother, I cannot use this pass as such. I do not want to travel myself in the third. In long travels, it is impossible for my mother to take any bath. After all, she is an old lady and she could not get out of the train to the platform and take a bath. If a shower is added to a third-class compartment, I do not think the financial implication will be very large. Only the water arrangement should be adequate. A shower should be added to the third-class compartments.

Then, there is the ash tray. This is very necessary. Ash tray is a simple thing. I do not know why ash trays should not be provided in the third-class compartments. If I am sleeping in the upper berth and there is no ash tray, I go on throwing the ash on somebody who is sleeping below. Naturally, he becomes very angry and there is a fight. I would only say that these are very minor things. The non-existence of such things is causing difficulties to third-class passengers. They earn the maximum revenue for the Railways. They have to be looked after as the first class, second class or air-condition passengers. We do not mind even the abolition of the air-condition bogies if in the third class compartments, more amenities can be provided.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: How will the Ministers travel then?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I do not grudge the Minister. After all, it is his privilege. Let him travel. These are small things. I have been telling that ash trays may be provided. It is a simple thing. A shower to take bath should be provided. More taps should be there. These are very essential

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

things. Because, you know, in a compartment for 60, sometimes 120 people travel. It is a sort of black-marketing, I can say. You take money from 120 people where there is accommodation for only 6. Still they travel. They want to have minimum comforts in the Railways. I hope the Minister will not deprive them of that.

Again, I am referring to this matter travelling full well that my demand will not be conceded—abolition of the three-tier system. This has become absolutely a scandal. I can assure you, if you have to get on the third tier, some coolie has to lift you up. You cannot get down. It is impossible. I have been telling hon. Minister to try once at least. He may have been travelling. Let him travel once at least in the third tier. It is useless. Why should there be three tiers? Let there be two tiers. If it is a question of more accommodation, it may be provided later on. Let us start with two tiers, the first tier and the second tier. Let there be no third tier system in the sleeping bogie. It becomes impossible.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): They are not forced to go to that. You may say it is scandalous because if one is accustomed to scandal, he cannot see anything else. Those who do not want to travel in the third tier, it is open to them to travel in two-tier berth and pay for that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: If it is more than 500 miles.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Whatever it may be, they have to pay if they want to travel in two-tier berth. It is free to those who are not in a position to pay for the two-tier coach and enjoy the luxury. It is meant for them.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Not a luxury. I am not talking of luxury. I am talking of the three tiers. It is really difficult.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: It may be difficult. It is not meant for a person like Shri S. M. Banerjee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I can climb even the Kutab Minar. What of the three tiers?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: It is meant for the tea garden labourer who cannot afford to pay the surcharge for the two-tier sleeping berth.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: If it is a question of surcharge, suppose I want to go from here to Kanpur: 270 miles; I have to pay surcharge.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: No.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have to pay a surcharge.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Again, what is the use of stating a thing which is not a fact? In the three-tier sleeping accommodation, it is only the charge for seat reservation. Nothing is charged for sleeping accommodation.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: If it is more than 500 miles.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Yes.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am talking of night journey. It is not always that I will be travelling 500 miles. Suppose I have to travel the whole of the night from 9 o'clock to 7 in the morning. Naturally, I wish to travel in three tier or any tier. I want to get sleeping accommodation. I want to work the whole day tomorrow. It is not more than 500 miles. I have to pay a surcharge.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Pay a little more and have the two-tier berth.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am talking of the three-tier system. You may ask any one. I am not disputing this; you can have four tiers if you like. The whole thing is, let anybody enter into that compartment. Let any sane person go in and give his comment.

whether it is correct or not. If it is a question of more accommodation, it may be there. After all, people cannot lift all their bags and baggages. If I want to read something, I cannot do. Immediately the middle man stretches himself, I have to go to sleep. It is compulsory sleeping from 9 o'clock. The hon. Minister might have felt offended because I used the word scandal. I withdraw that word. It is not a question of scandal. It is not a luxury. I am not talking of luxury. Luxuries are meant for the Ministers who travel in saloon. We are not born for luxuries. The question is this. The three-tier system has been condemned by all. I would request the hon. Minister to travel with me from here to Kanpur alone in the third tier. Let him travel in the second tier and in the third tier and see the position actually.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Again, I may intervene. If it has been condemned by all, why should they travel by this condemned thing? The position is this. If a person has to travel from here to Kanpur in third class, he has to sit up for the whole night. The point for consideration is whether he should sit up for the whole night or something should be provided for him so that he cannot sleep, but—stretch himself. What I have always been emphasising is that these three-tier coaches are meant for stretching, not for comfortable sleep and without any charge being made for it. For those who want to have full sleep, the two-tier coaches are there; they may pay and travel in them. There is nothing to prevent them from doing that.

If the three-tier system has been condemned by all, they should not sleep, but should sit up there for the whole night; there is already seating accommodation for them, and we are not charging anything for the sleeping accommodation that we are providing. Therefore, the passengers need not stretch themselves in the

second and third tiers, but they should sit up for the whole night. There is nothing to prevent that, because we are charging only for the sitting accommodation.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There is nothing to prevent us if we sit on our box and travel like that for the whole night. We have been doing that in the past. There is no harm in this. Here, the point is whether this three-tier can be done away with.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: On both sides, the point is very simple. Now, let us proceed forward. Why have that point made out again and again?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would request you to express your opinion also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister has explained that there is need and necessity for that, and, therefore, that has been provided, and those who feel the necessity for it may utilise it. Those who think that it is not fit for them may not use it at all. This is only provided for others.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I quite understand that. The hon. Minister has stated just now that it is not meant for sleep but it is meant for stretching. In that case, let all the benches in the coaches be removed, and let there be only the floor, and people can stretch themselves. That is our Indian tradition also. And we can sleep on the floor.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But the hon. Minister does not agree there. If the hon. Member becomes the Minister in charge, then he may provide like that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I always wish that he should remain as the Minister. I am not here to become a Minister.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am wishing him well.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Thank you, Sir.

My whole point is that if it is possible, in a year or two or in five or ten years' time, this three-tier system has to be discontinued, because it is cumbersome and it is torturous.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member can move forward to the next point.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am concluding. I am only requesting the hon. Minister of Railways not to take this criticism in that way. I am saying this because I have suffered from it; I have been travelling in these coaches and I have suffered. Therefore, I am suggesting that this three-tier system should be done away with and it should be replaced by two-tier system.

With these words, I would once again plead with the hon. Minister to kindly consider all the points which I have urged, and if he thinks fit, he may kindly reply to those points and try to make adjustments as far as possible.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I am very glad that the Supplementary Demands asked for by the Railway Ministry this year are a departure from previous practice. Formerly, the Supplementary Demands used to show quite a sizable percentage of the total budget. But, this time, these Demands show a very small percentage of the total budget. This shows that the Railway Ministry has been very careful this time, so far as its budgeting procedure is concerned. I hope that this practice would be followed, and in future, the Supplementary Demands will cover a smaller and smaller percentage of the total budget of the railways.

My second point is this. Most of these Demands refer to court decrees and arbitration awards. I would like the hon. Minister to tell us how far the court cases have gone up during

the last five or ten years, or during the period since we attained Independence. I would also ask him to tell us the percentage increase of those cases that are sent up for arbitration. From what I have heard, I can say that the Railway Ministry is showing more and more penchant for litigation, or the people who are interested in the Railway Ministry are showing more and more aptitude for litigation.

I believe that the number of court cases has gone up by a very sizable figure. I am also told that sometimes these cases are not pursued properly; I am also told that sometimes the damages which accrue to the litigant from the Railway Ministry could have been avoided, if timely action had been taken by the Railway Ministry. I may be mistaken, but, somehow, the Legal Department, or whatever it is, of the Railway Ministry is not working as vigilantly as before. At the same time, there is a big delay in the disposal of cases. Of course, I am not talking only of those cases which go to court; perhaps the delay in those cases cannot be avoided by the Railway Ministry, but I am talking about the cases which are sent up for arbitration. I feel that there is something not very desirable so far as the institution of these arbitration proceedings is concerned. I would request the hon. Minister to look into this aspect, because I think a sizable amount which has to be paid as a result of these arbitration awards, and which is also spent on these court cases can be avoided, if the Ministry is more vigilant in these matters.

My third point is this. Of course, I join my hon. friend Shri T. B. Vittal Rao and Shri S. M. Banerjee in saying that the private ownership of railway lines must be put an end to; it is just like *jagirdari* or *talukdari* in the Railway Ministry. We have abolished that kind of proprietorship so far as lands are concerned, and I do not see any reason why we should

keep up this outmoded system of private ownership in the railways. At the same time, I think that there is no room for private companies now in the railway economy. They might have served some purpose at one time, but they are not needed now. Of course, the Railway Minister will tell me that he does not want to take over uneconomic lines, and he does not want to take over the obsolete rolling-stock and other such things from these branch lines. But I am speaking not only from the point of view of economics but also from the point of view of policy and principles. I think that such lines have absolutely no place in the railway economy. They disfigure the otherwise very pretty railway landscape of my country. This pimple on the beautiful face of the railways must disappear. I want the Railway Minister to tell us here and now that he will do away with them. I think that that will make us all very happy, because we shall be doing away with some kind of ownership for which there is no need in free India.

Now, so far as Demand No. 13 is concerned, I want to make a humble request to the Railway Ministry. It is this. So far as I understand the working of the Railway Ministry, I have come to one conclusion, that there are show-pieces in the railways. Some railway stations are looked upon as show-pieces, bright jewels in the crown of the Railway Ministry. Everything is done for those railway stations. A lot of money is spent on them. They are given all kinds of amenities, covered sheds in platforms, quarters built, fine hospitals put up. Everything is done. Of course, whatever is done is not very adequate. But there are certain railway stations which are looked upon by the Railway Ministry as pieces worth showing to other people. That is good. But I would like that those railway stations should affect favourably the working of other railway stations also. The amenities given there, the improvements made there—these should be reflected pro-

portionately or in due proportion in other railway stations also. But the difficulty with the Railway Ministry is this, that while it devotes a large part of its earnings to structural changes and all kinds of changes so far as those stations are concerned, it entirely neglects other stations.

Fortunately or unfortunately, I represent a constituency which is served by branch lines. I am not sure whether it is served by a main line or branch lines, but I think it is a branch-line constituency, with one line from Jullundur to Pathankot and the other from Amritsar to Pathankot. I do not know whether the Amritsar-Pathankot line is a branch line or main line or whether the Jullundur-Pathankot line is a main line or branch line. I do not know what is the categorisation made by the Railway Ministry. But I can assure you that whatever the categorisation made by the Railway Ministry, these two lines on which I have to travel for the good of my soul every now and then, and for the good of my constituency, occasionally, are, absolutely neglected. I would like to ask the hon. Minister what is the proportion he spends on the improvement of these branch lines and branch line station. After all, branch lines cannot be looked upon as step-children of the Railway Ministry. But I think they are treated as worse than step-children. They are treated as foundlings.

In this world of today, we have got very big hospitals, but these branch lines are in a state of precarious existence. I do not find any improvement there. When I ask questions about them, I get the routine answers and the net result is equal to nothing. So while I am very happy that the Minister is going to provide for hospitals, dispensaries and all those things, I would like to ask him what he is doing so far as these branch lines are concerned, what part of this amount will be spent on them. I do not think the Railway

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

Ministry is to be judged only by what is being done at Amritsar or Jullundur or Ambala or Delhi or New Delhi or Moradabad. No. I would judge the Railway Ministry by what is being done at these small stations. They are more numerous than the other stations. But I find that nobody bothers about them. I wonder if the members of the railway staff, big officers, even go and visit those places. Of course, even if they go and visit those places, that does not matter, unless they find out what their difficulties are there and what their needs are. I think nobody bothers about what kind of things are required by them.

I find from Demand No. 13 that money is being given to the Central Railway. That is very good. All the railway belong to me as a citizen of India—the Eastern Railway, the North-East Frontier Railway, Southern Railway, South-Eastern Railway, Western Railway. I have tried to scan these lines half a dozen times to see if I had not missed the Northern Railway in it. Every time I look at this list, I find that there are only six railways. The Northern Railway is not there. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Northern Railway is so abundantly supplied with all these things that it does not need anything or whether on account of some defective vision of the railway officers the Northern Railway has been omitted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are considering only the Supplementary Demands now, not demands for all the railways.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Suppose you supply supplementary food. It is like saying that it does not matter if Diwan Chand Sharma does not get that supplementary food. That supplementary food should be meant for all. It is not that I should be deprived of that.

You also come from a constituency which is served by the Northern Railway. Anyhow that is not relevant.

I was submitting very respectfully that somehow the Northern Railway is not abundantly provided with amenities as some of the big officers of the railways think. I find that as time is progressing after independence, the Northern Railway is being neglected more and more. I will be told, 'No, no. Why do you say that?' The Chairman of the Railway Board belongs to the Northern Railway. I do not care where the Chairman of the Railway Board comes from, from which part of the country he comes. I know he is an Indian. But I would say that so far as these amenities are concerned, they should be distributed proportionately over as many railways as possible so that no railway system in my country suffers from neglect.

There is another point I want to make before I conclude. Much was said about the Diesel Locomotive Works at Varanasi. I am very happy that the Diesel Locomotive Works have been established at Varanasi. This is a decision not taken on any grounds other than technical. Of course, when you want to start a factory, there are so many places which compete for its location. But ultimately the decision is made on the advice of experts and on the availability of materials, labour and other things there. I am very glad that these Diesel Locomotive Works have been established at Varanasi. I am also very happy that we are going to have recourse to diesel traction. Our railway system in this country is getting more and more complicated and unwieldy every day. I think that the day is not far off when our railway system will become something which is gigantic in its proportions. I think it is already gigantic in its proportions, but it will become much more so very soon.

And for the proper running of these railways, I think we will have to have recourse to so many different kinds of traction. I think we will electrify the railways, we will undertake dieselisation. We will have to do all these things because this country is a country of so many needs, a country of so many growing aspirations. "There is so much of upward surge so far as goods traffic and so far as other things are concerned, that we are considering recourse to these things. And I am very happy that this dieselisation is going to be undertaken.

So far as foreign exchange is concerned, when we can provide foreign exchange for other things. I think we can provide foreign exchange for this also. What we need is efficiency, and if efficiency is there, I think we will have to provide foreign exchange there is no harm in providing it. At the same time, I feel that this thing should be speeded up. That is my only submission to the Railway Minister. It should be done as quickly as possible. Varanasi occupies a strategic position so far as the railways are concerned, being between Calcutta and, say, Amritsar, and I think we will be serving our purpose very well if something is done to get it going as early as possible.

I feel that more and more demands are being made on the railways, more and more services are going to be rendered by the railways, and I do not want that the railways should not be able to keep pace with those demands. So the watch word for the railways is not only efficiency, but also speed, efficiency and speed in the execution of these works.

With these words, I support the Supplementary Demands.

श्री नलदुर्गकर (उस्मानाबाद) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रेलवे के डिपार्टमेंट ने अब तक जो तरक्की की है, उस की बाबत तो मैं जरूर मुबारकबाद देता हूँ, लेकिन इस सिलसिले में कुछ बातों की तरफ़ मिनिस्टर साहब का

ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

बम्बई-मद्रास जो सेंट्रल रेलवे लाइन है, उस पर कुरडूवाड़ी एक जंक्शन है। हिन्दुस्तान के मुस्तालिफ़ प्रान्तों से दो तीन लाख यात्री साल में दो मर्तबा पंढरपुर में बिठोवा के, जो कि परमेश्वर के दसवें अवतार समझे जाते हैं, मंदिर के दर्शनों के लिए कुरडूवाड़ी से जाते हैं। कुरडूवाड़ी में वार्षी लाइट रेलवे, जो कि पहले थी, और सेंट्रल रेलवे, इन दोनों का वहां पर स्टेशन है, लेकिन ताज्जुब की बात यह है कि दोनों रेलवेज के दरमियान पर कोई कामन प्लैटफार्म नहीं है। इस का नतीजा यह है कि वार्षी लाइट रेलवे से उतरने के बाद सेंट्रल रेलवे पर पहुंचने के लिए तकरीबन दो फ़रलांग का फ़ासला तय कर के पुल से स्टेशन को जाना पड़ता है। मैं ने इस सिलसिले में दो मर्तबा आला-जनाब मिनिस्टर की तवज्जह मबजूल कराई है, लेकिन उन्होंने अभी तक उस की निस्बत मुझे कोई जवाब नहीं दिया है।

एक क्वेस्टियन का जवाब देते हुए मुझे बताया गया कि कुरडूवाड़ी-मिराज की नैरो-गेज लाइन को ब्राड-गेज बनाया जाने वाला है और उस के बाद वहां पर कामन प्लैटफार्म के बारे में सोचा जायगा। लेकिन वह लाइन न ब्राड-गेज हुई और न मीटर-गेज हुई। अब सुना जाता है कि वह पूरी लाइन अब मीटर-गेज होने वाली है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से फिर कहना चाहना हूँ कि पंढरपुर जाने वाले यात्रियों को खस न बारिश के ज़माने में बड़ी तकलीफ़ का सामना करना पड़ता है अगर मिनिस्टर साहब और डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब वहां पर जा कर खुद देखें, तो वे समझ सकते हैं कि उन लोगों को कितनी तकलीफ़ होती है।

इस लिए मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि बम्बई से मद्रास जो सेंट्रल रेलवे लाइन है, उस पर स्थित कुरडूवाड़ी जंक्शन पर एक कामन प्लैटफार्म बनाया जाये, ताकि पंढरपुर जाने वाले यात्रियों को तकलीफ़ न हो।

[श्री नलदुर्गकर]

मैं ने रेलवे मिनिस्टर साहब के सामने शोलापुर से औरंगाबाद तक रेलवे लाइन बनाने के बारे में एक प्लान रखा था। इस बारे में पहले हैदराबाद गवर्नमेंट ने सिफारिश की थी। उस के बाद बम्बई गवर्नमेंट ने भी उस की सिफारिश की। हमारे डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब के औरंगाबाद जाने के बाद मैं ने एक अनस्टांड क्वेस्टियन पूछा था, जिस के जवाब में उन्होंने कहा कि गो महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने उस लाइन की मंजूरी दे दी है, लेकिन चूंकि थर्ड फ़ाइव यीअर प्लान के एलोकेशन पूरे हो चुके हैं, इस लिए इस पर अभी गौर नहीं किया जा सकता है। शोलापुर सदरन रेलवे की मीटर-गेज लाइन का टर्मिनेशन है और सेंट्रल रेलवे का स्टेशन भी है। अगर वहां से औरंगाबाद तक लाइन बनाई जाये, तो शोलापुर से दिल्ली तक मीटर-गेज की पूरी लिंक तैयार हो जाती है। अगर एलोकेशन पूरी हो जाने की वजह से थर्ड फ़ाइव यीअर प्लान में उस की निस्वत गौर नहीं हो सकता, तो आईन्दा प्लान में उस पर गौर किया जाये। अगर अभी से उस के सखे के सिलसिले में कुछ कदम उठाए जायें, तो वहां के लोगों में विश्वास पैदा हो जायगा कि वहां पर रेलवे लाइन बनाई जाने वाली है। और मैंने जो यह प्रश्न उठाया उसका भी समाधान होगा।

मैं इस अमर का भी विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं कि यह रेलवे लाइन नुक्सानदेह नहीं होगी, बल्कि उस से बहुत बड़ा फ़ायदा होगा, क्योंकि शोलापुर से औरंगाबाद के बीच की जमीन बहुत फ़रटाइल है। वहां पर लाटूर को पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में तीसरे नम्बर का कमर्शल सेंटर समझा जाता है। इस लिए इस लाइन से वहां पर व्यापार बहुत बढ़ जायगा। मेरे पास इस बारे में जो स्टैटिस्टिक्स हैं, उन से जाहिर होता है कि सिर्फ़ उस्मानाबाद में बीस पच्चीस हजार रुपये रोजाना के ट्रांजेक्शन होते हैं। इस लिए इस लाइन से कोई नुक्सान नहीं होगा।

चन्द रोड पहल मैं ने फिर अखबारों में पढ़ा कि पूर्वी पाकिस्तान और पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान को जोड़ने के लिए पाकिस्तान को अपनी गाड़ी हिन्दुस्तान में से ले जाने की इजाजत दी जायगी। मैं ने पहले भी इस सदन में इस रेलवे लाइन की निस्वत आला-जनाब मिनिस्टर की तबज्जह मवजूल कराई थी।

श्री जगजीवन राम : ऐसी कोई रेलवे लाइन निकालने की बात नहीं है।

श्री नलदुर्गकर : मुझे खुशी है कि ऐसा कोई ऐग्रीमेंट पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान के दरमियान नहीं हो रहा है। यह एक बहुत अच्छी बात है और उस के लिए मैं मुबारकबाद देता हूं और अपनी खुशी का इजहार करता हूं। लेकिन अगर ऐसा कोई विचार है, या कोई कारेसपांडेस चल रही है, तो हमें यह बात याद रखनी चाहिए कि हमारी तरफ़ से दोस्ती का हाथ आगे बढ़ाने के बावजूद जो राष्ट्र हमारे साथ दोस्ताना ताल्लुकात नहीं रखना चाहता, उस के साथ जो भी करार और इकरारनामे किये जायें, वे बड़ी एहतियात के साथ करने चाहिए।

14 hrs.

स्लीपर कोचिज के बारे में माननीय सदस्य, श्री बनर्जी, ने जो ख्यालात जाहिर किये हैं, मैं उन से मुतिफ़िक नहीं हूं। हालांकि मेरे पास फ़र्स्ट क्लास का पास था, लेकिन फिर भी मैं ने तजुर्बा हासिल करने के लिए कसदन उन दोनों स्लीपज में सफ़र किया। मेरा अनुभव यह है कि वे दोनों कोचिज थर्ड क्लास पैसेंजर्स के लिए बड़े अच्छे हैं। सिवाये इस बात के कि फ़र्स्ट क्लास में गहियां रहती हैं, जो कि इन में नहीं हैं, सब तरह का आराम इन स्लीपर कोचिज में है। उन में सफ़र करने वालों के लिए स्पेशल कन्डक्टर रखे गए हैं और उन की तमाम ज़रूरियात की तरफ़ तबज्जह दी जाती है। उन दोनों स्लीपर कोचिज के बारे में रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट ने जो इन्तज़ाम किया है, उस

के लिए मैं उस को मुबारकबाद पेश करता हूँ। मैं रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट को पिछले पांच सालों में उसने जो कुछ भी प्रगति की है, उसके लिए मुबारकबाद देता हूँ। बम्बई से शोलापुर तक या दूसरी रेलवे लाइन्स पर हम जब सफर करते हैं तो जो छोटे स्टेशन्स होते हैं वहाँ पर हम देखते हैं कि जो आवश्यक सुविधायें हैं वे भी पहुँचाई नहीं जाती हैं। देहातों से बहुत से लोग इन रेलों पर सफर करते हैं, दूर दूर से वहाँ आते हैं सफर करने के लिए और उनकी तादाद भी काफी होती है। जब इन छोटे स्टेशनों पर पीने का पानी भी नहीं मिलता है तो बहुत तकलीफ़ होती है। मेरे पास इसकी फेहरिस्त है और अगर मंत्री जी चाहें तो मैं इस फेहरिस्त को उनके सामने पेश कर सकता हूँ। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि रेल डिपार्टमेंट ये जो छोटी छोटी चीजें हैं इन की तरफ ज़रूर तवज्जह देगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक आखिरी बात कह कर मैं ख़त्म करता हूँ। मैं मराठवाड़ा का यहाँ जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ। मराठवाड़ा की तरफ जो पहली निजाम गवर्नमेंट थी, उसने कोई तवज्जह नहीं दी। अब महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने कोई तवज्जह उस इलाके की तरफ देने का वायदा किया है और इस बारे में कदम उठाया है। मैं रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप तो ज़रा हमारे प्रान्त की तरफ हमदर्दानी तौर से गौर करें। अगर आप ने उस इलाके की तरफ थोड़ा सा भी गौर किया तो उस इलाके की बहुत तरक्की हो सकती है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आनरेबल मिनिस्टर

श्री अ० मु० तारिक (जम्मु तथा काश्मीर) : मुझे सिर्फ पांच मिनट बोलने के लिए चाहियें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तब उठे हैं जब मैंने मिनिस्टर साहब को बुला लिया है।

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : मैं पहले भी उठा था लेकिन आपकी नज़र इधर नहीं पड़ी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने इधर भी देखा था लेकिन आप उठे नहीं। आप बोल लीजिए।

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, जहाँ तक रेलों का ताल्लुक है इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि जो तरक्की रेलों ने की है उस पर जितना भी फ़र्क़ किया जाए थोड़ा है। आजादी के बाद रेलों ने बहुत ज्यादा तरक्की की है। लेकिन इस के साथ ही साथ मैं चन्द बातों की तरफ मिनिस्टर साहब का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। पहली बात तो यह है कि आजकल रेलों में सफर करना इतिहाई ख़तरे का बायस बन गया है। आज के ही अखबारों में आपने पढ़ा होगा कि कल रेलवे की किसी लाइन पर पांच चार आदमी दरवाजा खोल कर अन्दर घुस गए और उन्होंने औरतों के जेवरत उतार लिए, मर्दों के साथ मारपीट की। इस तरह की वारदातें न होने पाएँ, इसके लिए रेलवे पुलिस को काफी खबरदार रहना चाहिए। जो जंजीर का तरीका है वह बहुत पुराना पड़ गया है . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : कौन सी डिमांड के तहत यह चीज आती है ?

श्री स० ब० बिट्ठल राव : पैसेंजर एमेनेटीज में यह चीज आ जाती है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : पैसेंजर एमेनेटीज में तो यह लिखा है कि कौन कौन सी चीजें हैं जो वे कर रहे हैं। उनमें तो यह चीज नहीं आती है।

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : जंजीर का जो तरीका हमारे यहाँ है वह पुराना पड़ गया है और उसमें कोई तरक्की की जानी चाहिए। डिब्बों में जहाँ लोग बैठें हों, कोई ऐसा इलेक्ट्रिक बटन लगा दिया जाना चाहिए जिससे कि बहुत ज्यादा कशमकश न करनी पड़े और दूसरे आदमी को मौका न मिले तलवार या बुरी छुरी इस्तेमाल करने का। जंजीर का तरीका आज के जमाने में और आज की दुनिया में

[श्री अ० मु० तारिक]

पुराना पड़ गया है। कोई बटन बैठने की जगह के नजीक अगर लगा दिया जाए . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : जो जंजीर अब है उसको भी लोग इतनी दफा खींच देते हैं कि रेलें वक्त पर पहुंच नहीं पाती हैं और बहुत दिक्कत का सामना करना पड़ता है। अगर बैठने की जगह पर बटन लगा दिया जाए तो कैसे काम चलेगा ?

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : जंजीर उस वक्त भी खींची जाती है जब आप शरारत करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन जब जान खतरे में हो . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं शरारत नहीं करना चाहता। लेकिन मैं तो यही . . .

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : माफ कीजिये, मेरी मुराद हम सब से है। जब शरारत करनी होती है तब यह बड़ा आसान होता है। लेकिन जब जान खतरे में हो तो वहां तक पहुंचना बड़ा मुश्किल होता है। जोर भी इतना लगाना पड़ता है कि जब तक हम जंजीर खींचने में कामयाब होते हैं, तब तक अपनी जान को ही सलाम कर बैठते हैं। आज माडर्न तरीके कई हैं, इलेक्ट्रिक बटन हैं, एलार्म चेन्ज हैं। जब ट्रेन चलती हो अगर कोई शस्त्र दरवाजा खोलता है तो अलार्म हो जाता है। इस तरह की कोई चीज आप को भी करनी चाहिये।

अब मैं डाइनिंग कार्ज के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। आजादी के बाद हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने यह फैसला किया कि डाइनिंग कार्ज का दरवाजा हर आदमी के लिये खुला है चाहे वह फर्स्ट क्लास में ट्रेवल करता है या सैकिंड में या थर्ड में। आजादी से पहले चन्द क्लासिस को ही यह रियायत थी। जब हम ने यह रियायत आम कर दी है तो हमें चाहिये कि हम जगह भी बढ़ायें। डाइनिंग कार्ज की वही तादाद रही, वही पांच छः टेबल्स रहे लेकिन इजाजत

आप ने हजारों आदमियों को दे दी। इस का नतीजा यह होता है कि बहुत से लोगों को ब्यू में खड़े रहना पड़ता है और ब्यू भी बहुत बड़ा नहीं हो सकता है। इस का नतीजा यह होता है कि कई लोग तो खाना तक नहीं खा सकते हैं। इस के रेड्स बहुत कम हैं, यह मैं मानता हूं लेकिन जगह बहुत थोड़ी है। कई लोगों को यहीं नई दिल्ली में या कलकत्ता में जाते हुए रास्ते में उतर जाना पड़ता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप मेहरबानी कर के जगह को बढ़ायें।

अब मैं सफाई के सिलसिले में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। बाहर के लोग जब सफर करते हैं या हिन्दुस्तान के सैयाह जब सफर करते हैं तो उन को बड़ी तकलीफ का सामना करना पड़ता है। एक तो नहाने का जो बाथ रूम है वह बहुत छोटा है। शौच का तो यह हाल है कि जब मैं यहां से कलकत्ता गया तो प्लेटिनम का शावर लगा हुआ मैं ने पाया लेकिन जब उसी ट्रेन से मैं वापिस आया तो उस में सिग्रेट के डिब्बे का शावर लगा हुआ पाया। हमें यह मालूम नहीं आया इस को मुसाफिर उतार लेते हैं या जब डिब्बा शौच में जाता है वहां इसे तबदील कर दिया जाता है। जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इस में हमारी हिमायत करें। आखिर हम सब मुसाफिर हैं और मुसाफिरों के लिए जो सुविलियतें मुहैया की जाती हैं वे उन को मिलती हैं या नहीं मिलती हैं, यह देखना भी हमारा फर्ज है। जितने शावर लगे भी हुए हैं उन में जंग लग गया है और ये शावर सेहत के लिए बेहद खराब हैं। नहाना तो क्या कोई इन का देखना भी पसन्द नहीं कर सकता है। बहुत ही पुराने हैं। पहले चार पांच मिनट तक जो पानी निकलता है वह जंग भालूदा होता है, ब्राउन कलर का होता है। इस तरफ ध्यान देने की खास तौर से जरूरत है। जो नई टाइप की कोचिंग बनी हैं उन में दोनों तरफ

बाय रुम्ब हैं। सी सी पचास पचास आदमी कैबिन में बैठे होते हैं लेकिन उन के लिए कुल दो बाय रुम हैं। वहां भी क्यू का सवाल पैदा होता है और बहुत परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ता है। इस की तरफ भी आप का ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

अब मुझे कोचिङ की सफाई के बारे में कुछ कहना है। मैं समझता हूं कि दिल्ली में जो मक्खियां आती हैं, वे मेरठ और आगरा से आती हैं और रेलवे की वजह से आती हैं। डिब्बे बहुत ही गंदे होते हैं। उन पर जो जालियां लगी होती हैं, फस्ट सीकंड और थर्ड क्लासिस में उन में से बाहर अगर आप देखना चाहें तो अंधेरा ही अंधेरा आपको दिखाई देगा, कोई रोशनी नहीं आप देख सकते हैं, इतनी गंदी वे जालियां हैं। मैं समझता हूं ४०-५० साल से वे बदली नहीं गई हैं। इस तरफ भी आप का ध्यान जाना चाहिये। मैं मानता हूं कि रेलों ने बहुत ज्यादा तरक्की की है और रेलें हमारे मुल्क के लिये बहुत ग्रहम हैं लेकिन ये चन्द मामूली चीजें हैं जो हमारे नैशनल करेक्टर पर असर डालती हैं, बाहर के लोगों पर डालती हैं, सैयाहों पर डालती हैं और इन की तरफ आप का ध्यान जाना चाहिये। ये चीजें खुद हम पर जिम्मेदारी डालती हैं, इस वास्ते इन की तरफ तवज्जह दिलाना बहुत जरूरी है।

अब मैं जो बात कहने जा रहा हूं वह सिकायत के तौर पर नहीं कह रहा हूं। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि मिनिस्टर साहब इस पर ध्यान दें। कुछ रेलवे आफिसर्स या उन के दोस्त, मैंने अकसर नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर और कलकत्ता रेलवे स्टेशन पर भी देखा है, या दोनो ही जिस वक्त रेल चलने वाली होती है, घूमते फिरते हैं और बहुत से सैयाहों को जो अपने अयालों के साथ होते हैं, एक खास परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ता है। मैं खुद साहिबे-अयाल हूं, मैं लड़कियों का बाप हूं, एक बीवी का खाविन्द हूं और एक मां का बेटा हूं। इस तरह की चीजों को देख कर मुझे बड़ा रंज

हुआ। वजीर साहब जिन को इन बातों की कद्र है, उन से मैं दरखास्त करता हूं कि वह नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर रात को बगैर इनफार्मेशन दिये हुए जायें और देखें कि क्या होता है। उन को मालूम होया कि लोगों की शराफत को जिस तरह वहां चैलेज किया जाता है वह गैरत के बहुत दूर है।

ये चन्द बातें थीं जिन की दृक् में उन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता था। मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि रेलवे हुक्काम इनका कुछ इलाज जाकर करेंगे। मैं रेलवे मिनिस्टर के कामों की कद्र करता हूं और उम्मीद करता हूं कि जो चन्द खामियां मैंने बयान की हैं, उनको दूर करने की कोशिश की जाएगी।

ایڈمنسٹریٹو : آپ کیلئے
مستور -

شرعی ع - م - طارق : مسجد صرف
پانچ مدت بولنے کے لئے چاہیں -

ایڈمنسٹریٹو : آپ تب اٹھ
ہیں جب میں نے مستور صاحب کو
بلا لیا ہے -

شرعی ع - م - طارق : میں پہلے
بھی اُٹھا تھا لیکن آپ کی نظر ادھر
نہیں پڑی -

ایڈمنسٹریٹو : میں نے ادھر
بھی دیکھا تھا لیکن آپ اٹھ نہیں -
آپ بول لوجئے -

شرعی ع - م - طارق : جلاب دہلی
سپیکر صاحب - جہاں تک دہلیوں کا
تعلق ہے اس میں کوئی شک نہیں

[شرعی ع - م طارق]

ہے کہ جو ترقی ریلوں نے کی ہے اس پر جتنا بھی فخر کیا جائے تو ہوا ہے - آزادی کے بعد ریلوں نے بہت زیادہ ترقی کی ہے -

لیکن اس کے ساتھ ہی ساتھ میں چلنے باتوں کی طرف منسخر صاحب کا دھیان دلانا چاہتا ہوں - پہلی بات تو یہ ہے کہ آج کل ریلوں میں سفر کرنا انتہائی خطرے کا باعث بن گیا ہے - آج کے ہی اخباروں میں آپ نے پڑھا ہوگا کہ کل ریلوے کی کسی لائن پر پانچ چار آدمی دروازہ کھول کر اندر گھس گئے اور انہوں نے عورتوں کے زہرات اتار لئے - مردوں کے ساتھ مار پیٹ کی - اس طرح کی وارداتیں نہ ہونے پائیں اس کے لئے ریلوے پولیس کو کافی خبردار رکھنا چاہئے - جو زنجیر کا طریقہ ہے وہ بہت پرانا ہو گیا ہے -

ایادھیکش مہوڈے : کون سی دمانڈ کے تحت یہ چیز آئی ہے -

شرعی قی - بی وٹھل رائو : پیسمنٹز امینٹیز میں یہ چیز آ جاتی ہے -

ایادھیکش مہوڈے : پیسمنٹز امینٹیز میں تو یہ لکھا ہے کہ کون کون سی چیزیں ہیں جو وہ کر رہے ہیں - ان میں تو یہ چیز نہیں آتی ہے -

شرعی ع - م - طارق : زنجیر کا جو طریقہ ہمارے یہاں ہے وہ پرانہ ہو گیا ہے اور اس میں کوئی ترمیم کی جانی چاہئے - قہوں میں جہاں لوگ بیٹھے ہوں کوئی ایسا ایلیکٹرک بٹن لگا دیا جاتا چاہئے جس سے کہ بہت زیادہ کشمکش نہ کرنی پڑے اور دوسرے آدمی کو موقع نہ ملے تلوار یا چھری استعمال کرنے کا - زنجیر کا طریقہ آج کے زمانے میں اور آج کی دنیا میں پرانا ہو گیا ہے - کواں بٹن بیٹھے کی جگہ کے نزدیک اگر لگا دیا جائے.....

ایادھیکش مہوڈے : جو زنجیر اب ہے اس کو بھی لوگ اتنی دفعہ کھینچتے ہیں کہ ریلوں وقت پر پہنچ نہیں پاتی ہیں اور بہت دقت کا سامنا کرنا پڑتا ہے - اگر بیٹھے کی جگہ پر بٹن لگا دیا جائے تو کیسے کام چلے گا -

شرعی ع - م - طارق : زنجیر اس وقت بھی کھینچی جاتی ہے جب آپ شراوت کرنا چاہتے ہیں - لیکن جب جان خطرے میں ہو.....

ایادھیکش مہوڈے : میں شراوت نہیں کرنا چاہتا - لیکن میں تو یہی....

شرعی ع - م - طارق : معاف کہجئے - ی مراد ہم سب سے ہے - جب شراوت کرنی ہوتی ہے تب یہ

ہوا آسان ہوتا ہے - لیکن جب جان خطوے میں ہو تو وہاں تک پہنچنا ہوا مشکل ہوتا ہے - زور بھی اتنا لگانا پوتا ہے کہ جب تک ہم رنجہر پہنچنے میں کامیاب ہوتے ہیں - تب تک اپنی جان کو ہی سلام کر بیٹھتے ہیں - آج مائٹرن طریقے کئی ہیں - الیکٹریک بگلز ہیں - الیم چیلز ہیں جب تریں چلتی ہو اور کوئی شخص دروازہ کھولتا ہے تو الیم ہو جاتا ہے - اس طرح کی کوئی چیز آپکو بھی کرنی چاہئے -

اب میں ڈائننگ کارز کے بارے میں کچھ کہنا چاہتا ہوں - آزادی کے بعد ہماری گورنمنٹ نے یہ فیصلہ کیا کہ ڈائننگ کارز کا دروازہ ہر آدمی کے لئے کھلا ہے چاہے وہ فرسٹ کلاس میں ٹریول کرتا ہے یا سیکنڈ کلاس میں یا تھرد میں - آزادی سے پہلے جلد کلاسز کو ہی یہ رعایت تھی - جب ہم نے یہ رعایت عام کر دی ہے تو ہمیں چاہئے کہ ہم جگہ بھی بوہائیں - ڈائننگ کارز کی دبی تعداد رہی - وہی پانچ چھ ٹیبلز رہے لیکن اجازت آپ نے ہزاروں آدمیوں کو دے دی - اس کا نتیجہ یہ ہوتا ہے کہ بہت سے لوگوں کو کھو میں کھڑے رہنا پڑتا ہے اور کھو بھی بہت ہوا نہیں ہو سکتا ہے - اس کا نتیجہ یہ ہوتا ہے کہ کئی لوگ تو کھانا تک نہیں کھا سکتے ہیں - اس کے ریٹس بہت کم ہیں یہ میں مانتا ہوں

لیکن جگہ بہت تھوڑی ہے - کئی لوگوں کو یہیں نئی دلی میں یا کلکتہ جاتے ہوئے راستے میں اتر جانا پڑتا ہے - میں چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ مہربانی کر کے جگہ کو بوہائیں -

اب میں صفائی کے سلسلہ میں کچھ کہنا چاہتا ہوں - باہر کے لوگ جب سفر کرتے ہیں یا ہلدوستان کے ساحل جب سفر کرتے ہیں تو ان کو بڑی تکلیف کا سامنا کرنا پڑتا ہے - ایک تو نہانے کا جو ہاتھ دھو رہے وہ بہت چھوٹا ہے - شاورز کا تو یہ حال ہے کہ جب میں یہاں سے کلکتہ گیا تو یلہٹلم کا شاور لگا ہوا میں نے پہنا لیکن جب اسی تریں سے میں واپس آیا تو اس میں سگریٹ کے دہے کا شاور لگا ہوا تھا - میں یہ معلوم نہیں آیا اس کو مسافر اتار لیتے ہیں یا جب دہے شہد میں جاتا ہے وہاں اسے تبدیل کر دیا جاتا ہے - جذبات قہقہے سمجھ کر صاحب - میں چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ اس میں ہماری حمایت کریں - آخر ہم سب مسافر ہیں اور مسافروں کے لئے جو سہولتیں مہیا کی جاتی ہیں وہ ان کو ملتی ہیں یا نہیں ملتی ہیں یہ دیکھنا بھی ہمارا فرض ہے - جتنے شاور لگے بھی ہوتے ہیں ان میں زنگ لگ گیا ہے اور یہ شاور صحت کے لئے بے حد خراب ہیں - نہانا تو کھا کوئی ان کو دیکھنا بھی پسند نہیں کر سکتا ہے - بہت ہی پرانے ہیں - پہلے چار

[اردی ع - م - طریق]

پانچ ملٹ تک جو پانی نکلتا ہے وہ زنگ آلودہ ہوتا ہے۔ برلن کنر کا ہوتا ہے۔ اس طرف دھیان دینے کی خاص ضرورت ہے۔ جو نئی ٹائپ کی کوچز بنی ہوں ان میں دونوں طرف ہاتھ رومز ہیں۔ سو سو پچاس پچاس آدمی کیمپ میں بیٹھے ہوتے ہیں لیکن ان کے لئے کل دو ہاتھ رومز ہیں۔ وہاں بھی کیو کا سوال پیدا ہوتا ہے اور بہت پریشانی کا سامنا کرنا پڑتا ہے۔ اس کی طرف بھی آپ کا دھیان جانا چاہیئے۔

اب مجھے کوچز کی صفائی کے بارے میں کچھ کہنا ہے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ دلی میں جو مکھیاں آتی ہیں وہ میڈیٹھ اور آگرہ سے آتی ہیں اور ریلوے کی وجہ سے آتی ہیں۔ قحط سے گندے ہوتے ہیں۔ ان پر جو چالیں لگی ہوئی ہیں فرسٹ سکیلڈ اور تھرد کلاسز میں ان میں سے باہر اگر آپ دیکھنا چاہیں تو انڈھیرا ہی انڈھیرا آپ کو دکھائی دے گا کوئی روشنی نہیں آپ دیکھ سکتے ہیں۔ اتلی گندی وہ چالیں ہیں۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں چالیں پچاس سال سے وہ بدلی نہیں گئی ہیں۔ اس طرف بھی آپ کا دھیان جانا چاہئے۔ میں مانتا ہوں کہ ریلوں نے بہت زیادہ ترقی کی ہے اور ریلوں ہمارے ملک کے لئے بہت اہم ہیں لیکن یہ چند معمولی چیزیں ہیں جو ہمارے نیشنل کارپکٹر

پر اثر ڈالتی ہیں۔ باہر کے لوگوں پر ڈالتی ہیں سیاحوں پر ڈالتی ہیں ان کی طرف آپکا دھیان جانا چاہیئے چھڑیں خود ہم پر ذمہ داری ڈالتی ہیں اس واسطے ان کی طرف توجہ دلانا بہت ضروری ہے۔

اب میں جو بات کہنے جا رہا ہوں وہ شکایت کے طور پر نہیں کہہ رہا ہوں لیکن میں چاہتا ہوں کہ منسٹر صاحب اس پر دھیان دیں۔ کچھ ریلوے افسر یا ان کے دوست۔ میں نے اکثر نئی دلی ریلوے سٹیشن پر اور کلکتہ ریلوے سٹیشن پر بھی دیکھا ہے۔ یہ دونوں ہی جس وقت ریل چلنے والی ہوتی ہے گھومتے پھرتے ہیں اور بہت سے سیاحوں کو جو اپنے عیالوں کے ساتھ ہوتے ہیں ایک خاص پریشانی کا سامنا کرنا پڑتا ہے۔ میں خود صاحب عیال ہوں۔ میں لوکھوں کا باپ ہوں۔ ایک بیوی کا خاوند ہوں اور ایک ماں کا بیٹا ہوں۔ اس طرح کی چیزوں کو دیکھ کر مجھے برا رنج ہوا۔ وزیر صاحب جن کو ان باتوں کی قدر ہے ان سے میں درخواست کرتا ہوں کہ وہ نئی دلی ریلوے سٹیشن پر رات کو بغیر انوارسٹیشن ڈئے ہوئے جائیں اور دیکھیں کہ کیا ہوتا ہے۔ ان کو معلوم ہوگا کہ لوگوں کی شرافت کو چس طرح سے وہاں چھلہلچ کیا جاتا ہے وہ غیرت کے بہت دور ہے۔

یہ چل دہاتیں تھیں جن کی طرف
میں ان کا دھیان دلانا چاہتا تھا -
میں امید کرتا ہوں کہ ریلوے حکم ان
کا کچھ عالج ضرور کریں گے - میں ریلوے
منسٹری کے کاموں کی قدر کرتا ہوں اور
امید کرتا ہوں کہ جو چل دہاتیاں
میں نے بیان کی ہیں ان کو دور کرنے
کی کوشش کی جائے گی -

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Members who participated in this debate and made valuable suggestions.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The hon. Deputy Minister is very modest.

Shri Punnoose (Ambalapuzha): Usually modest.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Shri Vittal Rao mentioned about the payment of subsidy; two other hon. Members also spoke about it. Demand No. 3 relates to lines for the working of which subsidies have got to be paid. In that category, we have got only 4 railways. There is an agreement to work these and pay them subsidies if certain conditions are fulfilled. These 4 are those mentioned in the list, Ahmedpur-Katwa, Burdwan-Katwa, Futwa-Islampur and Bankura-Damodar River Railways. There are different dates for the exercise of option to purchase the lines under these agreements. I mention these in order. The option for the purchase of the first railway I mentioned falls on the 31st March, 1968; the second on the 31st March, 1966; the third on the 31st March, 1967; and the fourth on the 31st March, 1968. The general question will be taken up at that time.

As hon. Members will see the amount of subsidy is a very small one, very inconsiderable. Hon. Members, will, therefore, have no objection to the passing of this Demand.

Shri Vittal Rao spoke about the improvement of the Dornakal hospital, increasing the capacity of the thermal plant so that the colony may be lighted and the station may be lighted. He also mentioned about the water supply to the Purna railway colony. All these suggestions will be considered by us. Some hon. Members spoke about the Diesel loco works and Shri Vittal Rao was perhaps going beyond the supplementary demands into the policy matters. The traffic has increased at such a tremendous pace that we cannot depend upon steam locos alone; the steam locos have their limitations. They can haul not more than 2,000 tons. With the existing line capacity we have got to think of other means of haulage which will deal with this tremendous upsurge in transport requirements. That is why we are going in for dieselisation and for electrification in certain sectors. There is also the question of production of steam locos. The Chittaranjan capacity is of the order of 168 WG locos per annum. Our haulage capacity is in the order of 11,000 engines and with the stepping of the traffic we will have to go up to 13,000 to meet our requirements. The Chittaranjan capacity can be stepped up by about 2.5 per cent. Even if it is stepped up it will not cope up with the increased demand for the movement of traffic. So, we cannot depend entirely on steam loco and therefore, to say that we should stop purchasing diesel locos is not a good suggestion. Of course he was right in suggesting that we should expedite the Varanasi diesel locomotive works and bring it into production as early as possible. There are other snags too for instance, shortage of power supply, particularly in the Benares area. We are in touch with the U.P. Government to see that our necessary requirements are met so that we can go ahead. We are keeping an eye on the production schedule of the Varanasi works. No doubt there was delay and we are now trying to make up. We have already entered into an

[Shri S. V. Ramaswamy]

agreement with a party and at the pace at which we are moving, I hope we shall be able to produce the required diesel locos at an early date.

Shri S. M. Banerjee spoke of slackness in repairs, maintenance and so on. He said that the railway police should be more effective in preventing pilferage. We are very mindful of that. As the hon. Speaker mentioned the other day, it is not a one way traffic; it is a two way traffic. It is in a sense a three way traffic also. It is not merely the railway administration nor even the employees and the workmen; there is more especially the third side—the general public who have got to co-operate with the railway administration. Otherwise pilferage cannot be arrested. It is only a growing sense of civic responsibility that can arrest this sort of pilferage and damage to railway property. I hope that as days pass on people will become more civic minded and there will be a greater sense of responsibility and that they will respect the railway property as national property.

He also spoke about lack of medicines in railway hospitals. It is rather surprising that he mentioned about the non-availability of ATS—anti tetanus serum—is a common thing available even in a rural dispensary. When there is an injury the first thing that any doctor will do is to give this injection as a precautionary measure. I would request my hon. friend to furnish more particulars so that we can enquire into the matter. He also wanted more hostels to be opened. But even the hostels that we have opened have not been fully occupied. They do not seem to be very popular. We have no hesitation in opening more hostels provided there is a demand.

As regards the sports, we have a very fine record on the railways. The hockey championship is there; in cricket and in many other fields such

as swimming, we have distinguished ourselves and I assure the House that we shall keep up that distinguished record and shall not mind spending more to see that the sportsmen of the railways are given further encouragement to distinguish themselves.

My hon. friend pointed out the importance of sanitation. We are very particular about sanitation. It is true that in the older quarters they were not so well designed as in the new quarters. We shall try to see that the old colonies get the same treatment with regard to sanitation as the new colonies. Under Demand No. 18, there was mention about passenger amenities, food packets being made available to passengers, etc. We know the difficulties of the third class passengers. We are making certain experiments in the North with regard to the food packets. They are very common in the South and there is no complaint there. We are seeing whether this system of having food packets which is so common in the South cannot be spread to the North also for the benefit of the third class passengers. He also suggested the installation of a shower bath, ash tray, etc. We shall look into these matters. Perhaps it is difficult to have shower baths in third class because the storage tank capacity for water will have to be increased. These are some of the problems which will have to be thought out on a large scale. We cannot introduce it in one particular coach. So, we will consider these things.

I would like to emphatically protest against the remarks made that the three tier system has been condemned by all. No. It is very popular in many sections. Take G.T. for instance. There is heavy demand for this type of accommodation. I do not know why my friend says that it is condemned by all. Wherefrom has he got this information? It is fully utilised by the people who fit in into that category. It may not fit in with those people who are thinking

of a higher category. But you cannot have all the advantages and amenities for paying nothing. If you want some convenience and some comfort you have got to pay for it. You do not want to pay Rs. 3 per night in the two tier compartment but you want all the comfort in the three tier compartment.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: There is no two-tier compartment in the G.T. Express.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I stand corrected if that is so. We shall introduce it if necessary.

My hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma is not here.... (*Interruptions*). He was speaking as if he was not a main-line man but was a branch-line man.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He was not sure whether he was a man-line man.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: From the way in which he was speaking, he made us feel that he was a branch-line man and not a main-line man.

With regard to the demands under Demand No. 13, I think it should stand to the credit of the Northern Railway that planning and their budgeting were all correct. They have assessed their requirements correctly and they did not come in for any supplementary grants. It goes to the credit of the Northern Railway rather than for any short-sightedness that the hon. Member was complaining of. He wanted to know about the court cases. I do not have figures. If he gives me notice, I shall certainly furnish the figures. He must also take into consideration the tremendous increase in transport—the goods transport, the variety of goods and the value of the goods and the quantity of goods that have been transported. The value has increased even more than the quantity. Considering all that, the number of cases that we have is not large.

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): Why take up the question of value?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: He was talking about the quantum of damages. The quantum of compensation—I am speaking from memory—is inconsiderable, compared with the tremendous increase in the quantity moved and the value of the quantity moved. We are always mindful, on the claims side, to see that we keep down the claims as low as possible, and in spite of that, if the consignors go to the court of law and get decrees, we cannot help it. We are very mindful of that, and our legal department is also careful to see that the compensation that we pay is kept at a minimum. We are also mindful of the cases in the courts.

My hon. friend was again mentioning about pampering certain stations as prestige stations and paying more attention to them rather than to the branch line, and wanted to know what proportion is being spent. The whole thing is justified on grounds of necessity. Wherever there is justification we shall certainly do it. It is not a question whether it is a branch line or a main line. It depends upon the needs of the people and the requirements that have got to be met, and we are mindful of those things. That is the basis on which we do things, rather than with reference to the main line or the branch line.

My hon. friend from Marathwada was mentioning certain things which deserve serious consideration. He mentioned the absence of a common platform or a joining station at the Kurduwadi Junction. The matter is worth considering. We shall look into it as quickly as possible and see whether the inconvenience caused to the passengers cannot be reduced.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: What about the conversion of that narrow gauge

[Shri T. B. Vittal Rao]

line into metre gauge or broad gauge line?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It will have to be considered. We have to consider it. We are well aware of the fact that lakhs of pilgrims go to Pandarpur and they are put to a lot of inconvenience because of the fact that the gauge is narrow and the carriage is very small. We are deeply concerned about it and as and when we get more funds, we shall certainly think of either converting it into a metre gauge or any other gauge as our technical experts advise us.

In between Sholapur and Aurangabad, the hon. Member mentioned a new line. The third Five Year Plan has been before the House for a long time, and the whole position is known to the House, as to whether we can add a new line apart from what the Planning Commission can provide us with. As regards drinking water supply, we are very concerned about it. Wherever there is a municipality nearby, and where there is water supply, we try to take the water from the municipal supply. If there is no other source, we have ordered that there should be pumps set up wherever we are not able to get water supply either from the municipal area or from our own overhead tanks.

Shri A. M. Tariq was speaking about security buttons, etc., in the carriages. Perhaps, as you had rightly observed, that item did not come under any of the Demands now before the House. As regards dining cars, no doubt the space is limited. With the increase in the number of passengers, the dining car has become congested. We are well aware of it. We are remodeling it and are trying to increase the space available. We are also simultaneously taking steps to extend the departmental catering so that we may not depend entirely upon the dining car service.

As regards cleaning, I am very thankful to the hon. Member for emphasising this. He said that we Indians may not mind it much, but that there are so many foreigners who travel and we should impress upon them about our cleanliness. We are very thankful for that suggestion, and with the co-operation of hon. Members and of the general public, we shall keep the railways clean and tidy.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): What about the construction of common platform at the Kurduwadi station?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The hon. Member said that there was no common platform between the broad gauge and the narrow gauge and that people have got to rush from one end to the other because there was no common platform. We shall certainly look into the question and shall look to the convenience of the passengers to see that they are not to run about this way and that. We shall have it examined.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are two Demands—Demand Nos. 3 and 13—under which sums are to be voted. The question is:

“That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 3 and 13.”

The motion was adopted.

14.25 hrs.

***APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS)
BILL, 1962****The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram):** I beg to move:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1961-62 for the purposes of Railways."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1961-62 for the purposes of Railways."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I introduce the Bill.

I also beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1961-62 for the purposes of Railways be taken into consideration."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1961-62 for the purposes of Railways be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 2, clause 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, clause 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

14.30 hrs.

**GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL
DISCUSSION**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We now take up the general discussion of the general budget. There are ten hours allotted for this.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the budget for the year 1962-63 will no doubt be fully considered by the new Parliament. However, I wish to make a few observations on the economic conditions in the country during the past 11 months. This period is very important in that it coincides with the first year of the third Five Year Plan. Unfortunately, we suffer from a handicap, because the review of the second Five Year Plan is not available to us. If it had been made available to us, we would have been able to offer our comments in a better way. However, I have gone through the budget speech as also the economic survey.

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated 20th March, 1962.

Introduces the Bill

recommendations of the President.

[Shri T. B. Vittal Rao].

The first claim made by the Finance Minister in the very early part of his speech is that the upward trend in the general level of prices in the second Five Year Plan has been arrested during the first year of the third Plan. I have the consumer price index for the working class during this year. The figure is 128, base 100 in 1949. This figure represents an increase over the preceding year. Not only that; this increase is the highest during the last 10 years. It has never reached such a figure during any one of these 10 years.

When the third Plan was being formulated and debated, we were assured that the Government will see that there is no rise in the prices of the various necessities of life. If the plan were to succeed, it was necessary that we should control the prices and arrest their rise. But it has increased. Judging by the performance during this period of one year, I do not think there is any prospect of prices coming down during the remaining four years of the plan period. Not only that. The prices of various essential commodities, whose prices are statutorily controlled, have also been increased. For instance, the price of coal has been increased during the last year not once or twice, but thrice. Even as recently as December or January last, the selling price of coal was increased, because the royalty rates have been increased.

Coming to exports, I doubt very much whether we would be in a position to achieve the plan target, viz., a total export of the order of Rs. 850 crores by 1965-66. With the U.K. becoming a member of the European Common Market, textile export is likely to be affected. I make this statement basing myself on the treatment meted out by the ECM countries to us. Tea, which is not grown in the ECM countries, is subject to high tariff. Therefore, unless and until the flow of our trade undergoes a radical change and it is dispersed and there is increasing trade with

West Asian countries, the newly liberated African countries and the socialist countries, I am afraid our export target will not be achieved.

For our resources, in a planned economy, we should depend not so much on taxes, excise or otherwise, but on the surpluses that we get from the public sector undertakings. I have no doubt that some of our public sector undertakings have done very well. The Hindustan Machine Tools and some others have done very well. But I am afraid the same thing cannot be said of certain other public sector undertakings. For instance, the working of the National Coal Development Corporation should be specially gone into. Last year, there was an underground explosion in its mine and there was fire. These mines remain closed for more than one year. What does it cost our country? 1 million tons of coal which this mine has to raise could not be raised because of this fire.

If such a serious accident takes place in any mine, it is going to affect every factory in the country, because we have so planned our transport of coal that from such and such mine coal has to be sent to such and such factory in such and such region. All these are regulated. When 1 million tons of coal is lost to the country per year, even measured in terms of money, it is a big loss. It has affected every factory. Even now there is no prospect of this mine in Kurasia in Madhya Pradesh being opened. I was told a technical committee was appointed to go into this accident. Though the accident took place a year ago, the report of that technical committee, has not been made public.

With regard to the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956, I was surprised to find the other day that the Lodna colliery, which is raising coal in Jharia coalfields has been granted permission to increase its authorised capital. Increase in the authorised

capital means, fresh lease has been given to this company and more mining areas have been given. This company is purely foreign-dominated. All its directors are Englishmen. This company has been given permission to increase its capital and given more areas to mine coal. This is absolutely contrary to the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956. When Bengal Coal Company was given a similar concession last year, we raised objection and pointed out to the Government that it is contrary to the Industrial Policy Resolution. Now Government seems to have gone ahead with one company after another and we find a purely foreign-dominated company is being allowed to increase its production.

Similarly the Air Corporation Amending Bill is being brought forward, giving permission to a private operator to run air services. It is now being done mainly with a view to giving a new line from Bombay to Baroda to Kalinga Airlines. Today the Indian Airlines Corporation has got a good fleet of dakotas. Dakotas have not become out of date; they may not be useful in the turbulent weather of Assam, but even today there are 2,000 dakotas flying all over the world. We have got this fleet and this could have been utilised for running a new service from Bombay to Baroda. I cannot understand why it has been given to Kalinga Airlines. That is also contrary to the Industrial Policy Resolution.

A special mention was made for the production of steel in the Finance Minister's speech. He said that the production of steel has been increased from 2.2 million tons in 1960 to 2.9 million tons in 1961. But these figures are to be compared with the targets we have laid for ourselves during the Second Plan period. It was clearly said that at the end of the Second Plan period we should be in a position to raise 4.5 million tons of

finished steel. The original target before the formulation of the Second Plan was 6.00 million tons, but subsequently it was said that it was 6.00 million tons of unfinished steel and 4.5 million tons of finished steel. Now, after one year of the Third Plan period we are nowhere near the target that we have laid for ourselves for achievement in respect of production of steel by the end of the Second Five Year Plan. If this is the rate at which we are going, I am afraid we shall never, never be able to reach our target of 10.5 million tons of steel by the end of the Third Five Year Plan. And, steel is very necessary. Even yesterday the Prime Minister pointed out the importance of steel in his speech while replying to the debate on the Address given by the President. But the position can be saved provided energetic steps are taken and our steel plants are made to work to their full capacity.

Sir, in my State of Andhra Pradesh, for the first time we have started resorting to power cuts. Though there was shortage of power as a whole, we never resorted to any power cuts before. Now because of these power cuts several industries are being affected. Coal is a scarce commodity in the southern region where goods trains are being cancelled for want of coal. Even in the coal mines these power cuts have been enforced with the result that the development of coal mines in this area has been greatly affected.

What is happening? During the Third Five Year Plan it was decided to have a thermal plant with a capacity of 125 megawatts in Kothagudiam in Andhra Pradesh. The first year of the Third Five Year Plan is coming to an end, but not even the foundation-stone for that has been laid, not even the land has been acquired for the setting up of this thermal plant.

[Shri T. B. Vittal Rao]

Sir, month after month we receive some World Bank officials and discuss things. Sometimes officials of the export-Import Bank come and have discussions. After that we are told that some technical experts are coming. But all these people are agreed that not only a 125 megawatts thermal plant but a one million kilowatts plant could be set up at this place because of the nearness of coal and various other factors. The prospects are there, but the plant is not coming up. One year of the Third Five Year Plan is coming to an end. I do not know whether within the next four years this plant will be fully commissioned or not.

For the Nagarjunasagar Dam the Government of Andhra Pradesh has been urging for more funds so that it could be expeditiously completed. If it is completed quickly we can rise the production of rice and other food-grains and thereby cut down the imports under PL.480. We would, therefore, request the Government of Andhra Pradesh for more funds so that this Nagarjunasagar Dam may be completed expeditiously.

With regard to internal resources, a mention of which has been made in his speech, the question of increasing the rate of provident fund contribution from 6½ cent to 8-1/3 per cent by the industrialists has not yet been decided. This question could have been decided in the very beginning of the Second Plan itself. Then the Planning Minister, Shri Nanda, told us not to press this question at that stage—that is, in 1956—as he was thinking of imposing a levy for housing on the industrialists at the end of five-years. It has not been done. Neither the imposition of a levy for housing has been made nor has the rate of provident fund contribution been increased. In 1960, a technical committee was appointed to go into the question of the paying capacity of industrialists in certain industries

like paper and others. We told then itself that there was no use of going into that question because we know that the paper industry could bear this burden and because the Tariff Commission which went into the price of paper had clearly stated that there was a case for reduction in the price of paper which clearly showed that the paper industry was making good profits. But nobody listened to us, and we from our organisation of the All India Trade Union Congress boycotted that technical committee because we knew fluently well that there was a case for increase. The technical committee also recommended that there was case for immediately increasing the rate of provident fund from 6½ percent to 8-1/3 per cent in the paper industry and also cigarette industry. That report has been laying with the Government for the last six or seven months and no action has been taken. What is the use of going and appealing to the people to contribute to the national savings or small savings when you do not give them what is due to them? They are prepared to contribute which contribution could be utilised for capital formation. Take, for example, the coal industry. There are four lakh miners. Every time the people in charge of small savings go there and trouble them. They are prepared to pay if the rate of contribution is increased. The coal industry itself would give us Rs. 1,50,00,000. This question of increasing the rate was not gone into once or twice but three committees have gone into this question and recommended that it should be increased. The Committee on social security has also said that there is a case for immediate increase. But it has not been done.

There is a deficit to the tune of Rs. 63.46 crores in this budget. I hope the Finance Minister will not resort to any indirect additional taxation in the coming year, because indirect

taxation has already reached the saturation point.

The other day we were told that agricultural production has increased and the face of the village is changing. But even today, in spite of *panchayat raj*, block samitis and so many things, the villagers are still under the grip of the money-lenders. In some parts of my areas the rate of interest is as much as cent per cent. During the harvest season when the peasants get a return from the soil they will have to return 16 bags of *johar* if they had taken 8 bags at the time of sowing. Then they have to give a major share to the landlords. This is the pitiable position of the peasants in many districts of Andhra Pradesh. So, I hope serious attention will be paid to this aspect of the question.

If our country is to develop rapidly, the funds allotted for technical education are not enough, and much greater emphasis is to be laid on technical education if we are to advance. When we compare ourselves with advanced countries, we are far behind. We have only 9 engineering degree holders to a million of population as compared to 500 in the Soviet Union and 300 in the United States. If we are to exploit the vast natural resources that are abounding in our country, there is a great need for trained technicians. Unless and until we have trained technical people, we will not be able to exploit our natural resources. Therefore, I would strongly urge that during the coming year great strides will have to be made in the matter of development of technical education.

I know that some polytechnics and regional engineering institutes have been opened by the Central Government. I hope that in those regions where the regional engineering institutes have not been opened, they will be opened at least during the coming academic year. At the same

time, I want to say that in those polytechnics and engineering colleges which have been opened, there are no hostel facilities. Of course, the Central Government is giving grants to the State Governments for construction of hostels but, even then, there is lack of hostel facilities. Then, in some places the staff who are manning the polytechnics and other institutions do not have quarters. When we ask the State Governments to provide them, they plead lack of funds and when we come to the Central Government they say that nothing has been provided in the Third Plan. So, I would suggest to the hon. Finance Minister to see that these basic amenities are provided.

We are really happy that Goa has become part of the Indian Union. I am told that several Indians are living in Angola and we are getting horrible reports about their plight. I hope our Government will take some steps through the friendly governments who are looking after our interests in Goa to do something for the unhappy Indians who are residing in Angola.

14.54 hrs.

[SHRI JAGANATHA RAO in the Chair]

Lastly, I want to say a word about the Central Government employees. The Second Pay Commission stated that if there is an increase of ten points on an average in the whole year in the cost of living index then Government should consider payment of enhanced dearness allowance. This recommendation was made at a time when the index for working class, taking 1949 base as 100, was 115. The provisional figure for December is 128 and I am sure it is going to be the final figure also. In the preceding months also it was ranging from 126 to 128. Since the average has gone over 10 points, they are eligible for enhanced rate of dearness allowance under the Second Pay Commission report, and it should be paid. These

[Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:]

are the few comments and observations that I have to make on the speech of the Finance Minister.

Shri Hem Barua: (Gauhati): At first I will deal in brief with the economic implications of the budget proposals and then switch on to the political canvas vis-a-vis the budget proposals. This time again the Finance Minister has presented a deficit budget to the House and the country, and the only silver lining in the budget proposals lies in the fact that there is no direct indication in the budget proposals of any taxation.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is leading to it.

Shri Hem Barua: He has said that taxation is inevitable. But he has not made any direct indication of any taxation, that is what I said.

This is a deficit budget, and the deficit has gone up to Rs. 121 crores from Rs. 70 crores in the last budget, and this is accounted for by the increased deficit in the capital expenditure. In the revenue budget, the revised estimates reveal that the anticipated deficit of Rs. 6 crores was converted into a surplus of Rs. 30 crores, and there is a saving of Rs. 27 crores in the capital expenditure. These are redeeming features no doubt, and we welcome these features of the budget proposals. But the fact remains that there is a deficit, and the deficit is to the tune of Rs. 51 crores, and this is due to shortfall in internal and external borrowings. The net market borrowings including small savings registered a drop of Rs. 38 crores. This shows the distance we are yet to travel in the matter of mobilisation of internal resources or in the matter of mobilisation of internal revenue.

There is a saving in capital expenditure, but that is also no matter of satisfaction because it is due largely

to the shortfall in performance, and the shortfalls in performance are appalling and apprehensive. Because when we take these figures, we find that there are shortfalls in performance to the tune of Rs. 6 crores in defence capital outlay, Rs. 9 crores in Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Rs. 6 crores in Heavy Engineering Corporation, Rs. 4 crores in National Coal Development Corporation and Shipping Corporation. These are substantial shortfalls in performance, and I hope and trust that they will be utilised in a fruitful way so that our economy may prove itself to be sound and healthy.

The Finance Minister has expressed satisfaction over the economic development that our country has achieved during this period.

15 hrs.

The analysis of the price levels reveals that the prices of raw materials in this country are decreasing, no doubt, but on the other hand the prices of manufactured goods and agricultural produce betray rigidities. It is in these items that the ordinary consumer is interested. No wonder, if we take the All-India Working Class Price Index into account, we find that the rising spiral has gone on and on till August, 1961 and it has refused to come down. When the hon. Finance Minister speaks of arresting the rising spiral of prices and all that, the prices are arrested only at a higher level.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Even then they are arrested.

Shri Hem Barua: I pay a compliment for arresting them, but at the same time I say that they are arrested at a higher level and that the All-India Working Class Price Index shows that the price level was rising till August 1961 and it has refused to come down. That is what I say.

Shri Morarji Desai: It has not gone up.

Shri Hem Barua: About fresh taxation I started by saying that there is no indication of that but at the same time the hon. Finance Minister in his speech thinks that they are inevitable. He also comes to the conclusion that everything possible must be done to enlarge our budgetary resources. But then it is a fact that taxes are inevitable or unavoidable. Then I would plead with the hon. Finance Minister to see that no more burden of taxes is imposed on the common man who is already gruelling under the heavy burden of taxation in this country.

Our hon. Prime Minister said yesterday about the well-fed and nicely clothed people coming to attend his election meetings and he got a composite view or picture of India from crowds that came to attend his meetings. But we must not forget that out of 40 crores of people in this country there are 10 crores who live in naked poverty. Out of these 10 crores of people there are 6 crores whose daily earning is four annas or 25 nP.; there are approximately two more crores of people whose daily earning is only two annas or 12 nP. and there are 2 crores who are our beggars. They live by begging. They do not have any earning whatsoever. We must not forget this fact that a substantial portion of our population lives in poverty. Therefore I would plead with the hon. Finance Minister that whenever taxes are imposed he should see that they are imposed with a view to mopping up the profits that the privileged few in this country are making.

The hon. Finance Minister pays a compliment to the tax collection machinery. He says—may I quote from him:

"The improvement in revenue receipts is mainly due to better collections under Customs, Union Excise Duties and Corporation Tax and Income-Tax".

This is a good thing and we welcome it, but at the same time I remember what Professor Kaldor said a few years back. He said that the Indian exchequer is losing Rs. 200 crores from big industrialists because of poor collection of income-tax and it is a fact.

Shri Morarji Desai: How did he calculate it?

Shri Hem Barua: I do not know. He has given a report and that report was your guiding star.

Shri Morarji Desai: Not mine.

Shri Hem Barua: If it was not your guiding star, it was the guiding star of your predecessor, who was the Finance Minister . . .

Shri Morarji Desai: He also disowned it.

Shri Hem Barua: And who took inspiration from that report so far as the Gifts Tax and other taxes are concerned. He had invited Professor Kaldor to this country to advise us on the tax structure. We have not forgotten that. Therefore what I want is that the efficiency of the tax collection machinery is to be geared up. I would like to know whether that has been geared up to that extent so that there might not be tax evasion in this country any more. We are progressing. That is what the hon. Finance Minister has said, namely, that there is a better collection of revenue, I want better collection of revenue to be our standard and, if possible, to improve on that standard.

Before any taxes are resorted to I would say that we must closely examine the functioning of the public sector undertakings because we must see to it that the public sector undertakings produce results, that they produce profits. That is why I would say that more energy and efficiency are to be ploughed into these public sector undertakings. We are investing money in them and they must cease to func-

[Shri Hem Barua]

tion merely as Government departments of administration. That would help our economy to a large extent.

At the same time I would appeal to the hon. Finance Minister to see before resorting to fresh taxation that wages or losses in revenue are avoided as far as practicable. There are certain appealing pointers in the Public Accounts Committee's Report 1961-62 on Railways. In one case the railway administration lost to the tune of Rs. 2.20 lakhs because it failed to take a decision in time. On another occasion it lost to the tune of about Rs. 27 lakhs because of certain errors. That is the state of affairs. I say therefore that before we resort to fresh taxation we must see that the revenue that is collected is properly and fruitfully utilised and there is not a single instance of any wastage or loss of revenue as pointed out in the Public Accounts Committee's Report, or else we forfeit the moral right to impose the burden of taxes on the people.

What about the national income? It is increasing, no doubt, but the rate at which the national income is increasing is a matter of concern for us. We visualise a 30 per cent increase during the Third Five-Year Plan period so far as the national income is concerned, but at the rate of increase that we are having in the national income, this target that we have visualised for the Third Five-Year Plan, that is, a target of 30 per cent increase in our national income, will be well nigh impossible.

What about the foreign loans? There is a reference to the foreign loans in the hon. Finance Minister's speech also. We have to trot about from one end of the earth to the other in search of foreign loans. I remember when our present Finance Minister went to the United States of America the Air-India International put up a verse singing about his exploits and all that. It said that he was going to have Ger-

man money and money from America and all that. There was a beautiful couplet. I have a poor memory and have forgotten that, but there was a couplet like that. Whatever that might be, these items are proving increasingly burdensome not only on Government accounts but also on non-Government accounts. These items are adversely affecting our sterling position. There is a reference to the sterling position in the Budget speech also.

What about the export earnings? The export earnings are also not increasing fast enough so as to achieve the target of Rs. 850 crores by 1965-66. Shri Vittal Rao has made a reference to the European Common Market coming into existence. That would also affect adversely our export trade to a large extent. In spite of the parleys and the appeals that we had with the representatives of the United Kingdom Government here, I do not think that we have been able to secure any concessions or advantages so far. Therefore in spite of the Export Promotion Council and the measures that the Government have repeatedly told us they are adopting, export promotion is almost static today. That is why I say that the target of Rs. 850 crores by 1965-66 would be difficult to achieve.

From this picture naturally enough we come to the conclusion that our economy is still in deep waters. It is often said our economy will be like that because it is a developing economy. We are still in the take-off stage and all that. I would say that we are not in the take-off stage now and we have crossed the corner. Therefore I would say that to say that our economy would be in the doldrums because it is a developing economy would be a poor argument now.

The Budget papers disclose that there is an increase in the Defence expenditure. The estimate in the last Budget was Rs. 282.92 crores. Now it is Rs. 301.93 crores. I welcome this increase in Defence expenditure, and

I say it is inevitable and unavoidable due to the political cross-currents in which we are situated today.

What about Pakistan? Pakistan is hurling abuses at us. After these budget proposals were disclosed, Pakistan went on hurling abuses on us and said, "Look at India; India has aggressive intentions against Pakistan; India is utilising the foreign loans and building up her military strength; that has become a threat to us." Whatever it might be, this is a fact that Pakistan is proving a danger to us. And there is no helping the fact that out of 2,520 miles of border that Pakistan has with India, only 1,672 miles up to June 1961 are demarcated. Therefore, the border is yet to be demarcated. There is that difficulty also.

And over and above that, the Kashmir issue is hanging fire for a long time and now it is becoming more and more acute. The President of the so-called Azad Kashmir Government—Mr. Khurshed, I suppose, his name is—threw a challenge saying, "We are mobilising our forces and at any time our forces might cross the Cease-Fire line and occupy that part of Kashmir which is in the illegal possession of India".

Therefore, under these circumstances this increase in the Defence budget is inevitable.

But at the same time I would say that we want nothing but friendship with the people of Pakistan. Because, we want to live in friendly relations with our neighbours, whether she is Pakistan, Burma or China, it does not matter. We have nothing but friendship with the peoples of these countries. But this is also a fact that in spite of the periodical professions of goodwill, amity and friendship our border is constantly being disturbed.

And when I talk of the north-east frontier, naturally enough, it comes to

my mind that Assam is the nerve-centre of the north-east frontier. But Assam, the nerve-centre of the north-east frontier, is connected with the rest of the Republic by a narrow corridor, forty miles wide only. Danzig was thirty-six miles wide. Here this is a corridor that connects Assam, the nerve-centre of the north-east frontier with the rest of the Republic, and it is only forty miles wide. At any time—a few bombs can achieve it—at any time this corridor can be shattered and the north-east frontier isolated from the rest of the country. And that is why I am pointing out to these anomalies and difficult situations.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Hem Barua: I have still so many things to say.

Mr. Chairman: He has taken more than fifteen minutes.

Shri Hem Barua: There are ten hours left, Sir.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): But there are other Members also.

Shri Hem Barua: There is the Chinese issue also and there is the forcible occupation of our territory. At the same time we must not forget the fact that China is building roads and aerodromes all across the frontier. We heard of the Aksai Chin road. Now information comes to us that China is building another road south of the Aksai Chin road. At the same time veiled threats are held out against us. We must not also forget the fact that Chinese espionage has spread its tentacles in to this capital city of Delhi. And threats are held out that China is going to dislodge the Mac Mahon line, the international frontier also. This Mac Mahon line is not inviolable, nor is it sacred—not sacred at least to our great neighbour China.

What about the defence of our frontier? The defence of the frontier needs therefore better attention. Be-

[Shri Hem Barua]

cause, I understand, and all strategists would agree with me, that preparation for defence means preparation for security and peace. What about the Sino-Indian border? The Sino-Indian border is closely consolidated with natural barriers no doubt. But then to depend entirely on the natural barriers for the security of this country would be very dangerous without the barbed-wire fences or watch towers or without fully equipped soldiers at the frontiers. It would be dangerous to depend on these natural barriers as it would be dangerous to depend on a torn sail in a stormy sea. Napoleon did not solely depend on the snows of Russia to win victory for him: he had preparations for defence. Whatever that might be, India has never been aggressive. But everything depends on the nature of the gestures that Pakistan and China make towards India.

What about China? She is building up her roads. The Burma road from Lashio, the frontier town of Burma came to high military importance during the last world war. China has been busy reconstructing it, according to a Hongkong News Agency report, down to the Sino-Indian border. As against this what have we been doing about our roads? There was a reference to a Road Board being constituted for roads in the frontier areas. But what about the roads? It is a fact that the hills are the sinews of our frontier. But the hills in the frontier lack roads, and all strategists would say that defence means good roads and easy means of communication. What about the modern army? The modern army consists mostly of mechanised units which move on wheels, and wheels need roads. What about these hills? Except for narrow bridle paths or mountain tracks they not have roads. Modern means of communication are not there.

Therefore I think the whole construction programme, all the reconstruction programmes are to be undertaken on war footing, and that is why I welcome this increase in the De-

fence budget. In order to defend the territorial integrity of India or the democracy of India we must be able to spend more money, and I suppose this House would not grudge any allocation in this respect. India is an island of democracy in an ocean of totalitarianism and militarism on all sides which are threatening our very existence today. In order to defend that democracy, in order to defend the integrity of our territory we must make ample provisions and see that things are done on a war footing in a quick and rapid way, or else the integrity of this country will be challenged as it is being challenged.

One thing more. There was a reference in the Finance Minister's speech to money allocations for oil exploration. There is the royalty issue hanging fire a long time between the Government of Assam and the Union Government, and the licence that the Assam Government has to grant to this Oil India Limited for further prospecting for oil in that part of the country is being held up. I would request the hon. Minister to see that the work is not being held up and that this royalty issue that has cropped up between the Government of Assam and the Union Government is settled with a view to help that State.

Because, in the matter of financial allocations under the Finance Commission's recommendations also that State has been deprived of its legitimate share. Besides the Plan projects, there are so many non-plan projects that this State has to undertake. For instance, the defence of the frontier is a necessity with that State. But very little has been said about it. It has been established that 2 lakhs of foreign nationals from East Pakistan have migrated illegally into the State of Assam, that is without any passport, and the Assam Government is visualising steps in order to check the illegal entry of foreign nationals into that part of the country. For that the Assam Government needs Rs. 3 crores.

That is the programme they have drawn up. But they are deprived of their legitimate revenue so far as the royalty on oil is concerned, because being deprived of their legitimate revenue so far as the allocation under the Finance Commission's recommendation is concerned. Whatever that may be, I place these facts before the Finance Minister for his consideration so that he may come forward and help that State in conditions of stress and strain at present with financial allocations as far as possible.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): Mr. Chairman, this Budget which we are discussing today is for Vote on Account. It is the Budget of a Lame duck Parliament which is terminating in a few days. Considering this, I think we should congratulate the Finance Minister for the clarity with which he has put the picture of our financial position before us.

I think he should also be thanked particularly for the Economic Review and other pamphlets and booklets that have been supplied. Because, in these five years, since the Second Parliament started, there has been a tremendous improvement in the material that has been supplied by the Finance department when Budget discussions take place. It has made it possible for the Members of this House to understand the Budget in a manner which it was not possible when I first came back to this House five years ago. It is not possible, of course, to give a complete picture when a Vote on Account is being discussed and the shape of economic changes that might or might not come is not there. Therefore, it is all the more welcome that we have got the financial picture so clearly before us.

The Finance Minister has placed the position in regard to increase, in deficit financing very clearly. He has told us that in spite of a revenue deficit of Rs. 6 crores having become a surplus of Rs. 34 crores, we have a deficit of Rs. 51 crores because of the fact that

the deficit has gone up from Rs. 70 crores to Rs. 121 crores. He has also pointed out that one of the main factors, or perhaps the main factor accounting for this is the fact that we have not been able to get the internal borrowings or external borrowings according to the anticipated amount. On the other hand, there is another side of the picture that we have also to think of. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao, when he was speaking, took up the fact that there was deficit financing. He said that there is no question of any improvement in regard to price position although the Finance Minister has said so in his speech. Here, at page 11 of the *Economic Review*, we find quite clearly that the All-India Working class consumer price Index which came up to 124 by the end of the Second Plan and continued to rise till August 1961, when it reached the level of 128, thereafter, has shown no variation. All that the Finance Minister claimed is that this rise has been arrested. Whether it will continue to be arrested or not, we do not know. This is the first time that, after a long time, it has been arrested.

In regard to another point that has been raised by the two hon. Members who have spoken before me, I should like them to look into the Index numbers of wholesale prices at page 10 of the *Economic Review*. We find that there is no exaggeration in what has been stated. Even in the case of some food articles like sugar, gur, tea, milk and ghee, we find that the prices have gone down. It is true that in the case of some food articles, it has not gone down. In the case of some other articles, like cement, the price has gone down. Naturally, what the Finance Minister has claimed is absolutely right. Any attempt to say that it is not a correct picture is completely wrong.

In regard to agricultural and industrial production, it has also recorded a substantial increase as the Minister has pointed out. In steel, sugar, coal and cement, there has been an increase. It is true that the increase in steel could, perhaps, be greater than

[Shrimati Renuka Ray]

what it has been. But, I think that when the Government is so aware of the position, the chances are that in spite of a deficit in this matter, in four years' time, we shall probably be able to cover the position and have steel production up to the level anticipated. Even if there be some little deficit in this matter, it will not be a very big one, let us hope.

I want to turn to the question of export earnings. The Minister has pointed out that by 5 per cent that export earnings have gone up and there has been a reduction of imports and in spite of that, the balance of payment position is not a good one. It is true that the exports have gone up. That is a good sign. At the same time, I think that we have to be very very careful about this. Again, I would like to point out that we find from the *Economic Review* that this point has been considered at great length and has been taken into account by the Finance Ministry. To quote from the *Economic Review*, "since these objectives of enhancing productivity and savings lie at the very heart of developmental planning, the successful promotion of exports is at once a measure and a consequence of all our planning efforts." That shows that there is an awareness of it. I would like to plead with the Finance Minister that this awareness should be a very acute one all through the next four years, because, there are difficulties which we have to overcome in order to increase our exports, in order to improve our production in other ways and to improve the efficiency of our production. But, if we keep a constant watch on this, I feel sure that, since we have been able to improve our position slightly, it will be possible to make more rapid strides in the future. This, I think, would be the best and the only way by which we can really cover the gap of deficit financing. It is all very well for the hon. Member Shri Hem Barua to say that deficit financing is increasing. But, in a developing economy, it has to increase to some extent. It is being

kept down as far as possible to the minimum. May be, some more improvement could be done. But, it could not be a possibility that, in a country which has a developing economy, there should be no deficit financing. It is the argument of those who do not believe in planning at all. There are others who have gone before the electorate and said that this planning is all wrong, we should not plan, we have no right to tax the rich. The electorate has shown quite clearly what their verdict is. There are those who have said, we believe in planning, but the planning is defective, nothing at all has been done. The hon. Member Shri T. B. Vittal Rao, when he was speaking, painted a very gloomy picture. The electorate did not feel as gloomy, for, their answer on this matter is before the country today. They do believe that the planning that has been undertaken by the Government and the Congress is certainly not only right, but that it has not been as inadequate as some of our Members would like to point out. I think that point should be borne in mind when we are discussing these matters that the electorate, in spite of all that has been told to them, and all the defects that are there, still believes that the planning and the implementation of the planning has not been so very bad, because, otherwise, they would not have given the verdict in favour of the Government and the Congress.

I would like to take up another point which the last speaker also brought up, which, I think, is of great consequence. That is the question of tax evasion. I think it is true that revenue collections have improved. I do not know how far income-tax collections have improved. But, there is no doubt that tax evasion is still being carried on on a much larger scale. I do not know what new taxes will be placed before the next Parliament. But, it is quite a fact that much more taxes need not be placed if tax evasion could be controlled and could be prevented and if tax dodgers could

be caught. If this is not done on a bigger scale than it is up to now, I do not think there is much point in putting more taxes. That is why I think the Finance Minister has resorted to more indirect taxation. Indirect taxation falls not only on the rich but also on the poor, and, therefore, any more indirect taxes would be unfair to the country. Though that is the only kind of tax which can be easily collected, that does not mean that that is the only type of tax that we should impose. We should try to improve the machinery of collection to a far greater extent than before. I know that the Finance Minister is alert and vigilant about it. I wish however, the machinery were such that tax evasion could have been checked, and we could have said, "yes, there has been a great improvement in the checking of tax evasion."

There is another thing also in this connection, namely that even when direct taxes are imposed, those who are fixed wage-earners will have to pay them, because in the case of the we do not know what their income is, and so, we do not know how to collect the taxes in a proper manner. So, if direct taxation is resorted to in the next budget, it will mean that the fixed income people will have to pay it, and the tax-dodger will continue to dodge it. Therefore, the answer lies in improving the machinery of collection of income-tax and other taxes. It is no use having wealth tax and gift tax and income-tax and various other taxes, unless the machinery of collection is improved in such a manner that at least most of the amount which is due can be netted into the exchequer.

Now, I come to a point on which I feel a little gloomy myself, and that is in regard to the fact that we find in the budget that there has been a saving of Rs. 12.6 crores on social and development services. Surely, it is extremely unfortunate that such a saving should have taken place. That shows

two things. The first thing that it shows is that in spite of the urgent need for social and development services, for educational and health services etc., the arrangements for spending the money have not been quite adequate; secondly, it shows that perhaps the allocations are not always made on such items as can be easily implemented or as are practicable. Sometimes, the State Governments feel that the items for which such money is allocated are not so good. And often they have come before the Planning Commission and they have voiced their points of view. I do not know whether in all these allocations, it is the money from the Central or the State sources which remains unspent, but the fact that Rs. 12.6 crores of money, urgently required for the children of this country, in order to build the the future citizens of this country, should remain unspent is a sad commentary on our administration. There is no doubt about it.

We have to remember that the only way in which we can overcome this defect is to see that the administration in regard to social services is as adequate as it is in other spheres. Surely, when we talk so much of building up the most vulnerable segment of our population, when we say that it is the children who must be given top priority, the fact that in those items where they come in, there should be unspent balances is a very sad thing. I hope that the Finance Minister, who is not responsible for it himself, will pass on to his colleagues at the Centre and in the States also, who may be responsible for this, that it would be better to reallocate money to items which can be implemented so that this kind of saving does not take place. There are many types of savings, but perhaps this is the most unfortunate. In a country which is still to be built up, in a country where the children still lack most of the things that they need, in a country where such items as mid-day meals for children is not being

[Shrimati Renuka Ray]

considered on a large scale and where other items like compulsory social service for our youth is not being considered for lack of resources, there should be such savings on an item like social and development services.

I would like to bring this particularly to the notice of the other Ministers responsible, and I hope that the Finance Minister will convey this opinion to them, which is not an opinion which I alone am voicing here, but which I feel is the opinion of a large majority in the country, because we feel that the resources available for nation-building are still inadequate, and at the same time, we find that are unspent balances. Of course, it is natural for the Finance Minister to point out that evidently more money has been taken than can be spent. But that is not the true picture. The true picture is that the money has not been utilised for the services which are so urgently required, and I hope that in this matter an improvement will be seen soon.

There is a lot of criticism that a good deal of money is being spent on administration, which is top-heavy. I know also that so far as the Finance Minister at the Centre is concerned, he is very alert about this, and does his best to check this. In spite of it, you will find that in *The Eastern Economist*, the comment has been made that Parkinson's law is still obtaining. I do not know how far that is true. But, seeing these unspent balances on social services, I feel that obviously the administrative machinery is not so geared up as it should be. It is not worthwhile raising money at the sacrifice of the people, if that money is not well spent and if those who are to implement the plans are not able to do it adequately. I am sure that Finance Minister is already aware of this position, and he has been taking action, and I hope he will continue to do so, so that we may reach a position when this criticism which is still a legitimate one need not be levelled in a legitimate manner against us.

Now, I would say a word or two about the Finance Commission's recommendations. I am very glad that Government have accepted the recommendations in regard to the share of the States in respect of income-tax, and that the share in excise duties has gone up from 8 to 35 per cent. That is a much healthier way of dealing with things, and I am glad Government have accepted it. There is, however, one point that I should like to make, and that is that while Grant-in-aid is being given for road development, there seems to be no proper principle on which this is being spent. Surely, in regard to border roads in those States like West Bengal which borders on Pakistan and Tibet in China, and where roads are very much needed, more money should be given for road development. I am not speaking here only about West Bengal but also about other States which are border States, and where roads are required for defence purposes and for even coming to know what is happening on the other side. Therefore, I feel that it is absolutely essential that money should be given for road development, to those States where the roads have not been built, and which are border States, because if we are to defend our land, we must also know what is happening on our border, and sometimes we come to know when it is too late.

In conclusion, I would say that whatever may be the difficulties that still remain, and whatever may be the handicaps, that we still see in the administrative machinery, there is no doubt that we have gone forward, and gone forward more rapidly perhaps than those who were criticising us thought, may be, not as rapidly as we wanted to, but certainly more rapidly than those who have been criticising us have ever thought. That is why today they have changed the nature of their criticism, and they have concentrated on other points. They have not spoken today on those points on which they criticised us at the beginning,

and where we have succeeded. We are, however, still fighting with our backs to the wall. It is a tremendous experiment in democracy which is being carried on in this one country which is isolated on all sides by countries which believe in dictatorship. I am quite certain that with the goodwill of the people of this country who have given their verdict in favour of the Congress and the Congress Government, we shall be able to go ahead and be able to bring democracy to fruition in a country which was left behind for ages on account of foreign domination.

With these words, I support the budget.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Mr. Chairman, I have heard with rapt attention the speech of my hon. friend, Shrimati Renuka Ray. She has concluded by saying that the verdict in the general elections is a sort of confidence in the present Government. In a democratic country, it does happen. But may I invite her kind attention to the voting figures? In the 1962 elections, the Congress has secured less votes than in 1957. It has not secured even 47 or 48 per cent; it has secured 45 per cent and something.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: May I ask if any other Party is in a position anywhere to form an alternative government?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am not challenging that. I have secured the maximum number of votes in U.P.; I have secured more votes than the Prime Minister. On that basis, I should be the Prime Minister.

So how does that matter? Because of the unfortunate division among the Opposition parties, the Congress still enjoys the confidence of the people. So my submission is only this, that the Congress has not polled more than 50 per cent or even 50 per cent, of the total votes polled in the country. It is less this time and this requires self-analysis and self-criticism on the part of the ruling party, as to

why it has lost so much. It is not the number of seats which counts. In a democracy, each vote, whether cast in favour of the Congress or in favour of other parties, counts. So I think this should be an eye-opener to many of our friends opposite so that they may have some self-criticism.

16.42 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

The hon. Finance Minister has stated in page 12 of his speech:

"We shall, therefore, need to do everything possible to enlarge our budgetary resources, so as to ensure stability in the economy".

I do not know what is going to be the fate of our future Budgets. I am sure there is going to be taxation after taxation—indirect taxation. I only wish that this should not be indirect taxation because it has reached the saturation point. If we take the percentage of direct and indirect taxation and compare the figures of 1951 with those of 1961-62 estimates we find that the percentage of direct taxation has increased hardly 69 per cent or 70 per cent, and indirect taxation has risen to 256 per cent. This clearly means that those poor people who have been taxed and taxed for any developmental projects have nothing to pay more. I would only request the hon. Finance Minister to kindly bear in mind the capacity of the poor people to pay. I do not for a moment pose that only I have a human feeling and only I have a heart which bleeds for the common people; it may be that the Finance Minister's heart bleeds more. But I feel that indirect taxation has reached the point of saturation.

Shrimati Ha Palchoudhuri (Nabadiwip): Has the heart stopped bleeding?

Shri M. S. Banerjee: It has stopped for those who have lost. My heart still bleeds.

Let us view the entire condition, the growing poverty and unemployment

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

in this country. With this condition, are we in a position to pay more taxes? That is a matter for the kind consideration of the hon. Finance Minister.

The other day while speaking on the President's Address, I quoted certain figures. 71 rickshaw pullers of Kanpur are donating blood and earning their bread. They pull rickshaws for the whole day and then once a week they donate their blood. From 1958 to May 1961, these 71 unfortunate rickshaw pullers have donated 27,000 bottles of blood equal to 10,00,000 c.c. I wanted to produce a document signed by the Civil Surgeon, Kanpur. How is it that people have to donate their blood to earn their bread? There must be something wrong with our planning.

I am all for the Plan and the success of the Plan. But the question arises in my mind whether this Plan is for the people or the people are for the Plan. How is it that the executors of the Plan go on executing it to success and after the success of the Plan, the fruit does not go to those who are the toiling millions; I have seen the extravagance in our various plans. I confine myself to U.P. Let us take the Rihand Dam. After the successful completion of the Rihand Dam, or whatever has been completed, it appears that it has only been constructed for Shri Birla's aluminium factory. We were told in this House—and the Members of the Assembly were told in the State legislature—that the whole shape of the eastern districts of U.P. was going to be changed; poverty was going to be uprooted by having cottage industries and small-scale industries which would run on power. But unfortunately what happened? I am sure that whatever power is generated out of this dam will go to Shri Birla's Aluminium Corporation. This has become a serious problem for the eastern districts. For instance, Mirzapur and other districts were thinking in terms of development, in terms of fighting poverty with rapid industrialisation of the region. Now they are

seriously thinking whether this was the actual aim of the Rihand Dam.

There is another project in the Jhansi district. You know the condition of Bundelkhand. It is actually a poverty-stricken area. It was thought that the successful completion of the Mata Tila project would bring self-sufficiency in Bundelkhand by the setting up of more industries there. But what happened? An amount of Rs. 3½ crores was spent. Then it was raised to Rs. 11 crores. Now it is said it will cost Rs. 20 crores. If you visit the dam, you will find everything written there, the height of the dam, the length of the dam and so on. But against the item 'cost', it was written once 'Rs. 11 crores'. Then it was rubbed completely, because nobody knows, not even the State Government or the Central Government, as to what is going to be the actual cost of the project. I was surprised at this. I asked the Chief Engineer, 'After spending so much money, what are you going to do with the project?' He said: 'We are simply discharging water. That is our work'. No site has even been selected for the power house. I do not know whether this chaotic wastage of the taxpayers' money is going to count for the success of our Third Five Year Plan or the Fourth Five Year Plan.

That is why in these under-developed areas of U.P., whether it is Bundelkhand or the eastern districts, there is chronic unemployment, drought or other things and people are facing starvation. This is why the shape of these districts has not changed a bit even after the completion of our Second Five Year Plan. So my request to the hon. Finance Minister is to see that this chaotic wastage of funds, this drain on funds, must stop somewhere; otherwise, we have no face to ask our voters, our people, to pay more taxes. They will immediately say, 'After the successful implementation of the Plan, what do we derive?' The First Five Year Plan gave us unemployment to the tune of 6.5 million. The Second Plan gave us unemployment

to the tune of nearly 10 million. I do not know what is going to be the fate of the people—the unemployment in store—during the Third Five Year Plan. It is a race going on between hunger and starvation. I do not know which is going to win.

If this is the condition of our country, what is the use of these projects? I am all for the public sector industries and projects. But let us have a thorough probe into the working of public sector projects. Why is it that we are facing a strike every time in the Heavy Electricals projects in Bhopal, the HAL or other projects? Favouritism and nepotism have become so deep-rooted that if there is an analysis, if there is a thorough probe into the working of the public sector projects, you will find that people who are high up have appointed their relations and promoted them. A man getting Rs. 350 on a particular day, just after completion of his training period of $1\frac{1}{2}$ years, is getting nearly Rs. 1,100. As the Prime Minister correctly said there are places of pilgrimage. But if this is the condition of the places of pilgrimage, the pilgrims will never go to these places; they will say it is better to remain at home. So, this is the condition of the public sector projects.

Coming to the question of resources, whenever we say that general insurance should be nationalised, the reply is that they cannot do it immediately. For instance, the audit report on the Ruby Insurance Co., was never placed before the House, but from indications we have got it is clear how general insurance is working. I do not impute any motives to those who own these general insurance companies, but, after all, what is the reason that general insurance is not nationalised, why are certain banks not nationalised? If our national income has increased, where has it gone? It has gone to some seven or eight families. At least 75 to 80 per cent. of the total national income has gone into the pockets of seven or eight families. Just like the nine families of America,

here there are seven or eight families. So, the question is this, that there should be distribution of wealth. The hon. Finance Minister says that he is taxing them to the tune of 80 to 85 per cent, in certain cases even 90 per cent. If there is so much direct taxation, how is it that there is so much concentration of wealth in the hands of a few, how is it that Rs. 600 or Rs. 700 crores could be accumulated by seven families in this country?

Now, a committee has been appointed with Dr. P. S. Lokanathan as the Chairman to know about it, how the money has been distributed and so on. Well, how can he know? Nationalise all these banks, and you will know where the money is, whose money it is. So, naturally, my suggestion is that for the mobilisation of our internal resources, general insurance should be nationalised, banks should be nationalised. It is high time that our sugar industry is also nationalised. There is no harm in it. The sugar magnates may show some signs of revolt against this step, but they cannot do anything. What can they do? They have had enough of profit. They have had fabulous profits, and it is high time that in the interests of the country, their industry is nationalised.

These are some of my suggestions. They may appear to be impracticable. I am not so much experienced, I may be wrong, but you might consider all these things. After all, we are getting aid from outside, loan after loan from outside, and we do not want to mortgage our country after taking so much of loans. Interest alone comes to crores, and naturally we have to pay it back this year or next year or after ten or twenty years. I may not pay it, my son or grandson may have to pay it. Why should we keep this indebtedness to the tune of so many crores and leave this burden to our grandchildren? We should try to clear it. India should be reconstructed, a new India must grow with the help of all in this country. Let those financiers and capitalists give their capital, and I assure you on behalf of the

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

working classes, whom I have the privilege to represent, that they will give their best labour, and we can build a new India. That should be our aim.

My hon. friend Shrimati Renuka Ray raised a point. She said that at last the consumer price index showed clearly that prices had been arrested, and she quoted figures from August to December, 1961. During that period it remained at 128 and she was very happy that prices had been arrested. In fact, they had been arrested in February, 1961 and that continued till May, 1961, but again somehow or other in July it went to 127 and became 128 in August. So, I can quote from the Reserve Bank Bulletin or the figures available with me to show that there had been some stability for three or four months. After all, if prices remain stabilised for three or four months, we cannot say there has been stabilisation.

After all, what was the anticipation of the First Pay Commission? It thought that after the end of the war prices would stabilise between 160 and 175, but that did not happen. Naturally, I fully support the demand put forward by my hon. friend Shri T. B. Vittal Rao, for the revision of the dearness allowance of the Central Government employees.

Consumer price indices in 1960 from July to December were 126, 126, 125, 125, 124 and 124 respectively. In 1961, January it was 123, in February it was 124, in June 125, in July 127 and from August to December 128. It will be seen that the price index was ten points over and above the base of 115 points, taking 1939 index as 100 which was the basis of the Central Pay Commission taken as far back as July, 1960. It has not gone down appreciably. From October, 1960 to September 1961 it has remained at the average of 125, that is over ten points for a year, and in October, November and December, 1961, for which figures

are available, it has remained at 128. The condition laid down in the Central Pay Commission's recommendation and accepted by the Government of India which I have quoted above has been fully fulfilled. So, I would request the hon. Finance Minister, to whom moral values are much more important than anything else, to honour his commitment that the Pay Commission's report would be considered as an award and all its recommendations implemented. When this question of dearness allowance was discussed with the hon. Labour Minister, Shri Nanda, in July 1960, when, unfortunately, the strike could not be averted in spite of the efforts of our late, lamented friend Shri Feroze Gandhi, it was clearly said that if the average remained at 125 for twelve months, then dearness allowance would be revised. In reply to an Unstarred Question of my hon. friend Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri, the hon. Minister said "Yes". He admitted it, though it was said there that the figure for October, 1961 was provisional. It has become final now. So, it is high time that the dearness allowance is revised without delay.

Now, the question arises: what should be the quantum of the dearness allowance? My suggestion is that it should be increased by 50 per cent. immediately, and if there is no agreement between the unions of federations and the Government about the balance 50 per cent, it should be referred to arbitration. This suggestion should be acceptable. We cannot possibly deny the Central Government employees any more, and ask them to wait for another year.

First of all, the formula of the previous Pay Commission was an automatic rise after a twenty point rise in the cost of living. That was turned down by the second Pay Commission, because of which there was so much trouble, and people thought that the previous practice should be restored. Now, if, even after the acceptance of the second Pay Commission's recom-

mendations, our Finance Minister takes more time to revise the dearness allowance, I think that will be wrong on his part, and that will add to the frustration of the Central Government employees who have already been frustrated to a great extent. So, this question of dearness allowance, I am sure, will be considered by him immediately and a decision taken by the end of the current financial year. That is my request to him.

Then I come to the question of sales tax. I think the total figure realised by way of sales tax in 1951 was about Rs. 54 crores. From that it has now risen to Rs. 143 crores. The whole method and procedure about this sales tax is so cumbersome and troublesome that I wonder how the ordinary shopkeepers keep their accounts. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to bring in some amendment or to suggest ways and means by which it may become simple so that the shopkeepers need not keep an accountant or a clerk to maintain these sales tax accounts. If it is made simpler there will be less of evasion. In U.P. alone there is an evasion of Rs. 21 lakhs.....

16 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Just at this moment why should the hon. Member press upon that?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, it is a State tax and yet the Centre can always advise.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Centre has nothing to do with it. It would be any of the States where the Assemblies have just begun their work.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I only wanted that the Finance Minister should advise the State Governments.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No question of his advice being given. The hon. Member can advise his compatriots.

Shri Morarji Desai: I may be advised as to what I should do. But let him not advise me as to what I should advise others.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Now, we are all for developmental expenses. What about non-developmental expenses? Is it not a fact that in 1951 these non-developmental expenses were to the tune of Rs. 500 crores which rose in 1961 to about Rs. 1100 crores? Whether this increase is justified or not is a matter for the Finance Minister to see. I do not say it is unjustified. But, if there is such an increase in non-developmental expenses, I do not know whether we will get the money for developmental expenses. So, my submission is that all this requires a thorough probe.

Then, about corruption. Whenever the question is raised, immediately, whether it is the Prime Minister or the Finance Minister or any other Minister, he says, 'Where is corruption, give us facts and proof etc.' How can proof be given? If corruption has to be seen, let the Finance Minister, not as Finance Minister but as an ordinary man, go to any office, go to any court and see things. I do not impute motives to the magistrates or the judges. Nothing will move unless you pay something. I am told that if you want to lodge a report in a police chowki, nobody will even write the report unless you pay something. I am sometimes surprised that our productivity has gone up; our national income has gone up. But we have never cared to assess to what extent our national character has gone down. Our country cannot progress when there is corruption. Shri Deshmukh said something. It was pressed in this House that it should be accepted. And the Prime Minister wanted that proof should be given. How can concrete proof be given?

In the ordinary allotment of houses an inspector was found to be taking money from both parties. Supposing myself and Shri Madhok both wanted houses, he took Rs. 100 from me and

[Shri S. M. Ranerjee]

another Rs. 100 from Shri Madhok. If the house was allotted in the name of Shri Madhok he returned my money. I thought he was very honest because he had returned the money he had taken from me because he could not allot the house to me. But there was the Rs. 100 he had taken already from Shri Madhok. This is what is happening and there must be some check to this and deterrent punishment should be given for the corrupt people. Otherwise this country cannot progress.

I do not mind any rise in the Defence expenditure. I have all admiration for the work done by our Defence factories, by our Ordnance Factories. In 1956, 6,000 men were retrenched. Now, at least 13,000 more men have been recruited in 1961 alone. That clearly shows that more than 50 per cent. of the machinery in the Ordnance Factories are still working.

What was the condition previously? Some group of pensioners were running these factories and they could not make defence self-sufficient. In 1953, when I brought out a small leaflet called *Save Our Children from Starvation*, I tried to bring out that these Ordnance Factories are capable of producing all articles. When I was distributing the leaflet outside this Parliament I was mercilessly beaten by the Police because I was telling the truth. Now, in 1961 or 1962 it has been found out to be correct, that these Ordnance Factories are not to be run by a group of pensioners and that they are capable of moving towards self-sufficiency of Defence equipment in our country. I am happy about that.

About border roads Shri Hem Barua had something to say. Let me say how honest work the border road employees have done. I have all admiration for the Defence Service, for the civilian employees in Defence Services. And, I would request the hon. Deputy Defence Minister who is

here to see that more recruitment is done and that these Ordnance Factories are utilised more.

I appreciate the production of AVRO 748 in Kanpur; I welcome the production of Supersonics in HAL. Even the BEL is working efficiently now; previously it was not working so efficiently. I assure the Deputy Defence Minister that we are all for Defence production. We want the defences of our country should be strengthened and our border should be protected, whether it is against China or against Pakistan. We want to assure him that whenever the Defence employees were fighting the Defence Minister it was only in self-defence and not with a view to attack the defence policy. The greatest confidence in the Defence Minister's policies is that the people have voted him in spite of the reactionary elements which wanted to defeat him. But, thanks to the electorate they have voted him back not by a difference of 1, or 100 or 1000 votes but by more than a lakh of votes. That itself shows that the reactionary forces which were attacking the defence policy of the Prime Minister and the Defence Minister were beaten hollow and the Defence Minister has come out with flying colours.

I would once again request the Finance Minister to kindly consider the three points, this unemployment, and its solution, which I have mentioned. Should we provide employment or not to the unemployed? If we do not, our people will suffer more and more. The Plans are there and everything is there. We want the success of the Plans. But, after all, the planners of the Plan must get something to eat. That is my submission.

With these words, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to throw some light on the various suggestions. With regard to dearness allowance I appeal to his sense of justice and impartiality and his moral values, which

he mentioned after the strike to see that dearness allowance is increased without further delay and before the 31st of March 1962; that is be the end of the financial year.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भागव (हिसार) :

जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं आप का बड़ा मशकूर हूँ कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का मौका अता फरमाया। बहुत धरसे के बाद मैं यहां पर यह आखिरी स्पीच कर रहा हूँ। और मैं यह कहता हूँ कि मैं फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब की खिदमत में बहुत ज्यादा फाइनेन्स के बारे में अर्ज नहीं करूंगा, टैक्सेज के बारे में अर्ज नहीं करूंगा और इस तरह की चीजों के बारे में अर्ज नहीं करूंगा, लेकिन मैं कुछ ऐसी चीजें कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो कि मेरे दिल में चुभ रही हैं जिन को कि मैं अपना दिल खोल कर उन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ चाहे वे उन के डिपार्टमेंट के जरमेन हों या न हो। लेकिन मैं चाहूंगा कि उन पर तवज्जह दें।

कल हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने फरमाया था कि उन्होंने जो अब के दौरा किया हिन्दुस्तान का तो उन्होंने देखा कि हिन्दुस्तान के लोग बैटर ड्रेस्ड हैं और बैटर फैंड हैं। आज हाउस में जब कभी भी कोई बिल आता है या कोई बहस होती है तो हम सब से पहले यह सुनते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान की हालत बहुत खराब है। कहा जाता है कि इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन ठीक तरह तरक्की नहीं कर रहा है और चीजों का प्रोडक्शन भी ज्यादा नहीं हो रहा है। जब इस तरह का क्रिटिसिज्म किया जाता है तो क्रिटिसिज्म का असल प्वाइंट खत्म हो जाता है। मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि यह सही है कि हमारे देश में इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन बहुत जबरदस्त हुआ है। हमारे देश में पर कैपिटल इनकम भी बढ़ गयी है। हमारी नेशनल इनकम भी बढ़ी है। लेकिन सवाल तो यह है कि क्या उस का वह असर हुआ है जो कि

हम चाहते थे। आखिर अगर इनकम बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ जाये और लोग उस का ठीक फायदा न उठा सकें, अगर इनकम बढ़ जाये और उस का बटवारा ठीक न हो और इतनी इनकम बढ़ जाये कि उस को लोग फालतू कामों पर खर्च करें और असल काम में न लायें तो क्या फायदा उस इनकम के बढ़ने से और क्या फायदा इस इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन से। क्या फायदा ऐसी आमदनी बढ़ने से अगर हमारी आबादी इतनी बढ़ जाये कि हम पूरी तरक्की न कर सकें और हर एक आमदमी को यह दुःख हो कि उस के हिस्से में कुछ नहीं आया। मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहूंगा कि सब के सब सवाल एक दूसरे से ऐसे मिले जुले हैं और एक दूसरे पर इतना असर रखते हैं कि सरकार एक सवाल को दूसरे सवाल से जुदा नहीं कर सकती। इस वास्ते जो चीज मुझे दिखाई देती है और जिस को कि मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ वह ४, ५ बातें मैं आप की खिदमत में अर्ज करूंगा।

नम्बर एक मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि दरअसल इस देश के अन्दर जिस को कि नेशनल इंटिग्रेशन कहते हैं जिस के कि वास्ते अभी कमेटी भी बैठी है और हम ने इस की बाबत लेउस में बहुत स्पेशल भी सुनी हैं लेकिन दरअसल देखा जाये तो नेशनल इंटिग्रेशन के लिहाज से हम अधोगति को जा रहे हैं। हम देखते हैं कि पुरानी मुहब्बत, रवादारी, हमदर्दी और मिल कर काम करने की भावना कम होती चली जा रही है। लोग अपने सैलफिश प्वाइंट आफ व्यू से हर एक चीज को देखते हैं। लोग कहते हैं कि हमारे मुल्क में पैट्र्याटिज्म बढ़ी है और हमारा मुल्क आगे बढ़ा है लेकिन मैं उन लोगों को यह बतलाना चाहूंगा कि हकीकत कुछ और है और लोगों के अन्दर कास्ट सिस्टम इतने जोर से बढ़ता चला जा रहा है जिस का कि कोई ठिकाना नहीं।

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

आप एलेक्शन का जिक्र करते हैं लेकिन मैं तो कहूंगा कि एलेक्शन तो अलग चीज है हम और आप अगर रोजमर्रा की जिंदगी को देखें तो पायेंगे कि अनटचेबुल्स में, अछूत जातियों में, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स में आपस में जितना भेदभाव है वह ऊपर की जातियों में नहीं है। मैं देखता हूं कि उन के अन्दर इस कदर तफरका है कि वह कभी आपस में मिल ही नहीं सकतीं। सिवाय इस के कि गवर्नमेंट को कभी कुछ कहना हो तो वह कभी-कभी भिन्न जाते हैं और एक होकर बोलने लगते हैं वैसे आपस में उन में इतना डिसइंटेंग्रेशन है जिस का कि कोई ठिकाना नहीं। जब तक यह डिसइंटेंग्रेशन कायम है, हिन्दुस्तान में इंटेंग्रेशन की बात करना बिल्कुल गलत है और यह हरगिज नहीं होगा।

अब के दफे क्या हुआ ? मैं खास एलेक्शन का जिक्र नहीं करना चाहता हूं लेकिन मैं एक वाक्य का जिक्र जरूर करना चाहता हूं। मेरे जिले में जहां कि पहले कांग्रेस की जीत हुई हर एक चीज में पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर भी और साथ ही लोकल असेम्बली में भी और हर एक चीज में कांग्रेस की ही फतह होती थी। आखिर उस के अन्दर क्या बात थी ? उस में एक बात थी और वह यह कि तमाम अछूत वोट कांग्रेस को मिला करते थे क्योंकि वह समझते थे कि यह गवर्नमेंट और कांग्रेस हमारी मददगार है और हम को मदद देगी। लेकिन अब की मर्तबा हमारे दोस्तों ने और हमारे लोगों ने क्या सिलसिला चलाया ? उन्होंने कहा कि यह कांग्रेसी चमारों के साथ चली गई है। बाकी जितने नान-चमार्स हैं, उन्होंने सब ने आ कर कांग्रेस के बरखिलाफ वोट दिये क्योंकि कांग्रेस तो चमारों की है और चमारों का साथ देती है, नौकरियां मिलें, तो चमारों को, वजीफें मिलें, तो चमारों को, हालांकि यह दुरुस्त नहीं है। चमार आबादी के लिहाज से ब्राधणों को छोड़कर

हिन्दुस्तान में हिन्दुओं के अन्दर दूसरे नम्बर पर हैं। अब उनके इस प्रचार का असर यह हुआ कि आपस में उनका भेदभाव बढ़ा और गैर चमारों का कांग्रेस को वोट नहीं मिला। जो कांग्रेस की वोटप थीं उनके वास्ते यह हुआ कि चमारों को हमारे कांग्रेस के ऊपर के लोगों ने कई जगह उन को नीचा दिखाने की कोशिश की और उन के आदमियों को नहीं घाने दिया गया। उन्होंने ने चमारों को यह कह कर वापिस भेज दिया कि कांग्रेस हमारी दुश्मन है। इस से ज्यादा और बुरी बात क्या हो सकती थी ? यह क्या बात हुई ? असल मामला जाता रहा। कांग्रेस क्या करती है, गवर्नमेंट क्या करती है और यह लोग क्या करते हैं यह सब जाता रहा। वहां एलेक्शन में बात तो यह रही कि यह किस बिरादरी का है। किसी उम्मीदवार को खड़ा करते वक्त यही चीज देखी गई। सारे हिन्दुस्तान की हिस्ट्री देखें सब जगह जातिवाद पर चुनाव लड़ा गया। जहां कहीं देखा कि किसी को हराना है, जानतें हैं कि जो शक्त्त वह खड़ा कर रहे हैं वह उस में मुकाबले में फल होगा लेकिन उसे खड़ा कर दिया ताकि १०-२० हजार वोट किसी तरह से कट जायें। हर एक जगह यहीं हुआ। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि यह चीज ऊपर की जातियों में हुए डिसइंटेंग्रेशन के मुकाबले कहीं ज्यादा खतरनाक है और कभी इस देश का भला नहीं हो सकता है। सच पूछा जाये तो मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है और मुझे कहने में जरा भी ताम्मुल नहीं कि यह कास्ट सिस्टम का मौनस्टर आज के दिन हिन्दुस्तान में जितना पावरफुल है उतना शायद कभी न रहा होगा। यह कास्ट सिस्टम मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि ह्यूमन नेचर के साथ एक तरह से इम्बैडेड सा हो गया है।

महात्मा जी ने कास्ट सिस्टम को हटाने के लिये बड़ी कोशिश की और हरिजनों के वास्ते तो उन्होंने ने अपनी जान तक की बाजी लगा दी लेकिन मुझे यह कहने की इजाजत दी जाये

कि महात्मा जी ने भी उस बहादुरी व प्रुब्लेंस से काम नहीं लिया जो कि इस देश के सरकारम-स्टान्सेज वारेण्ट करते थे। उन्होंने ऊपर की जातियों में आपस में शादी करने के वास्ते एक दफा भी नहीं कहा। मुझे अफसोस है कि गांधी जी ने भी हरिजनों की एक नई कास्ट बना दी। हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने भी यही किया। जब कांस्टीट्यूएण्ट असेम्बली चलती थी उस वक्त मैं ने अर्ज किया था कि आप इस शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट को बर्ष की बिना पर न रखिये, जाति की बिना पर न रखिये। अगर आप ने इस तरह से इस को रक्खा तो देश को बड़ा नुकसान होगा। बहुत गौर खोज के बाद मैं महसूस करता हूँ और मैं अपनी कंसिडर्ड ओपीनियन देना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट ने यह अन्वेल दर्जे की गलती की जो उस ने शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट को बर्ष की बिना पर रखा। सब जातियों को अलग-अलग रख कर उन में तफरका बढ़ाया और देश में तफरका बढ़ाया और इस का सोल्यूशन नामुमकिन बना दिया। अगर गवर्नमेंट चाहती है कि देश; नेशनल इंटिग्रेशन हों तो उस के लिये जरूरी कदम भी उस को उठाने होंगे। अब यह तो हो नहीं सकता कि आप जमीन में बीज तो बबूल के बोयें और उम्मीद करें कि पेड़ आम के निकलेंगे। अगर कास्ट की बिना पर सारा सिस्टम चलता है और कास्ट की बिना पर सारी रियायतें वगैरह दी जाती हैं और उन को देते समय यह ध्यान रक्खा जाता है कि यह मोची है, धानक है, चमार है या क्या है तो मुझे बतलाइये कि वह दिन कहां से आयेगा जब यह कास्ट सिस्टम हिन्दुस्तान से खत्म हो जायेगा? यह कास्ट सिस्टम इस तरह से तो खत्म होने वाला नहीं है। गवर्नमेंट कास्ट सिस्टम के बेस पर चल कर खुद उस की जड़ों में पानी दे रही है और उस को मजबूत कर रही है। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि वाकई यह कास्ट सिस्टम की लानत हमारे देश से दूर हो तो यह जो कास्ट को ले कर आप आये दिन प्रेसीडेंटल आर्डर्स पास करतै उन को बन्द करिये ताकि आप का यह नेशनल इंटिग्रेशन का प्लान कामयाबी के साथ आगे

चल सकेगा। इस के सिवाय मैं गवर्नमेंट से पूछना चाहता हूँ . . .

श्री पहाड़िया (सवाई माधोपुर—रक्षित अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : यह कहना गलत है कि गैर-चमारों ने कांग्रेस को वोट नहीं दिया।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : वह अपने इलाके के लिये कह रहे हैं।

श्री पहाड़िया : वे हर एक इलाके के लिये कह रहे हैं।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : मुझे अफसोस है कि माननीय सदस्य के इंटरप्यान को नहीं सुन सका इसलिये मैं उस का जवाब नहीं दे सकता।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अपनी बात कहते चले जाइये।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : मैं गवर्नमेंट से अदब के साथ पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वह मुझे बतलाये कि उस ने सारी बिरादरियों को इंटिग्रेशन के वास्ते क्या किया? सिवाय प्लैटीच्यूड्स के और यहां पर कंडैम करने के अलावा गवर्नमेंट ने क्या स्टेप लिया? जब तक हमारी आजादी नहीं आई थी, मुझे याद है पंजाब के अन्दर सिक्खों और हिन्दुओं में आपस में शादियां होने लगीं थीं। रावलपिंडी साइड पर इंटरकास्ट मैरिज और बिरादरियों में भी चलती थीं और उन के अन्दर यह कास्ट का तफरका मिटता चला जा रहा था लेकिन अब मैं देखता हूँ कि वह सब का सब खत्म हो गया। अब इंटरकास्ट मैरिज होती ही नहीं हैं और इंटर प्रोविंशिएल मैरिज जो कि काफी हुआ करती थीं अब वे भी नहीं होती हैं। कास्ट सिस्टम को खत्म करने और नेशनल इंटिग्रेशन को लाने के लिये सिर्फ एक इलाज है कि इंटर कास्ट मैरिज और इंटर प्रोविंशियल

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भागव]

मैरिजेज शुरू की जायें। इस से बढ़ कर और कोई दूसरा इलाज नहीं है लेकिन गवर्नमेंट यह नहीं करती है। गवर्नमेंट ने कतई कोई काम नहीं किया और उलटे कहती यह है कि डिसइंटिग्रेशन हो रहा है। अगर आप सही मायनों में चाहते हैं कि नेशनल इंटिग्रेशन हो तो इस इलाज को आप शुरू कीजिये। अछूतों और स्वर्ण जातियों के अन्दर शादियां करवाइये इस तरह से उन को आपस में मिलाइये और एक करिये। कास्ट सिस्टम को अगर आप बाकई तोड़ना चाहते हैं तो आप को यह चीज करनी होगी वरना यह कास्ट सिस्टम कभी टूटने वाला नहीं है और यह हम को तबाह कर देगा।

आज अफसोस का मुकाम है कि अलहदगी की भावना दिन पर दिन बढ़ती ही चली जा रही है और हिन्दुस्तान की एकता को नुकसान पहुंच रहा है। अब पंजाब को जुदा कर दो, द्राविणों को जुदा कर दो यह जो सारे मूवमेंट्स चलते हैं यह मुल्क को डिसइंटिग्रेट कर रहे हैं। इसी तरह असामी कुछ बोलते हैं और बंगाली भाई कुछ बोलते हैं। अब जाहिर है कि इन सब का नतीजा डिसइंटिग्रेशन ही होने वाला है। मुझे अफसोस है कि गवर्नमेंट नेशनल इंटिग्रेशन लाने के लिये उस जरूरी इलाज को नहीं कर रही है जिस का मैं जिक्र कर चुका हूँ। गवर्नमेंट को इसकी तरफ ख़ास तवज्जह देनी चाहिये। बिना तवज्जह के गवर्नमेंट की सारी स्क्रीमें धरी की धरी रह जायेंगी।

मैं आप को खिदमत में अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि मैं अपने इलाके को ज्यादा बेहतर जानता हूँ। अगर मेरा डिस्क्रिप्शन दूसरे इलाकों को सूट न करे तो मैं अपने उन भाइयों से माफी चाहूंगा। मैं अपने पंजाब को जानता हूँ, अपने जिले हिसार की बाबत थोड़ा बहुत जानता हूँ बाकी मुझे दूसरी जगहों की बहुत ज्यादा वाकफियत नहीं है। अब यह कहा जाता है कि

लोगों की आमदनी बहुत कम हो गयी। अभी थोड़े दिन हुए एक रिपोर्ट छपी थी कि लोगों की आमदनी बहुत कम हो गई, खसूसन रूरल एरियाज में। लेकिन मैं अदब से अर्ज करूंगा कि जो हम आंख से देखते हैं उस के कतई बरखिलाफ है। आज हम देखते हैं कि पंजाब में गांवों के अन्दर किसी भी आमदमी की तीन रुपये रोज से कम की आमदनी नहीं है। अभी पिछले दिनों एक मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा था कि भले ही कितने लोग मेरे पास आयें मैं उन को तीन रुपये रोज दूंगा। तीन रुपये रोज लोग वहां कमाते हैं। अब यह सबाल दूसरा है कि वह तीन रुपया उन का जाता कहाँ है। यह तीन रुपये उन के खाने पर खर्च नहीं होता और उन की जरूरियात पर खर्च नहीं होता बल्कि वह जाता है स्ट्रे के अन्दर यानी गैम्बलिंग के अन्दर वह सिनेमा देखने में रुपया उन का जाता है। वह उन का रुपया शराबखोरी में जो कि जिन्दगी को तबाह करने करने वाली चीज है उस में जाता है। अब यह शराबखोरी सब से बुरी और इंसान को बिल्कुल तबाह करने वाली चीज है। अब आये दिन हम यहां पर नशाबन्दी के लिये मीटिंग्स करते हैं और श्री श्रीमन्नारायण ने इस के वास्ते एक प्रोहिबिशन कमेटी भी बनाई हुई है यह सब कुछ किया गया है लेकिन उस का कुछ असर होता नहीं नजर आता। आप किसी भी से पूछिये तो आप को यही कहे कि हमारे यहां पहले की बनिस्बत अब शराबखोरी कई गुना अधिक बढ़ गई है। देश में शराबखोरी बढ़ोत्तरी पर है। शराब से मर्डर्स होते हैं और दूसरे कई तरह के जरायम होते हैं। शराब से इंसान की अकल कायम नहीं रहती है।

महात्मा जी ने चार स्तून स्वराज्य के लिये बनाये थे जिस में शराबखोरी को खत्म करना एक स्तून था। लेकिन मैं अपनी गवर्नमेंट से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह तुल्लुस्त है नहीं है कि इस मद से गवर्नमेंट को जो आमदनी होती है वह पहले से दुगुनी और चौगुनी हो गई है।

जब तक देश में शराबखोरी चलती है तब देश का भला न हो सकेगा। कोई गांव मेरे जिले में ऐसा न होगा जहां कि शराब बनाने की भट्टी न लगी हुई हो। हमें तो शर्म से अपना सिर झुका लेना चाहिये कि जिस देश के अन्दर महात्मा गांधी ने नशाबंदी और शराबखोरी को एक दम बंद करने की आवाज बुलन्द की और देशवासियों को उसे कतई बन्द करने का हुक्म दिया वहां यह सब कुछ हो रहा है।

दूसरी चीज जिस की कि तरफ मैं आप की तबज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं वह डिसइंट्रेशन के बारे में हैं। यह तो ठीक है कि डिसइंट्रेशन की तरफ ले जाने वाली चीजों को लोग डिक्काई करते हैं और बजा तौर पर डिक्काई करते हैं लेकिन उस का इलाज तो करना चाहिये वह नहीं किया जाता है और मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि गवर्नमेंट और हम लोग उस का सही इलाज नहीं कर रहे हैं। कुछ ऐसी चीजें हैं जो कि हमारे काबू की हैं और हम उन को कर सकते हैं लेकिन हम एम० पीज० और एम० एल० एज० जो कि यहां रहते हैं हम ही कुछ नहीं करते हैं और सिवाय इस के कि हाउस में कुछ बोलें आगे कुछ नहीं करते हैं।

शराब दूसरी चीज है, जिस की तरफ मैं आनरेबल फ़िनांस मिनिस्टर साहब की तबज्जह खास तौर पर दिलाना चाहता हूं। वह इस बारे में इन्स्ट्रिक्ट स्टेप्स लें, काम करें, प्रचार करें और गवर्नमेंट इस काम पर खर्च करे। वह दूसरे कामों पर तो खर्च करती है, लेकिन प्रचार पर बहुत कम खर्च करती है सरकार की तरफ से यह कहा जाता है कि लोग अपने आप यह काम करेंगे, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि लोग खुद कुछ नहीं करेंगे। अगर यह वाकई एक बैलफ़ेयर स्टेट है, तो गवर्नमेंट का यह फ़र्ज है कि जहां तक मुमकिन हो, वह इस बारे में प्रचार करे और लोगों को बताये कि शराब की आदत लोगों को तबाह कर देगी।

मैं सब से पहले १९२७ में पार्लियामेंट में आया था। इस दौरान मैं ने देखा है कि हमारा टेक्सेशन का सिस्टम कई सूरतों में कांस्टीट्यूशन की दफ़ा १४ के खिलाफ़ है। मैं खास तौर पर यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं सिस्टम में तब्दीली करने के लिए मैं ने जितनी कोशिश करनी थी, वह मैं ने कर ली और मैं कामयाब नहीं हुआ, लेकिन मेरी नाकामयाबी का मतलब यह नहीं है कि जो कुछ मैं कहता रहा हूं, उस में जान नहीं है, या आईन्दा इस का इलाज नहीं होगा।

मैं ने कई दफ़ा फैला कर इस हाउस में हिसाब दिया है कि अगर एक हिन्दू ज्वायंट फ़ैमिली की चार लाख की आमदनी होती है और उस फ़ैमिली के चार मेम्बर हैं, तो उस हिन्दू या सिख की माहवार आमदनी एक हजार रुपया माहवार होगी। लेकिन अगर वही चार आदमी पारसी हैं, या माहेमेडेन ला से गवर्न होते हैं और हिन्दू ला से गवर्न नहीं होते हैं, तो सारे टैक्स दे कर उस की आमदनी चार हजार रुपये माहवार होगी। अगर यह दुरुस्त है, तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस सैकुलर स्टेट में हिन्दू या सिख होना जुर्म है या किसी पर हिन्दू ला एप्लाय होना खराब समझा जाता है।

मैं जानता हूं कि अगर इस सिस्टम में तब्दीली की जाये, तो इस से गवर्नमेंट के खजाने को नुकसान होगा। इसीलिए कोई इस तरफ तबज्जह देने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। मुझे इस बात का इल्म है कि मि० सुष्टर और मि० ब्लैकेट और दूसरे फ़िनांस मिनिस्टर्स ने यह तस्लीम किया कि यह एक सलूती है। उन्होंने कहा कि जब टैक्सेशन एन्क्वायरी कमेटी बनाई जायगी, तो उस के सामने ये बातें रखी जायें। जब श्री जान मथाई की चेयरमैनशिप में टैक्सेशन एन्क्वायरी कमेटी बनी, तो मैं उस के सामने पेश हुआ। पहले वह मानते थे कि जो कुछ मैं कहता हूं, वह सही है। उन्होंने खुद फ़िनांस बिल्ड में तरमीमें की थीं और हिन्दू ज्वायंट फ़ैमिली

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भागंव]

को कुछ रियायतें देकर उसकी अश्वशोई की। अगर डबल इनकम हो और दो आदमी हों, तो उन पर टैक्स न लगे, बगैरह, इस किस्म की थोड़ी सी रियायत उन्होंने दी, लेकिन बाकी वही रखा।

मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या वह इस बात को जस्टिफाई कर सकते हैं कि अगर चार आदमियों का कुनबा हो, तो उस पर पच्चीस हजार रुपये का सुपर-टैक्स लगेगा और अगर एक आदमी हो, तो भी उतना ही टैक्स लगेगा। इस से तो यूक्लिड का वह उसूल ही गलत हो गया कि “दि होल इज ग्रेटर दि पार्ट”। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि यह एक ऐसी इन-ईक्विटी है, जिसका कोई ठिकाना नहीं है।

मैंने गवाही में ये सब बातें कहीं और उन्होंने कहा कि यह सब ठीक है, लेकिन हमें खजाने में जो कमी होगी रुपये को कैसे पूरा करें। मैंने अर्ज किया कि आप हवा और पानी पर टैक्स लगा दें, लेकिन इन्सानों पर टैक्स क्यों लगाते हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि हम इस वक्त इस बारे में फ़ैसला नहीं करते, क्योंकि अभी हिन्दू ज्वायंट फ़ैमिली की थ्योरी और हिन्दू ला फ़्लक्स की हालत में है, पता नहीं, इसका क्या बनेगा, क्या नहीं बनेगा—उन्होंने यह नहीं लिखा कि यह टैक्स वाजिब है और यह लगाया जाना चाहिए—और यह कह कर उन्होंने पीछा छुड़ा लिया।

थोड़े दिनों बाद श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमा-चारी तशरीफ़ लाये और उन्होंने यत्नलम मथाई साहब की दी हुई रियायतों को छीन लिया और कहा कि यह मुनासिब नहीं है। मेरे कई बार अर्ज करने पर उन्होंने कहा कि फ़िनांस मिनिस्टर के तौर पर मैं सब से पहले रुपये की तरफ़ देखता हूं। मौजूदा फ़िनांस मिनिस्टर साहब से मुझे उम्मीद थी कि वह जरूर इन्साफ़ करेंगे। चुनांचे उन्होंने वादा

किया कि इसको देखेंगे। उन्होंने देखा और मुझे चिट्ठी लिखी कि हम इस वक्त इसमें तरमीम नहीं करना चाहते। लेकिन इस उसूल की बात का उन्होंने कोई जवाब नहीं दिया कि इसमें इन-ईक्विटी है या नहीं, जो कुछ वह कर रहे हैं, वह वाजिब है या नहीं। पता नहीं, उन्होंने इस के मुताल्लिक क्या सोचा, क्या नहीं सोचा। मैं जानता हूं कि सरकार के लिए इतना रुपया छोड़ना मुश्किल है, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि वह कोई और तरीका निकाले, कोई टैक्स लगाये, कुछ ही करे, लेकिन इस तरह से वह कांस्टीट्यूशन की दफ़ा १४ को न तोड़े “ईक्वा-लिटी बिफोर दि ला” के उसूल की खिलाफ़-वर्जी नकरे, एक सैकुलर स्टेट में रिलिजन की बिना पर डिस्क्रिमिनेशन और डिफ़रेंसियेशन न करे, क्योंकि यह वाजिब नहीं है।

हम देखते हैं कि हुकूमत ने हिन्दू ला को तो ख़ैरबाद कह दिया है। हिन्दू ला में सैपेरेशन आफ़ स्टेटस पर पार्टीशन होता है, जब कि उस ने इनकम टैक्स एक्ट की दफ़ा २५ में यह लिख दिया है कि एकटुअल मीटस एंड वाउंड्स से पार्टीशन होगा, जो कि हिन्दू ला के खिलाफ़ है, दूसरे लाज के खिलाफ़ है और ऐसा ला नहीं है, जो कि जेनरल ला आफ़ दि लैंड हो।

यही नहीं, हुकूमत ने ऐसा कानून बनाया कि जिन्दा आदमी की जायदाद एस्टेट ड्यूटी में ली जाती है। फ़िनांस मिनिस्टर साहब मुझे माफ़ करेंगे अगर मैं तबज्जह दिलाऊं कि आनरेबल श्री गोपाल रेड्डी साहब आनरेबल अनंतशयनम ग्रयंगार के, जो कि उस वक्त स्पीकर की कुर्सी पर बैठे थे, जब आख़री बिल इस मामले पर पेश हुआ चन्द सवालों का जवाब न दे सके। मैं अर्ज करना

चाहता हूँ कि इन एनामीलीज को दूर किया जाना चाहिए। ये एनामीलीज बाहिर करती हैं कि इस मूलक में रूल आफ़ दि ला नहीं है, यहां पर ईक्वेलिटी नहीं है, यहां पर डिस्क्रिमिनेशन है, जो कि नहीं होनी चाहिए। इसकी वजह यह है कि इस में रुपये-पैसे का सवाल आता है और यह बात हमारे सेन्स आफ़ आनर के अगेंस्ट जार करती है।

यह दुरुस्त है कि इस हुकूमत को दुख देने के लिए मैं अगली लोक सभा में नहीं आया हूँ, लेकिन मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि ऐसे आदमी निकलेंगे, जो इस कानून में तब्दीली कराने के लिए कोशिश करते रहेंगे।

श्री बजराम सिंह (फ़िरोजाबाद) : सुनना तो क्या, उन्होंने देखना भी बन्द कर दिया है। वह अब किसी को देखते नहीं हैं।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भागवत : मुझे इस बात पर पूरा कान्फ़िडेंस है, विश्वास है कि जो कुछ मैं अर्ज कर रहा हूँ, वह इस सब पर गौर करेंगे। अगर ऐसा न होता, तो मैं कुछ भी अर्ज न करता।

मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से यह गुजारिश करना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस क्वेस्टियन को जरूर देखें और यह तसल्ली कर लें कि इन तीन बातों में डिस्क्रिमिनेशन है या नहीं और वह इसको दूर कर दें।

इस बे: बाद मैं एक और बात का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ, जो कि तबज्जह की मुस्तहक़ है, हालांकि मैं समझता हूँ कि वह डैफ़ इयर्ज पर फ़ाल करेगी। एक सब से बड़ा सवाल यह है कि जो लोग तीन चार रुपये रोज़ कमाते हैं—जिसको वे शराब, सट्टेबाजी और सिनेमा पर खर्च करते हैं—उन को यह कमाने का क्या फ़ायदा है? उन को क्या मिलेगा? उन को टैन्पोर को, जिसमें वे

सिक्वोरिटी फ़ील करते, सरकार ने छीन लिया है। आज एक शस्स भी सीरी नहीं बन सकता। अगर वह सीरी हो, तो ज़मीन में उस का हिस्सा हो। आज लैंड-लार्ड्स न उनको खेती में शामिल करते हैं और न उनको हिस्सा देते हैं। वे गरीब बेचारे मजदूरों की तरह काम करते हैं और पूरा फ़ायदा नहीं उठा सकते हैं। इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि टिनान्ट्स को लैंडबैलार्ड्स के साथ ज़मीन पर टैन्पोर दिया जाये, क्योंकि हर एक शस्स सिक्वोरिटी हासिल करना चाहता है।

अब मैं उस बात का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ, जो कि मैं आज तक कहता आया हूँ। सरकार हमेशा लोगों की न्यूट्रीशन बढ़ाने और गल्ले की पैदावार बढ़ाने की बात कहती है। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि अब इस देश में इतना गल्ला होता है, कि जो कि हमारी जरूरतों के लिए काफी है। हम गल्ले के मामले में सैल्फ़-सफ़िशेन्ट हो गये हैं। न्यूट्रीशन कमेटी ने चौदह औंस अनाज पर कैपिटल की सिफ़ारिश की थी, जब कि प्रेजेन्ट प्राडक्शन में सत्रह औंस एक आदमी के लिए मौजूद है और आईन्दा फ़ाइव थ्रीअर प्लान में इस से भी बढ़ जायगा। लेकिन सरकार के: ह्याल में दूध की पोजीशन क्या है? मैं हमेशा इस पर जोर देता रहा हूँ। आसाम में एक आदमी को आधी छटांक दूध मिलता है और सारे देश में दो छटांक के करीब पर कैपिटल दूध मिलता है। बच्चों को दूध नहीं मिलता है।

अभी आप ने तकरीर सुनी कि इस देश में अन्न-एम्पलायमेंट बहुत है। यह हकीक़त है कि इस देश में वांट आफ़ एम्पलायमेंट और करप्शन, ये दो चीज़ें ऐसी हैं, जिन की वजह से शर्म से सिर झुकाना पड़ता है। मुझे दुख है कि हम इसका इलाज नहीं कर सके हैं। दूसरे फ़्रील्ड्स में हम ने बेहद तरक्की की है। हम हर जगह कह सकते हैं कि हम ने कुछ कर के दिखाया है। प्ले ज़िला सार

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भागव]

में कहत पड़ा करते थे, लेकिन अब कहत मीलों भाग गया और वहां पर लोग अब अच्छा खाते-पीते हैं और अच्छी पैदावार करते हैं। लेकिन खाने की चीजें उन के पास नहीं हैं। लोगों को दूध नहीं मिलता है। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक देश में काँझी दूध पैदा नहीं होगा, तब तक न्यूटीशन का मसला हल नहीं हो सकेगा। वह तभी हल हो सकता है कि लोगों को दूध मिले। मैं इस वक्त दूध के फ़ायदे अर्ज नहीं करना चाहता। अगर आप चाहें, तो मैं ने जो एक छोटी सी किताब लिखी है, वह आप की खिदमत में भेज दूंगा।

सब से बड़ा सवाल यह है कि एग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट के कहने के मुताबिक देश में बड़ी आसानी के साथ दुगुना दूध हो सकता है। किस तरह से? चारे की कमी है। कहा जाता है कि कनसेन्ट्रेट ७८ परसेंट के लिए नहीं है और चारा ७० परसेंट के लिए नहीं है। लेकिन इस बारे में अब कोशिश की गई है। सरकार की तरफ से एक गो-संवर्धन कौंसिल बनाई गई, जिस के चेयरमैन के तौर पर हमें ऐसा आदमी मिला जो कि, मुझे उम्मीद है, देश में इनक्लाब पैदा कर सकता है। मेरा मतलब है श्री डेवर से। चार्ज लेते ही उन्होंने काम करना शुरू कर दिया। लेकिन थोड़े अरसे के बाद ही उन को उठा कर दूसरी जगह भेज दिया गया—उन को शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमीशन में लगा दिया और उन को यह काम नहीं करने दिया गया। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन को मिनिस्टर चाहे न बनायें, लेकिन अगर उन को इसी कौंसिल में रखें, उन को गो-संवर्धन का काम दें, करने का मौका दें, उन को रुपया दें, तो देश की कायापलट हो जायेगी। मिक्स्ट फ़ार्मिंग हमारा तभी सफल होगा, सहकारी खेती हमारी तभी सफल होगी जब गांवों के अन्दर जा कर लोगों को हम बतायेंगे कि वे दूध को

बढ़ाएं। डेनमार्क में एक जानवर दस सेर दूध देता है जबकि हमारे देश के अन्दर एक जानवर दस छटांक दूध देता है। हमारे देश में दूध दुगुना हो जाये तो देश की कायापलट हो जायेगी। आज देखने में आता है कि रुपया पूरा खर्च नहीं किया जाता है और जो कायदे हमें मिलने चाहियें वे नहीं मिलते हैं। एक कमेटी बिठाई गई थी जिस ने कहा था कि एक एक गांव में दस दस एकड़ का एक फार्म होना चाहिए। लेकिन उस कमेटी की जितनी भी सिफारिशें थीं वे सारी की सारी वेस्ट पेपर बास्किट में पड़ी हुई हैं और पड़ी रहेंगी तब तक जब तक कि देश का काम खत्म नहीं हो जायेगा। इस तरफ आपको ध्यान जाना चाहिए। जो रीयल काम करने को है उसकी तरफ मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है आप तबज्जह नहीं देते हैं। आप सब कुछ करते हैं लेकिन ये जो छोटी छोटी चीजें हैं जोकि लोगों के फायदे की हैं इनके बारे में आप कुछ नहीं करते हैं। यह जो गाय के बारे में और खेती के बारे में मैंने अर्ज किया है इस तरफ आपका अवश्य ध्यान जाना चाहिए। आपको देखना चाहिए कि दस बरस के अन्दर देश में दुगुना दूध हो जाये और अगर ऐसा हो गया तो देश की कायापलट हो जायेगी। तब आप देखेंगे कि आपने इतना फायदा कर दिया होगा कि सारे का सारा जो मिनिस्टर्ज का सैट है वह भी नहीं कर सका होगा।

गोसंवर्धन को अच्छी तरह से काम करने दिया जाना चाहिए। अगर उसने अच्छा काम किया तो देश की फिज़ा ही बदल जायेगी और एक दूसरी फिज़ा पैदा हो जायेगी। लेकिन उस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। मैंने सुना था कि डेवर साहब ने इस्तीफा दे दिया है लेकिन बाद में पता चला कि उन्होंने उसको वापिस ले लिया है और वह फिर से मुकर्रर किये जा रहे हैं। इसकी मुझे खुशी है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि

अगर हम ने उन बातों की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जो मैंने अर्ज की हैं तो जो पिछले पंद्रह बरस के अन्दर हम ने काम किया है, और गौसवर्धन काउन्सिल को अख्तियारत दिये हैं वे सूद हो जायेंगे और सब जाया हो जावेगा।

ये बातें हैं जो मुझे अर्ज करनी थीं। मैं आपका मशकूर हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया।

श्री बलराज मधोक (नई दिल्ली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त मंत्री ने जो बजट पेश किया है वह अन्तरिम बजट है और इस कारण उसके द्वारा देश की आर्थिक और वित्तीय स्थिति के बारे में पूरा ज्ञान नहीं मिल सकता है और न ही देश के ऊपर करों का जो और बोझ पड़ने वाला है उसका पूरा ज्ञान मिल सकता है। फिर भी जो कुछ उन्होंने अपनी बजट प्रोजेक्शन में और अपने भाषण में कहा है उससे देश की आर्थिक स्थिति का कुछ मूल्यांकन हो सकता है।

उन्होंने बताया है कि रेवेन्यू एकाउंट के अगले वित्तीय वर्ष में ६३ करोड़ का घाटा होगा और यदि उसके साथ विकास के जो कार्य हैं, उनमें जो घाटा होगा वह भी मिला दिया जाए तो घाटा बढ़ कर १४७ करोड़ हो जायगा। जो रुपया विकास इत्यादि के लिए जाने वाला है उसके बारे में उन्होंने बताया है कि यह कहां से आएगा। उन्होंने कहा है कि आठ सौ के करीब रुपया बाहर से और अन्दर से कर्ज के तौर पर आएगा और २१८ करोड़ रुपया रिपेमेंट आफ लॉन्ग से आएगा। २०३ करोड़ रुपया मिसलेनियस डेट (Miscellaneous Debt) इत्यादि से आएगा। यह तो ऐसी ही बात है कि कोई आदमी अपने घर का बजट बना लेता है और कहता है कि मुझे घर में रेडियो भी चाहिए कार भी चाहिए, सोफा भी चाहिये और ये सब चीजें मेरे पास होंगी लेकिन जब सवाल पैदा होता है रुपये का तो वह सोचता है कि चार सौ रुपया वहां से कर्ज ले लूंगा, दो सौ

रुपया चोरी कर लूंगा और जो बाकी दरकार होगा वह भी कहीं न कहीं से आ ही जाएगा। इस प्रकार का हमारा प्लानिंग है, इस प्रकार का यह बजट है। माननीय मंत्री जो बड़े विद्वान व्यक्ति हैं और अगर उनके बारे में यह कहा जाए कि वह इस बात की जानते नहीं हैं तो यह गलत होगा। लेकिन हमारी अल्पबुद्धि में तो यह चीज आती नहीं है। इस प्रकार का जो बजट है, इस प्रकार का जो प्लानिंग है, उससे देश का विकास कैसे हो सकता है, यह हमारी समझ में नहीं आया है।

तीसरे प्लान की बड़ी चर्चा की गयी है। उसके लिए जहां साधनों की बात कही गई है वहां यह बताया गया है कि २३,०० करोड़ रुपया बाहर से मिलेगा और वह सारा उधार मिलेगा। बाहर का कर्जा अगर मिल गया तब तो काम चल जाएगा और अगर नहीं मिला तो काम नहीं चल सकेगा। दूसरे प्लान में हमने देखा है कि कर्जा पूरा नहीं मिला और चूंकि कर्जा पूरा नहीं मिला इस वास्ते हम को नोट छापने पर मजबूर रहोना पड़ा, डिफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग करने पर मजबूर होना पड़ा जिस के नतीजे के तौर पर हमारे देश में मुद्रा-स्फीति हुई। इसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि दाम बढ़ रहे हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : फारसी की एक सेइंग है जिससे शायद आनरेबल मैनबर वाकिफ होंगे। वह इस प्रकार है :

“खर्च कुन, अमीर शी, अमीर शबी, जर्द सया”

श्री बलराज मधोक : क्या इस का अर्थ है यह मैं समझ नहीं पाया हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : खर्च करो तो अमीर होंगे और जब अमीर होंगे तो दौलत बहुत हो जाएगी।

श्री बलराज मधोक : यह भी एक शोखिल्ली का ढंग हो सकता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : एक फारसी की सेइंग थी जो मैंने आपको सुना दी है।

श्री बलराज मधोक : किसी भी आर्थिक नीति या योजना की सफलता के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि हम पहिले देखें कि देश की मूल प्राबल्य क्या है, समस्या क्या है। वास्तव में देखा जाए तो हमारे देश की समस्या अनाज की नहीं है, कपड़े की नहीं है। दुनिया आज बहुत छोटी हो गई है। अगर किसी मुल्क में अनाज नहीं होगा तो वह दूसरे मुल्क से आ जाएगा। जैसे पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव जी ने कहा, देश में अनाज काफी है, कपड़ा काफी है। लेकिन इस सब के बावजूद हमने देखा है कि अभी थोड़ी देर पहले एक कोल्ड वेव आई थी जिसके परिणामस्वरूप सैंकड़ों लो मर गये थे क्योंकि पहनने के लिए उनके पास कपड़ा नहीं था। आज हमारे यहां कपड़ा इतना पैदा हो रहा है कि उसकी खपत न हो सकने की वजह से मिलें बन्द हो रही हैं। अनाज हमारे गोदामों में इतना भरा पड़ा है कि उसको दीमक खाए जा रही है। इतना अनाज होते हुए भी लोग हमारे देश में भूखों मर रहे हैं। इसलिए हमें, वास्तविक समस्या क्या है, इसका पता लगाना होगा। देश में कपड़े का कहत नहीं है, अनाज का नहीं है, दूसरी चीजों का नहीं है। कहत है तो त्रय शक्ति का हमारे देश में लोगों की परचेजिंग पावर नहीं है और परचेजिंग पावर इसलिए नहीं है कि लोगों के पास करने के लिए काम नहीं है। इस वास्ते हमारे देश का बुनियादी सवाल बेकारी है।

यह ठीक है कि हमारे देश की आबादी अधिक है परन्तु अधिक आबादी को मारा नहीं जा सकता है। आबादी आगे चल कर और भी बढ़ने वाली है। आप परिवार नियोजन की बात करते हैं। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि उससे ऐसे लोगों को लाभ हो रहा है जिन को नहीं होना चाहिए और जिन को उसका लाभ मिलना चाहिए उनको नहीं मिल रहा है। आबादी देश की बढ़ने वाली है और इसके साथ ही साथ बेकारी भी बढ़ रही है और बढ़ती जाएगी।

इसलिए मूल कसौटी जिस पर हम को अपनी योजना को आंकना चाहिए यह है कि उससे देश की बेकारी कम हुई है या नहीं। वित्त मंत्री जी के पास आंकड़े हैं और वह उनसे यह ज्ञान जान सकते हैं कि बेकारी कम होने के बजाए बढ़ी ही है। योजना बनाते समय यह सोच लेना चाहिए कि आबादी बढ़ेगी। आपकी योजना तभी सफल होगी जब आबादी बढ़ते रहने के बावजूद भी बेकारी कम हो सके। जब लोगों को काम मिलेगा तब उनके पास पैसा आएगा, और जब लोगों के पास पैसा आएगा तो वे चीज को खरीद सकेंगे। यह तो पहला प्राबल्य है।

दूसरा प्राबल्य महंगाई का है। महंगाई बढ़ती चली जा रही है, स्थिर हो रही है। वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण में कहा है कि कीमतें स्टेबलाइज हो रही हैं। दो महीने कीमतें न बढ़ें और उस के आधार पर यह कहा जाये कि कीमतें स्थिर हो गई हैं, तो यह गलत बात है। पिछले दस सालों का जो अनुभव है यह बताता है कि कीमतें लगातार बढ़ती चली जा रही हैं। जैसी हमारी योजना है, जिस प्रकार हम मुद्रा-स्फीति कर रहे हैं, जिस प्रकार हम डिफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग कर रहे हैं, जिस प्रकार हम नोट छाप रहे हैं, बेदरेगी से खर्च कर रहे हैं, उस को देखते हुए कीमतें आगे भी बढ़ेंगी, कम नहीं होगी। जब कीमतें बढ़ेंगी तो बंधी हुई आमदनी वालों की हालत दूभर होती चली जायेगी और हो रही है। इसलिये दूसरा बुनियादी सवाल महंगाई का है। पहला बेकारी का है। हमें देखना है कि हमारी योजनाओं द्वारा जो दो मूल सवाल हैं, हल हुए हैं या नहीं हुए हैं। जब हम योजना को इस कसौटी पर परखते हैं तो हमें लगता है कि हमारी योजना फेल हुई है, हमारी आर्थिक नीति फेल हुई है।

इस का मूल कारण यह है कि हमारी आर्थिक योजनायें, हमारी नीतियां यथार्थवादी नहीं हैं, डागमैटिक हैं। हम ने सोशलिज्म का नारा पकड़ लिया है। हमारे सामने सोशलिज्म का मतलब साफ नहीं है। दुनिया में इस के बीसियों मतलब लगाये जाते हैं। हमें पता नहीं कि हम क्या मतलब लगाते हैं। लेकिन हम ने नारा जरूर पकड़ लिया है और उस के आधार पर हम अपनी योजना बनाना चाहते हैं। हमारे सामने माडल रूस और अमरीका हैं जहां की परिस्थितियां भिन्न हैं। वहां भूमि अधिक है, पूंजी अधिक है, काम अधिक है, लोग कम हैं। इसलिये उन का सारा प्लानिंग कैपिटल इंटेसिव है, पूंजी प्रधान है। वे नित नई मशीनें तैयार करते हैं ताकि लेबर को बचा सकें, आदमी कम लगे और पूंजी और मशीनों का उपयोग अधिक हो। हमारे यहां परिस्थिति बिल्कुल भिन्न है। हमारे यहां जमीन कम है, पूंजी कम है, आदमी अधिक है। अगर हम अपना प्लानिंग रूस और अमरीका के अनुरूप करेंगे बड़े बड़े कारखानों के ऊपर ही बल देंगे तो देश की बुनियादी समस्यायें हैं, बेकारी और महंगाई, वे दूर नहीं होंगी। वे तभी दूर हो सकती हैं जब हमारी योजना यथार्थवादी होगी जिस में एक तो उपज बढ़े और उपज बढ़ने के साथ ही साथ अधिक लोगों को काम भी मिल सके। जो माल बाहर भोजना है जो चीजें छोटी मशीनों द्वारा नहीं बनाई जा सकती हैं, जो कैपिटल गुड़ज हैं, जो एक्सपोर्ट गुड़ज हैं उन के लिये तो आप लेटेस्ट मशीनरी लगायें परन्तु जिन चीजों की इंटरनल मार्किट के लिये जरूरत है वे स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री द्वारा तैयार हों।

बाहर की मार्किट वैसे भी कम ही होने वाली है। हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि हमारा निर्यात (एक्सपोर्ट्स) बढ़े लेकिन वह बढ़ नहीं रहा है और न ही बढ़ सकता है। इस का कारण यह है कि सभी देश आर्थिक विकास द्वारा जो वहां हो रहा है, उस के अन्तर्गत अपने

आप को आत्म-निर्भर बनाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। जब सभी देश आत्म-निर्भर हो जायेंगे तो स्वाभाविक है कि हमारी एक्सपोर्ट्स कम होंगी। इसलिये हमें चाहिये कि हम एक्सपोर्ट्स तो बढ़ायें लेकिन साथ ही यह मान कर चलें कि आने वाले समय में एक्सपोर्ट्स हमारी कम होंगी। हमारी जो इंटरनल मार्किट है, जो अन्दर की मार्किट है वह बहुत बड़ी है और अन्दर की मार्किट के लिये हम इस ढंग से कोशिश करें कि एक तो उपज बढ़े और दूसरे अधिक से अधिक लोगों को काम मिले अर्थात् अन्दर की मार्किट को हम स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री द्वारा फीड करें। अगर ऐसा किया गया तो मेरा निश्चित मत है कि हम बेकारी के प्राबलैम को बहुत कुछ दूर कर सकते हैं, हल कर सकते हैं। जब कंज्यूमर गुड़ज अधिक मार्किट में आयेंगी तो कीमतें भी स्थिर होंगी।

परन्तु इस के लिये आवश्यक है कि आप अपनी नीति को किसी विशेष डागमा के ऊपर, किसी सेट इज्म (set ism) के ऊपर आप न बांधें। वास्तव में आज भारत को किसी इज्म की जरूरत नहीं है, न उस को कैपिटलिज्म की जरूरत है, न सोशलिज्म की जरूरत है और न कम्यूनिज्म की जरूरत है। हमें सिर्फ एक ही इज्म की जरूरत है और वह है यथार्थवाद और भारतीयवाद। हम भारत को देख कर चलें, हम अपने देश की समस्याओं और देश की हालात को देख कर चलें, और यदि हम इन हालात को और देश की समस्याओं को देख कर चलेंगे और उन के मुताबिक अपनी नीति बनायेंगे तो फिर भले उसे कोई कैपिटलिस्ट नीति कहे, सोशलिस्ट नीति कहे या कम्यूनिस्ट नीति कहे, वह हमारे लिये लाभदायक होगी। यदि हम अपने हालात के मुताबिक अपनी नीतियां यथार्थवादी बनायेंगे तो हम देश को आगे ले जा सकेंगे। न हम नारों के अन्दर बह जायें न स्लोगन्स के अन्दर आ जायें, हम केवल अपनी नीतियों को यथार्थवादी बनायें।

[श्री बलराज मवोक]

हमारे लिये आज यदि कोई स्लोगन हो सकते हैं तो वे तीन स्लोगन हो सकते हैं। मुल्क की एकता के लिये, सुरक्षा के लिये आज राष्ट्रवाद की जरूरत है, नेशनलिज्म की जरूरत है ताकि देश में जो तोड़ फोड़ की शक्तियां बढ़ रही हैं, डिस्टर्बिंज फोर्सेज बढ़ रही हैं उन को चेक किया जा सके। दूसरे देश की आर्थिक उन्नति के लिये यथार्थवाद की जरूरत है, रिअलिज्म की जरूरत है। तीसरे देश को आगे ले जाने के लिये, व्यक्ति की स्वतन्त्रता को मैनटेन करने के लिये, उसको बचाने के लिये लोकतन्त्र की जरूरत है, डिमाक्रेसी की जरूरत है। नेशनलिज्म, रिअलिज्म और डिमाक्रेसी, वास्तव में यही तीन चीजें हैं जिन के आधार पर हम देश को आगे ले सकते हैं। लेकिन हम इन को छोड़ रहे हैं। नेशनलिज्म के नाम पर हम देश के अन्दर फिर्कापरस्ती का प्रचार कर रहे हैं और इस प्रकार तोड़ फोड़ की शक्तियों को प्रोत्साहन दे रहे हैं, उन को एन्करेजमेण्ट दे रहे हैं। सोशलिज्म के नाम पर हम देश के अन्दर ऐसी आर्थिक नीतियों को ला रहे हैं जिनसे कि देश की समस्यायें हल होने के बजाय और जटिल बन रही हैं। हम उन को और उलझा रहे हैं। और जिस ढंग से पिछले आम चुनाव हुए हैं, उन में जो प्रवृत्तियां देखी गई हैं, उन से ऐसा लगता है कि हम देश में लोकतन्त्र को नष्ट करने जा रहे हैं। आज हमारे देश की राष्ट्रीयता खतरे में है, आर्थिक ढांचा खतरे में है और देश का लोकतन्त्र खतरे में है, इसलिये हमें इन तीनों को बचाना होगा। यह मूल प्राब्लैम है हमारे सामने। हमारी आर्थिक योजनाओं को, हमारी प्लैनिंग को और हमारे बजट को इन बातों की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये।

एक और समस्या जो आज हमें घुन की तरह खा रही है वह है करप्शन की। कल हमारे प्रधान मन्त्री ने बोलते हुए कहा था कि वे कंविन्सड (convinced) हैं कि

करप्शन अपर लेवेल पर नहीं है। वे कहते हैं कि करप्शन नीचे है। लेकिन यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है। करप्शन पानी की तरह ऊपर से नीचे आता है। अगर आज चपरासी दो रुपये ले लेता है, कांस्टेबल चार रुपये ले लेता है, क्लर्क पांच रुपये ले लेता है तो इससे ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन करप्ट नहीं होता। ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन करप्ट होता है जब वजीर रुपये लेते हैं। आज मुझे दुःख से कहना पड़ता है कि चन्द आनरेबल एक्सेप्टान्स को छोड़ कर जितने मिनिस्टर लोग हैं वे करप्ट हैं। जिस मुल्क के अन्दर मिनिस्टर करप्ट हो जायेंगे, मन्त्री करप्ट हो जायेंगे, नेपाटिस्ट हो जायेंगे, वहां करप्शन बढ़ेगा और सारे जीवन में व्याप्त हो जायेगा। मार्ले ने कहा है: What cuts deep in politics cuts deep alround हमारे यहां भी प्राचीन काल से नियम चला आ रहा है कि "यथा राजा तथा प्रजा।" जो नेता लोग करते हैं, लोग उन को फालो करते हैं, उनका अनुसरण करते हैं। आज वही भ्रष्टाचार कर रहे हैं और इसी कारण सारे समाज में करप्शन बढ़ रहा है।

अभी पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव ने शराब-बन्दी के बारे में कुछ कहा। आप प्राहिबिशन की बातें करते हैं, गांधी जी का नाम लेते हैं, लेकिन यह फैक्ट है कि देश में शराब का उपयोग बढ़ रहा है। यदि आंकड़े लिये जायें कि इन चुनावों के अन्दर शराब का उपयोग कितना बढ़ा और इसका पता लगाया जाये कि यह क्यों बढ़ा तो आप चकित रह जायेंगे। पिछले दिनों एक मीटिंग बुलाई दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने और कहा कि हम शराब बन्दी के लिये जुलूस निकाल रहे हैं। मैंने उनसे पूछा कि आप जुलूस कहां निकालेंगे? उन्होंने कहा कि दरियागंज में निकालेंगे। मैंने कहा कि दरियागंज में जुलूस मत निकालिये। अगर निकालना ही है तो जहां मिनिस्टर रहते हैं, सेक्रेटरीज रहते हैं, उनकी कोठियों के पास निकालें। पहले वे शराब पीना बन्द करें तभी दूसरे बन्द करेंगे। पहले टाप के

लोगों में शराब बन्द कीजिये तब कामन मैन अपने आप नहीं पियेंगे। बिना ऊपर वालों को सुधारे हुए हम दूसरों को सुधार लेंगे यह सम्भव नहीं है।

अतः आज देश के अन्दर सवाल है महंगाई का, देश के अन्दर सवाल है बेकारी का और देश के अन्दर सवाल है करप्शन का। भ्रष्टाचार का सवाल है। इन तीनों चीजों के लिये हमारी गलत नीतियाँ और गलत आदर्श मूल रूप से जिम्मेदार हैं। जब तक हम अपनी नीतियों को ठीक नहीं करते, जब तक जनता के सामने हमारे नेता हमारे शासक ठीक आदर्श पेश नहीं करते, तब तक हमारी समस्याएँ सुलझेंगी नहीं। आप सौ नारे लगाते रहें, सौ दावे करते रहें, सौ तरह की बातें करते रहें, हमारी समस्याएँ और उलझेंगी और उलझ रही हैं।

इस बजट के अन्दर विशेष उल्लेख किया गया है कि डिफेंस पर इस बार ३८ करोड़ रुपया अधिक रक्खा गया है। मुझे इस बात की प्रसन्नता है। किसी देश के लिये उसकी सुरक्षा बुनियादी सवाल है। जो देश अपनी सुरक्षा नहीं कर सकता, अपनी सीमाओं की रक्षा नहीं कर सकता उसकी सब प्लैन्स खत्म हो जाती हैं। परन्तु सवाल यह है कि ३८ करोड़ रुपया खर्च करने से क्या मुल्क की सुरक्षा हो जायेगी? अभी अभी मेरे मित्र माननीय श्री बनर्जी ने कहा कि श्री कृष्ण मेनन की कामयाबी हमारे देश की सुरक्षा नीतियों की सफलता है। जनता ने सुरक्षा नीतियों के पक्ष में वडिक्ट दिया है। लेकिन यह गलत बात है। श्री मेनन की कामयाबी कैसे हुई और कैसे नहीं हुई, यह अलग सवाल है। इसके लिये एन्क्वायरी बिठलाई जाये। श्री मेनन उसी तरह कामयाब हुये जिस तरह से दिल्ली में मेहरचन्द खन्ना कामयाब हुये। नार्थ बाम्बे की जीत जनता का कांग्रेस या समाजवाद के पक्ष में वडिक्ट नहीं था। वह रुपये का और शराब का वडिक्ट था। रुपये और शराब से कोई भी जीत सकता

है। लेकिन सवाल यह नहीं है। (Interruption)
जब आप का समय आये आप कहियेगा। मेरे कहने का अर्थ यह है कि यह कहना कि हमने गोवा ले लिया इसलिये हमारी सुरक्षा नीति सफल हो गई, गलत बात है। हमारी सुरक्षा नीतियों का टेस्ट यह है कि क्या हम अपने देश की सीमाओं को पाकिस्तान के हमले से और चीन के हमले से बचा सके हैं। यह ऐसिड टेस्ट है। इस पर परखेंगे तो पता लगेगा कि हमारी सुरक्षा नीतियाँ सर्वथा फेल हुई हैं। यह कहा जाता है कि जब हमारे मुल्क के अन्दर आर्थिक उन्नति होगी, आर्थिक समृद्धि होगी तो सब ठीक हो जायेगा, लेकिन हम भूलते हैं। इतिहास बतलाता है कि जब हम पर प्राचीन काल में हमले हुये तो हमारा देश बहुत समृद्ध था, हमें सोने की चिड़िया कहा जाता था। लेकिन हमारी समृद्धि हमें बाहरी हमलों से नहीं बचा पाई, क्योंकि हमने अपने देश की सीमाओं की सुरक्षा पर ध्यान नहीं दिया। आज भी हम अपने देश के अन्दर कारखाने खोलने जा रहे हैं, देश को समृद्ध करने जा रहे हैं, जरूर करें। परन्तु यदि हम अपनी सीमाओं की ओर लक्ष्य नहीं करेंगे, उनकी रक्षा का उचित प्रबन्ध नहीं करेंगे तो निश्चय ही हमारे अन्दर की समृद्धि हमारे लिये बरदान के बजाय अभिशाप बन जायेगी। वह कारण बन जायेगी बाहरी हमलों का। इसलिये सीमा के संबंध में मेरा कहना है कि उसका बहुत महत्व है और देश के लिये सब से प्राथमिक प्रश्न है। उसके बारे में हमारी नीति अभी तक फेल हुई है। इसलिये इस पर हम दुबारा चिन्तन करें और सोचें।

काश्मीर का मामला हमारे सामने है और लगता है कि वह और उलझेगा। क्यों उलझेगा? इसलिये कि हमारी नीतियाँ फेल हुई हैं। हमारे वित्त मंत्री वहां के लिये रुपये देते हैं। बड़ी अच्छी बात है, काश्मीर हमारे देश का अंग है, हम उसका विकास करें। लेकिन क्या कभी यह सोचा गया है कि जो रुपया हम दे रहे हैं उसका क्या उपयोग हो रहा है?

[श्री बलराज मधोक]

अपने अनुभव के आधार पर मेरा यह कहना है कि भले ही हम इतना रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं वहां पर, लेकिन उसके फलस्वरूप भारत के प्रति सद्भावना नहीं बढ़ रही है, दुर्भावना बढ़ रही है। इससे बढ़ कर हमारी नीति की असफलता और क्या हो सकती है? वहां नई नई सड़कें बनाई जा रही हैं, उसने लिये नई योजनाएँ बन रही हैं। राजौरी से पुरानों मुगल सड़क के साथ साथ श्रीनगर तक नई सड़क बनाई जा रही है। लेकिन क्या कभी आपने सोचा है कि वह सड़क साल में छः महीने बन्द रही? मैं वहां पर पैदल हो कर आया हूँ और मुझे मालूम है कि वह सड़क छः महीने बन्द रहेगी। वह सीज फायर लाइन के बहुत पास है। यह चीज बिल्कुल गलत है। वहां पर बस्ती साहब का इन्टरैस्ट हो सकता है लेकिन गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के लोगों को इस विषय में पूर्ण विचार करना चाहिये अगर हमको काश्मीर वैली तक नई सड़क बनानी ही है तो राजौरी से बनाना गलत है।

अगर नई सड़क बनानी है तो भदरवाह से किस्ताबाद तक और फिर सिंधन के पास से हो कर श्रीनगर तक ले जाइये। वह बार्डर से दूर होगी और सस्ती बनेगी। इस से काश्मीर के लिये एक आल्टरनेटिव रूट भी मिल जायेगी।

जब तक घर बैठ कर डिफेंस के बारे में सोचा जायेगा तब तक कुछ नहीं हो सकेगा। मेरा दावा है कि बार्डर की सुरक्षा के लिये जो कुछ अब तक किया गया है वह घर बैठ कर किया गया है। मैंने सारे बार्डर को पैदल चल कर देखा है। मुझे उसमें इंटरैस्ट है। मैं मेनन साहब को बतला सकता हूँ कि हमारा बार्डर क्या है। अभी उस दिन चर्चा हुई डिफेंस कमेटी के अन्दर। उन्हें यह भी पता नहीं कि सरना कहां है, देवा बटाला कहां है, राजौरी कहां है और वे हमारे डिफेंस मिनिस्टर बनते हैं। यह कहना कि हमारे देश की सुरक्षा उनके हाथों में पहुँच रहेगी सर्वथा गलत बात है।

आज आवश्यक है कि हम सुरक्षा की ओर अधिक ध्यान दें।

आज यह सोचना कि हमने कुछ और टैंक्स ले लिये हैं कुछ और हवाई जहाज ले लिये हैं, हमने पाकिस्तान के साथ अपना बैलेन्स मेनटेन का कर लिया है ठीक नहीं है। आज देश के अन्दर जो स्थिति है उसमें हमारा मिलिटरी बैलेन्स पाकिस्तान के साथ नहीं चीन के साथ होना चाहिये। हमारा बड़ा दुश्मन इस समय चीन है। पाकिस्तान कोई ऐसी शक्ति नहीं जिस का हम मुकाबला नहीं कर सकते। हम उसे कभी भी खत्म कर सकते हैं असली मुकाबला हमारा चीन के साथ है। यदि हम चीन के साथ अपना मिलिटरी बैलेन्स कायम नहीं करते तो हमारा डिफेंस कभी भी मजबूत नहीं हो सकता। यह कहना कि चीन की आबादी हम से अधिक है, उसकी आमदनी अधिक है, गलत बात है। वहां की आबादी अधिक हो सकती है लेकिन आमदनी अधिक नहीं है, रिसोर्सेज अधिक नहीं हैं। हमारा देश कुदरती तौर पर चीन की अपेक्षा ज्यादा रिच है, चीन की अपेक्षा हम ज्यादा अमीर हैं।

यदि हम अपने साधनों के द्वारा अपने मुल्क के अन्दर इतनी सेना तैयार नहीं कर सकते, अपनी सुरक्षा मजबूत नहीं करते, तो फिर यह कहना कि हम चीन से लड़ना नहीं चाहते, गलत है। इसका बहुत बुरा प्रभाव पड़ रहा है हमारे पड़ोसी मुल्क नेपाल, मलाया, बर्मा, इण्डोनेशिया आदि हैं, जो पहले भारत को अपना गुरु मानते थे और जो हमारे नैचुरल ऐलाइज हैं जो विशाल भारत के अंग हैं और जिन से आज भी हमारे सांस्कृतिक संबंध चले आ रहे हैं, वे देश भी आज हमारी ओर देखने के बजाय हम से दूर जा रहे हैं। आज नेपाल चीन की ओर जा रहा है। मुझे इसका दुःख है कि नेपाल हम से दूर जा रहा है, चीन की ओर जा रहा है। इसके कुछ और भी कारण हो लेकिन एक बड़ा कारण यह है कि नेपाल सोचता है कि उसका

बड़ा भाई भारत चीन से अपनी रक्षा नहीं कर सकता तो वह उसकी रक्षा कैसे करेगा। आज उसका विश्वास हम पर से उठ गया है। इस लिये वह आहिस्ता आहिस्ता चीन की तरफ ड्रिफ्ट कर रहा है। यदि इस तरह से हमारे पड़ोसी देश चीन की तरफ चले गये, चीन की गोद में चले गये तो सारे एशिया में न लोकतन्त्र बच पायेगा न आजादी बच पायेगी और यहां पर तानाशाही कायम हो जायेगी अगर जनता को यह विश्वास हो कि जो टैक्स उससे लिया जाता है उसका उपयोग देश की सुरक्षा के लिए किया जायेगा तो वह अपने पेट पर पट्टी बांधने के लिए और नये टैक्स देने को तैयार हो सकती है। लेकिन जब लोगों को लगता है कि उनके टैक्सों का सदुपयोग नहीं होता, तो उनको नये टैक्स देना पसन्द नहीं आ सकता।

आप दिल्ली को ही ले लें। यहां की हालत देखकर आप मुल्क की तरक्की का अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं। किसी मुल्क की तरक्की वहां की राजधानी के बड़े बड़े होटलों और बड़े बड़े महलों को देख कर नहीं आंकी जा सकती। उस मुल्क की तरक्की का सही अनुमान लगाने के लिए वहां के कामन मैन की हालत को देखना चाहिए। आज यहां हालत यह है कि अभी भी कई स्कूल टैटों में लगते हैं। यहां पुराने स्लम अनगिनत हैं और नये स्लम और बढ़ रहे हैं। आपने यहां पर विज्ञान भवन बनाया और अशोक होटल बनाया लेकिन अगर आप दो करोड़ रुपया खर्च करके झुगियां में रहने वालों के लिए मकान बनवा देते तो एक समस्या हल हो जाती। इस काम के लिए एक योजना तीन करोड़ रुपये की बनी थी लेकिन वह धरी रही। और अभी चुनावों के समय पुनर्वास मंत्री की तरफ से कहा गया कि नई झुगियां बना लो। फलस्वरूप पिछले दो महीनों में कोई दस हजार नई झुगियां बन गयी हैं। इस तरह पुराने स्लम तो साफ नहीं

हो पाते और नये बनते जाते हैं अगर सेंटर का एक मंत्री कहे कि तुम और झुगियां बना लो तो फिर उन लोगों को दोष नहीं दिया जा सकता जो उनको बनाते हैं। आज उनको तंग किया जाता है और जेलों में डाला जाता है, लेकिन इसमें उनका कोई दोष नहीं है। दोष तो उन मंत्री महोदय का है जिन्होंने कहा कि झुगियां बना लो। अगर इसकी जांच की जाये तो इसको साबित किया जा सकता है। तो आप देखें कि यह देश की राजधानी दिल्ली की हालत है।

यह ठीक है कि आपने दो योजनाओं में हजारों करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया और उससे देश की आमदनी बढ़ी, लेकिन वह गरीबों के पास नहीं गयी। हो सकता है कि वह आमदनी पूंजीपतियों के पास गयी हो लेकिन कामन मैन के पास नहीं गयी।

दिल्ली में बहुत बड़ी संख्या ऐसे लोगों की रहती है जो बंधी आमदनी वाले हैं। चीजों की कीमतें लगातार बढ़ने के कारण इस श्रेणी के लोग बुरी तरह पिस रहे हैं। पे कमीशन ने कहा था कि कीमतों में दस प्वाइंट की बढ़ती होने पर डियरनेस एलाउंस रिवाइज किया जायेगा लेकिन आज १३ प्वाइंट में वृद्धि हो जाने पर भी उनका महंगाई भत्ता नहीं बढ़ाया जा रहा है। आप कहते हैं कि दफ्तरों में काम नहीं होता। लेकिन जब आदमी असंतुष्ट होगा तो काम कैसे करेगा। उस हालत में उसका दिल काम में नहीं लग सकता। काम दिल के उत्साह से होता है। लेकिन आज सरकारी कर्मचारियों में उस उत्साह की कमी है। इसीलिए आप इतना जोर लगाते हैं फिर भी एफीशेंसी कम हो रही है। इसलिए इस ओर आपको ध्यान देना होगा।

सरकार को दिल्ली की मूलभूत समस्याओं की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए। दिल्ली में जो देश की राजधानी है, जहां बाहर के लोग आते रहते हैं, आपको शिक्षा का अच्छा प्रबन्ध करना चाहिए, चिकित्सा का अच्छा प्रबन्ध

[श्री बलराज मधोक]

करना चाहिए और लोगों के रहने के लिए मकानों का प्रबन्ध करना चाहिए। कम से कम दिल्ली की ओर तो विशेष ध्यान दिया जाये क्योंकि यहां की हालत को देख कर बाहर के लोग देश की व्यवस्था का अनुमान लगाते हैं। मैं सारा देश तो घूमा नहीं, लेकिन जब मैं देखता हूं कि राजधानी की यह हालत है तो बाकी देश की हालत तो और भी बदतर होगी।

अन्त में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं। और उस पर मैं अधिक बल देना चाहता हूं। आप देश में जगह जगह बिजली घर बना रहे हैं। यह ठीक है। लेकिन मेरा सुझाव है कि आप यहां पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा तादाद में हाइड्रो इलेक्ट्रिक प्लांट लगायें। हमारे देश के अन्दर वाटर रिसोर्सेज इतने अधिक हैं कि यदि उनको ठीक तौर से टैप किया जाये तो हम इतनी इनरजी पैदा कर सकते हैं कि उससे हमारे देश की आर्थिक उन्नति में बड़ा सहयोग मिल सकता है। काफी समय पहले जम्मू काश्मीर राज्य में सलाल में एक हाइड्रो-इलेक्ट्रिक मशीन लगाने की स्कीम बनी थी लेकिन उस वक्त कुछ अड़चनों के कारण वह स्कीम आगे नहीं बढ़ सकी। अब फिर उस पर काम शुरू हो रहा है। इस काम को जल्दी पूरा किया जाना चाहिए क्योंकि इस को पूरा करने से आप कई लाख किलो वाट बिजली पैदा कर सकते हैं जो कि काफी सस्ती होगी, और उससे आप न सिर्फ जम्मू काश्मीर और पंजाब को बल्कि राजस्थान तक को इलेक्ट्रिफाई कर सकेंगे। इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि जहां तक हो सके ज्यादा से ज्यादा हाइड्रोइलेक्ट्रिक प्रोजेक्ट्स बनायें क्योंकि उनसे सस्ती बिजली पैदा हो सकती है जिससे हमारे देश का औद्योगिक विकास तेजी से हो सकता है।

Shri Inder J. Malhotra (Jammu and Kashmir): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, in the very beginning I would like to re-

fer to certain points which my hon. friend, Shri Madhok, has just now raised. In his speech he has referred particularly to the elections and the affairs of Government now prevailing in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Shri Madhok was saying that during the recent election in Jammu and Kashmir there was interference from Government and irregularities were committed. Here I want to point out, particularly for Shri Madhok's information that as far as the elections in Jammu and Kashmir State are concerned, they were held in a most fair manner under the direct supervision of the Indian Election Commission. I have another important information to part with and to pass on to Shri Madhok and it is that in Jammu Province the counter-part of the Jan Sangh known as the Praja Parishad is conducting its election campaign in the most rowdy manner and the Praja Parishad was responsible for committing most of the irregularities during the election campaign. I am really pained to see that my hon. friend, who is the Zonal Secretary of the All India Jan Sangh, who was himself a candidate for the Lok Sabha seat from New Delhi and who during the whole election campaign never visited the Jammu Province even for a day should say these things about the elections in Kashmir.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: I was in Jammu yesterday.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: I was referring to the period during the election campaign. During his most recent speech he said that as far as the Congress Party and the National Conference in Jammu and Kashmir State are concerned, they believe in nationalisation and in socialism. He said that there is no need to believe in any kind of ism. But I would say that he had at the back of his mind one ism, which is being spread by the Jan Sangh in all parts of India, the ism which is being spread by the Praja Parishad in Jammu and that is communalism.

The Praja Parishad in Jammu Province had the rising sun as their election symbol. During the election campaign, not only the Praja Parishad workers but even leaders stated in public meetings that all Hindus must vote for the rising sun because, according to the Hindu religion and Hindu belief, we worship the sun.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: In the last elections the Praja Parishad put up 25 candidates out of which 4 were Muslims.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: I am referring to the election symbol, and the way the election symbol was interpreted to the people. If during the elections such things are mentioned and such campaigns are allowed to be carried on that religion is directly involved in the election, it will have very bad repercussions. Therefore, I would appeal to the Government, especially the Central Government, that

if we want the roots of democracy to grow deeper and deeper in India, we should not allow religion and such matters to come in the election campaign. For the betterment of democracy we have to wipe out communalism from the face of India.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: I agree with you.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Would the hon. Member like to continue in the same strain?

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: I will take a few more minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then he may continue his speech the next day.

17 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday the March 23, 1962/Chaitra 2, 1884 (Saka).

[Tuesday, March 20, 1962/Phalguna 29, 1883 (Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		COLUMNS	WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.		COLUMNS
S.Q. No.	Subject		U.S.Q. No.	Subject	
107.	Circuit Bench of Rajasthan High Court . . .	1051—87 1051	149.	Abandoned collieries . . .	1094
110.	Working conditions of Central Government Employees . . .	1052—54	150.	Shortage of coal in Calcutta . . .	1094—95
111.	Educational facilities for children of Political sufferers . . .	1054—57	151.	Substitute for high speed diesel oil . . .	1095
113.	Post-Matric scholarships to Backward Class Students . . .	1057—61	152.	Fourth Steel Plant . . .	1095
114.	Demands of Delhi School Teachers . . .	1061—64	153.	Printing of various Rules relating to Government Employees . . .	1096—98
115.	Drilling in Budaun District in U.P. . . .	1064—66	154.	Infiltration of Chinese and other foreigners in Assam . . .	1098
116.	Foreign capital in joint enterprises . . .	1066—69	155.	Petrol price . . .	1098—99
117.	Excise-duty on Furnace oil . . .	1069—71	156.	Pak infiltration into India . . .	1099
119.	Finger print Bureaux . . .	1071—72	157.	Manufacture of Jet Aero-Engine . . .	1099—1000
121.	All India Services . . .	1072—75	158.	Visit of Burmese Military Mission . . .	1100
123.	Army, Navy and Air Force Boards . . .	1075—77	159.	Melting of Indian Rupee coins . . .	1101—01
125.	Cheap American Books . . .	1077—81	160.	Allowance for children's education to low paid employees . . .	1101—02
126.	Reinstatement of employees who participated in 1960 strike . . .	1081—85	161.	Nissan Patrol vehicles . . .	1102
127.	Cold wave in Delhi . . .	1086—87	162.	Coal shortage in Delhi . . .	1102—03
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		1087—1124	163.	Junior Staff Councils . . .	1103—04
S.Q. No.			164.	Junior Staff Councils . . .	1104
103.	Missing Army Officer in Katanga . . .	1087—88	165.	Junior Staff Councils . . .	1104
104.	Super-Constellations for Air India International . . .	1088	166.	Junior Staff Councils . . .	1105—06
105.	Indian Air Craft with U.N. in Congo . . .	1088—89	167.	Junior Staff Councils . . .	1106—07
106.	Expenditure for conducting Third General Elections . . .	1089	168.	Junior Staff Councils . . .	1107—08
108.	Oil technology . . .	1089—90	169.	Junior Staff Councils . . .	1108
109.	Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission . . .	1090	171.	Explosion near Jama Masjid, Delhi . . .	1108—09
112.	Nationalisation of Bokaro Coal field . . .	1090	172.	Collieries . . .	1109
118.	Ankleshwar Oil . . .	1091	173.	Capital issued by companies . . .	1109—10
120.	Senior Staff Councils in Government Departments . . .	1091—92	174.	Helicopters . . .	1110
122.	Ropeway in Rohtang Pass . . .	1092	175.	Books pertaining to Indian historical and cultural value . . .	1110—11
124.	Ban on text book entitled "The Ethics of Banishment of Sita" . . .	1092—93	176.	Lahaul and Spiti . . .	1111
128.	Manufacture of Rockets . . .	1093	177.	Stipends to poor students in Tripura . . .	1111—12
129.	Upgrading of Madras and Madurai . . .	1093—94	178.	Mysore Land Reforms Bill . . .	1112
			179.	Central Secretariat Service . . .	1112—13
			180.	Tax relief to Tea Association of India, Calcutta . . .	1113—14
			181.	Central Prohibition Committee . . .	1114
			182.	Official language . . .	1114

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
183.	Pensions to ex-servicemen	1115-16
184.	Coal Industry	1116
185.	Ceiling on pay attachable by Civil Court Decree	1116-17
186.	National gas near Surat	1118
187.	Ankleshwar oil	1118-19
188.	Oil exploration in Cambay and Kalol Regions	1119
189.	Conversion of coal and coke into gas	1119
190.	Export of coal to Pakistan	1120
191.	Education of the blind in Delhi	1120
192.	Iron ore in Orissa	1120-21
193.	Report of Third Finance Commission	1121-22
195.	Statistics about General Elections	1122
196.	Steel production	1123-24

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

- (1) A copy each of the following papers :— 1224—28
- (i) Audit Report, Railways, 1962, under article 151(1) of the Constitution.
- (ii) Appropriation Accounts, Railways, for 1960-61, Part I—Review.
- (iii) Appropriation Accounts, Railways, for 1960-61, Part II—Detailed Appropriation Accounts.
- (iv) Block Accounts (including Capital Statements comprising the Loan Accounts, Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts, Railways 1960-61.
- (2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 285, dated the 10th March, 1962 under subsection (4) of section 43 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956.
- (3) A copy each of the following Rules under sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act 1957 :—

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.

COLUMNS

- (i) The Mineral Conservation and Development (Third Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1531 dated the 30th December, 1961.
- (ii) The Mineral Conservation and Development (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 114 dated the 27th January, 1962.
- (4) A copy each of the following papers :—
- (i) Annual Report of the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1960-61 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.
- (ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Corporation.
- (5) A copy each of the following papers :—
- (i) Corrigenda to the Report of the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission.
- (ii) Statement showing the extent of operation of ban on recruitment in the Ministry of External Affairs and the Directorate-General, Posts and Telegraphs during the years 1959 and 1960, in pursuance of the recommendation contained in paragraph 28 of the Ninety-second Report of the Estimates Committee.
- (6) A copy of Annual Report of the Trustees of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, for the year 1960-61.
- (7) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944,

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.

making certain further amendments to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960 :—

- (a) G.S.R. No. 237 dated the 24th February, 1962.
- (b) G.S.R. No. 268 dated the 3rd March, 1962.
- (c) G.S.R. No. 269 dated the 3rd March, 1962.
- (8) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 :—
 - (a) The Central Excise (Second Amendment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 232 dated the 24th February, 1962.
 - (b) The Central Excise (Third Amendment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 266 dated the 3rd March, 1962.
 - (c) Notification No. G.S.R. 267 dated the 3rd March, 1962.
- (9) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 :—
 - (a) G.S.R. No. 1423 dated the 2nd December, 1961.
 - (b) G.S.R. No. 1424 dated the 2nd December, 1961.
 - (c) G.S.R. No. 1498 dated the 23rd December, 1961.
 - (d) G.S.R. No. 1499 dated the 23rd December, 1961.
 - (e) G.S.R. No. 1520 dated the 30th December, 1961.
 - (f) G.S.R. No. 25 dated the 6th January, 1962.
 - (g) G.S.R. No. 96 dated the 20th January, 1962.
 - (h) G.S.R. No. 87 dated the 20th January, 1962.
 - (i) G.S.R. No. 103 dated the 27th January, 1962.
 - (j) G.S.R. No. 104 dated the 27th January, 1962.
 - (h) G.S.R. No. 130 dated the 3rd February, 1962.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.

COLUMNS

- (l) G.S.R. No. 131 dated the 3rd February, 1962.
- (m) G.S.R. No. 132 dated the 3rd February, 1962.
- (n) G.S.R. No. 191 dated the 17th February, 1962.
- (o) G.S.R. No. 197 dated the 17th February, 1962.
- (p) G.S.R. No. 198 dated the 17th February, 1962.
- (q) G.S.R. No. 199 dated the 17th February, 1962.
- (r) G.S.R. No. 200 dated the 17th February, 1962.
- (s) G.S.R. No. 201 dated the 17th February, 1962.
- (t) G.S.R. No. 272 dated the 3rd March, 1962.
- (10) A copy of the Maintenance of Wives and Children (Rate of Deductions from Pay) Regulations, 1962 published in Notification No. S.R.O. 46 dated the 10th February, 1962, as corrected by S.R.O. No. 89, dated the 10th March, 1962, under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957.
- (11) A copy each of the following papers :—
 - (i) The Post Office Savings Certificates (First Amendment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 102 dated the 27th January, 1962, under sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959.
 - (ii) Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of the Republic of Finland for the avoidance of Double Taxation of Income, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 41 dated the 4th January, 1962.

REPORT OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE—PRESENT- ED

1129

Hundred and Fifty-Fourth Report was presented.

STATEMENT BY MINIS- TER

1129—35

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K.D. Malaviya) made a statement regarding agreements with oil companies.

BILL PASSED.

COLUMNS

. 1136—52

Further discussion on the motion to consider the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Bill concluded and the motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1961-62

. 1152—98

Discussion on the Demands for Supplementary Grants (Railways), 1961-62 commenced and concluded. The Demands were voted in full.

BILL INTRODUCED AND PASSED— . . .

. 1199-1200

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram) introduced

BILL INTRODUCED AND PASSED—*contd.*

COLUMNS

the Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1962 and also moved for consideration of the Bill. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration, the Bill was passed.

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION

. 1200--72

General Discussion on the Budget (General), 1962-63 commenced. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1962/CHAITRA 2, 1884 (SAKA)—

Further Discussion on General Budget, 1962-63; and consideration of Private Members' Bills.