



Wednesday
21st April, 1954

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

OFFICIAL REPORT

(Part I- Questions and Answers)

VOLUME I, 1954

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1954

**PARLIAMENT SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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

2159

2160

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Wednesday, 21st April, 1954

The House met at a Quarter Past
Eight of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

EMIGRATION

*1939. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any change in the emigration policy of India during the year; and

(b) whether any exemptions, general or special, were granted to unskilled labour of specified categories?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) No.

(b) Yes. Unskilled workers wishing to return to Malaya after short visits to India have been exempted from the ban imposed under Section 30(a) of the Indian Emigration Act.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Are any proposals under consideration of the Government for any large scale emigration to any other country?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: No, we have no such schemes.

Sardar Hukam Singh: The Government of Borneo had proposed and the Government of India had accepted a scheme for the permanent settlement of ten thousand Indians in Borneo during 1952. In 1953 that proposal was

withdrawn. Are any reasons known for the withdrawal of that proposal?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The Government of Borneo informed us that the time was not opportune for them to arrange for the emigration of Indians from this country to Borneo.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Have some countries fixed any annual quota for the emigration of Indians and permanent settlement in other countries, and if there is any, what is the total number of that quota which can permit Indians to go out?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Some countries have fixed quotas, e.g., Canada which allows 150 Indians a year, and if I remember correctly, the Philippines also allow us about 50 a year. I would require notice of this question if I am to supply a detailed answer.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

*1941. **Shri K. P. Sinha:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the number of cottage industries that are receiving the benefit of development work financed by grants from the Union Government?

(b) Will the development scheme be of any help to the cottage industries in the Community Project areas and if so, how?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 49].

(b) Yes, Sir. Special schemes are sanctioned for Community Project

Areas by the Planning Commission. The schemes aim at reviving the existing industries; the provision of technical help and training; the promotion of Co-operatives; facilities for marketing etc.

Shri K. P. Sinha: May I know if any new industries are going to be taken up under this scheme?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: So far as the community projects are concerned, I understand, their idea is to strengthen and rehabilitate existing industries rather than start new works; perhaps they may think of starting new ones if suitable facilities are offered.

Shri K. P. Sinha: May I know what matters are taken into consideration in making the selection?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The Community Project Administration which works under the Planning Commission decides the matter and as such the criteria which help them to decide the matter are at the moment outside my purview.

Shri Dabhi: May I know in how many community project areas khadi work is being taken up?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I would require notice to answer this question.

Shri Punnoose: A list of 41 cottage industries is given in the statement. May I know how many of these industries in Travancore-Cochin receive help and what is the amount?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I require notice to answer this question.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: Apart from the cottage industries enumerated in the list, may I know whether any new industries are being examined to which support can be given?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The question of pursuit of new avenues for employment is going on all the time. At the moment, I am not in a position to say with any precision what are these new industries.

REBATE ON SALE OF KHADI

*1942. **Shri B. K. Das:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts of rebate at the rate of annas three per rupee that has been paid on the sale of Khadi during 1952-53 and 1953-54;

(b) what is the state-wise break-up of such rebates; and

(c) what estimate has been made about the effect of the system of rebate on the sale of Khadi?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 50]

(c) The payment of rebate has resulted in an increase in the production and sale of khadi.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know whether any comparative figures are obtainable about the sale of khadi, before and after the introduction of this rebate?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The figures that I have in my possession relate only to 1952 and 1953. In 1952 the production was 70,96,000 and odd, and in 1953 the production was 1,35,96,000 and odd.

Shri B. K. Das: Are there any figures of the stock that accumulated and the stock that has been disposed of as a result of this rebate?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: No, Sir.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know whether the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board insisted on any fixed wage rate for the spinners as well as for weavers as was done by the A.I.S.A. and whether as a result of this rebate system that wage rate has been increased?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I would require notice of this question.

Shri S. C. Samanta: In this statement I find that as many as twelve

States are not being allowed rebate in 1952-53. May I know the reasons therefor?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I require notice to answer this question.

DISPLACED PERSONS HOMES AND INFIRMARIES

*1943. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the committee appointed to investigate the working of Homes and Infirmarys for West Pakistan displaced persons has begun its work; and

(b) whether any interim report has been submitted by the Committee?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know how long will it take to submit the report?

Shri A. P. Jain: That report might be available by the end of this month.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what matters are being particularly investigated into by the Committee?

Shri A. P. Jain: The policy in respect of the working of homes and infirmaries, their future reorganisation, provision of training and production facilities, education of dependents, rules for future admission and in particular the following: reorganisation of homes and infirmaries with a view to convert them into training cum work centres where able-bodied inmates can be trained so as to become ultimately self-supporting as far as possible; the agency of management of these institutions and the extent of supervision and control to be exercised by the State and Central Governments; trade and vocations in which training should be given, and the standard and period of training to achieve the objects outlined by me; so on and so forth.

Shri Gidwani: May I know whether fresh admission of widows and infirms in their homes has been stopped till the committee submits its report?

Shri A. P. Jain: No, Sir.

Dr. Rama Rao: May I know how many of these homes look after orphans and how many orphans are being looked after?

Shri A. P. Jain: There are no homes which only look after orphans; they are all mixed types.

ENGINEERING INDUSTRY

*1944. **Shri L. N. Mishra:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to rehabilitate the small units of the engineering industry; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the scheme?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 51]

Shri L. N. Mishra: May I know whether it is a fact that many of the industries are working today below their installed capacity, and if so, the reasons for the same?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The basis of this question, namely, 'installed capacity' is a very vague term. In many of these unorganised industries installed capacity varies. Even in the organised industries I often find that the installed capacity is one and they are able to produce more. I am unable to answer a question of this nature with any precision.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know whether the Government is satisfied that the various departments are making use of the available engineering capacity as expected in the report recently submitted by the engineering committee?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: This is a matter of constant review and readjustment. In fact, Government are not satisfied that we are using fully all our existing engineering capacity. It is also possible for us to balance our existing plants to make them more efficient. Review is being made every now and then of this matter. In regard to small-scale industries I would like to add that we have had the benefit of a report by a team of experts composed of men from various countries. At the moment, the Government is actively engaged in considering this report, and I hope to be able to throw some more light on the Government's policy in regard to this matter before long.

Shri Muniswamy: May I know whether it is a fact that a committee was appointed to survey the idle capacity of the engineering industry and if so whether any such report was submitted?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The so-called committee to survey the surplus capacity in the engineering industry is more or less an advisory committee for myself. I have been dealing with them. I have been asking them to examine specific questions. It is not in the nature of a Commission or a Committee which will report. They submit *ad hoc* reports for the benefit of the Ministry. The question of any report being available which will throw light on the entire picture as a whole is non-existent.

MATA TILA DAM PROJECT

*1946. **Shri Bishwa Nath Roy:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to grant a loan of over one crore of rupees for Mata Tila Dam Project during the financial year 1954-55; and

(b) the States which would be benefited by this Project?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) A sum of Rs. 250 lakhs has been allotted to

the Govt. of Uttar Pradesh during 1954-55 for works of permanent improvement in scarcity affected areas. The schemes to be financed out of this allotment are still under consideration in the Planning Commission but the list of works forwarded by the State Govt. in this connection includes the Mata Tila Dam Scheme.

(b) Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Bharat and Vindhya Pradesh.

Shri Bishwa Nath Roy: May I know the area which would be irrigated by this project?

Shri Hathi: 360,000 acres.

Shri Bishwa Nath Roy: May I know the time expected to be taken for the completion of this project?

Shri Hathi: The first stage is likely to be completed by 1956.

सेठ अचल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय कृपा करके बतलायेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश के कौन २ से जिलों को इस से फायदा होगा?

एक माननीय सदस्य : आगरा को होगा कि नहीं ?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hathi: I cannot give the names of all the districts.

Shri Dhulekar: Will the hon. Minister kindly inform us whether this project which is in the Jhansi district will give any benefit to Jhansi district or not?

Shri Hathi: I think it would.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know the area or acreage to be irrigated in the U. P.?

Shri Hathi: 280,000 acres in the U. P.; 50,000 acres in Madhya Bharat and 30,000 acres in Vindhya Pradesh. That makes the total of 360,000 acres.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I ask one question?

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

SOUTHERN MUSIC AUDITION BOARD

*1947. **Shri Muniswamy:** (a) Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the panel of Southern Music Audition Board was reconstituted recently?

(b) If so, who are the Members of the Board?

(c) How was the selection of members made and how long will they continue?

(d) Is it only an advisory body and if so, how do they function?

(e) Are they paid any remuneration and if so, how much?

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

(b) The members of the Southern Panel of Music Audition Board at present are:

1. Sri Justice T. L. Venkatarama Ayyar
2. Sri T. V. Subba Rao—Vice-Chairman
3. Sri Semmangudi R. Srinivasa Iyer
4. Sri Chittoor Subramanyam Pillai
5. Sri T. Chowdiah
6. Sri Rajamanikam Pillai
7. Sri Chembai Vaidyanatha Bhagavathar
8. Sri Chilakalpudi Venkateswara Sarma.

(c) The Members are selected by the Ministry from amongst those who by reason of their attainments and connoisseurship of music are considered suitable for carrying out the work of screening and grading. They are appointed for one year but are eligible for re-appointment. The tenure of the Vice-Chairman is, however, for two years.

(d) The Music Audition Board assists All India Radio in screening classical and light classical music artistes in order that artists get recognition according to their merit and quality. The Board only makes recommendations to the All India Radio.

(e) No, Sir. When they go on tour their travelling expenses are paid according to rules.

Shi Muniswamy: May I know whether in the selection of members for this Board, any consideration is given to vocal musicians as well as to instrumental musicians?

Dr. Keskar: Consideration is given so that there may be a balanced Board. It is not possible to keep any definite proportion in the selection.

Shri Muniswamy: May I know whether the Government are aware that musicians from the South have complained against the selection of members of this Board who are suitable only for vocal music and not for instrumental music?

Dr. Keskar: It is very difficult to have a Board which will satisfy everybody. In fact, one of the reasons for having a tenure of one year is that we retire a certain number of members every year and put in new eminent musicians so that there may be no ground for complaint.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: Is the hon. Minister satisfied that there are also representatives of the Tamil Isai movement in this Board?

Dr. Keskar: I am not aware who are the members of the Tamil Isai movement. Afterwards, I will be able to answer this question.

श्री आर० एन० सिंह: क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इन मੈम्बरों में कितने गाने के विशेषज्ञ हैं ?

Dr. Keskar: If my hon. friend had known Karnatak music, there would have been no need for this question.

TEA

*1948. **Shri L. Jageswar Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated quantity of production of good quality tea in 1953 and the prospects of production in 1954;

(b) the quota of export of good quality tea in 1953 and 1954; and

(c) the quantity of good quality tea required to meet internal demands?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Latest estimate for 1953.....608 million lbs.

Expected crop for 1954... 630 million lbs.

These figures should be taken generally as representing production of standard teas.

(b) 1953-54 ... 437,048,943 lbs.

Quota for 1954-55 has not yet been fixed. Pending its fixation, an export quota to the extent of 105% of standard export is being issued.

(c) 170 million lbs. approximately.

Shri L. Jageswar Singh: May I know how the prevailing prices of good quality tea compare with those in the corresponding period in 1953?

Shri Karmarkar: I have not got figures for prices. I should like to have notice.

Shri L. Jageswar Singh: May I know whether it is a fact that in some parts of Assam and Manipur, the price of tea is abnormally rising and tea is not available in the market, and if so, what steps have Government taken to arrest the rise of prices and make good tea available there?

Shri Karmarkar: We had no complaint about non-availability of tea; we had a complaint recently that prices are higher than they ought to be. So far as I remember, we are looking into the matter.

Shri L. Jageswar Singh: May I know whether the Government propose

to reduce the quota of export to counteract the rise in prices wherever it takes place?

Shri Karmarkar: Reduction in export is not necessary to reduce the price in Assam. The difficulty with regard to the price is that all the tea is blended in Calcutta and the buyers in Assam have to bear the transport charges for the tea to Calcutta and then back to Assam for the blended tea. We are thinking of some way to meet this difficulty.

WRAPPER TOBACCO

*1950. **Shri Raghuramaiah:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to include wrapper tobacco in the O.G.L.; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Raghuramaiah: May I know whether we are producing enough of this kind of tobacco in this country?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: We are not.

Shri Barman: May I know whether it is a fact that Government are starting a wrapper tobacco production centre in Dinhata within the West Bengal State? How far has that scheme advanced?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I believe this must be in the jurisdiction of the Food and Agriculture Ministry. If a question is put down, it will be answered.

TIN CONTAINERS

*1951. **Shri G. L. Chaudhary:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of factories for manufacturing tin containers in India; and

(b) what are the country's annual requirements of tin containers?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):

(a) There are at present about 188 fabricators of tin containers in the country.

(b) Precise information is not available. The amount of tin plate consumed by the fabricating companies is estimated at about 70,000 tons per annum.

Shri G. L. Chaudhary: May I know the amount of tin containers supplied by the cottage industry?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I have not got the break-up.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: Seeing the requirements of the country and the small number of tin container factories, will Government take planned action to meet the requirements of the country?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: That would have been the position about a year and a half back. Today, it is a little difficult to assume tinplate planning and production.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know whether any foreign capital is invested in this industry, if so, how much and what proportion of the manufacture of tin containers is carried on by them?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: There are 188 fabricators. I do not have the break-up of the capital structure of all these fabricators.

Shri Kelappan: May I know if we are importing tin containers?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I would not be quite so sure whether we are importing tinplates, but that has become practically nominal now.

Shri K. K. Basu: What is the production of the Metal Box Company (India) Limited?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Notice

AMERICAN TOBACCO

***1952. Shri C. R. Chowdary:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any limit to the percentage of American tobacco that is allowed to be mixed in the manufacture of cigarettes in India; and

(b) the quantities of cigarette tobacco imported into India in 1952-53 and 1953-54?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) 1952-53	3,404,317 lbs.
1953-54	... 761,685 lbs.

Shri C. R. Chowdary: May I know whether Government intend fixing any limits to the mixing of American tobacco in cigarettes made in India?

Shri Karmarkar: No, there is no need for fixing any limits to the mixing. In fact, the amount imported for this purpose is only five per cent of the country's total production, and our local production is ninety-five per cent.

Shri C. R. Chowdary: May I know whether the mixing of American tobacco with Indian tobacco is done to get the flavour?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, that is the view of the smokers as well as the producers.

INDIANS IN MALAYA

***1954. Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian has been appointed in the Cabinet in Malaya; and

(b) whether any representation is being given to the Indian Community in the permanent administrative services of Malaya State?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The permanent services under the Government of the Federation of Malaya are equally open to all Federal citizens without any distinction of race, except for the Malayan Civil Service to which recruitment is made on the basis of one non-Malay Asian (including Indian) for every four Malays. There is no specific reservation for Indians.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know the portfolios given to the Indian Minister there?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I believe he was in charge of Communications, and he is still in Communications.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know whether any representation has been made to the Government of India, by the members of the Indian community there, that they have been discriminated against in the matter of recruitment to the administrative services there?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I am not sure whether we have received any specific complaint to that effect. But in the papers, we have from time to time noticed letters with such complaints.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know whether the Government of Malaya have approached the Government of India saying that the claims that have been made by the Indian community there in regard to recruitment to administrative services, are very unreasonable and that the Government of India should intervene in this matter?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: As I said in my answer, there is no discrimination. All those who have Malayan citizenship are eligible for appointment.

Shri N. L. Joshi: May I know whether the Indian has been appointed in the Malayan Cabinet on account of his Indian nationality, or on account of his merits?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: It is difficult for me to answer.

INTERIM COMPENSATION SCHEME (SETTLEMENT OFFICERS)

*1955. **Shri Gidwani:** (a) Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state in what manner the posts of Regional Settlement Commissioners, Settlement Officers and Assistant Settlement Officers for the execution of Interim Compensation Scheme were filled up?

(b) How many of them are displaced persons?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Regional settlement Commissioners' posts were filled by transfer of Officers belonging to the permanent services of the Central and State Governments. Settlement Officers were mostly selected out of ex-Claims Officers, and a few others having experience of the rehabilitation departments of the Central and State Governments were also appointed. Assistant Settlement Officers were selected out of ex-Claims Officers and persons serving in Government offices.

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

Shri Gidwani: Why was not the appointment of the Regional Settlement Commissioners made through the U. P. S. C.?

Shri A. P. Jain: When permanent government servants are transferred from one post to another, it is not necessary to consult the Union Public Service Commission.

डा० सत्यबाबी : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि उनमें कोई शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट से भी थे?

श्री ए० पी० जैन : मैं नहीं कह सकता कि उनमें कोई शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के थे या नहीं।

सैनिक सहकारी

*१९५६. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मास्को में भारतीय राजदूतावास में और नई

दिल्ली में रूस के राजदूतावास में सैनिक सहचारी नियुक्त करने का निश्चय किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन की नियुक्ति किस तिथि को की जायेगी?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes.

(b) The appointments will take effect from the dates on which the officers take up their respective posts.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : रूस के अलावा और भी किसी देश में अटेचीज ऐम्बाईट होंगे और होंगे तो कहां २ पर ?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: In many foreign countries, we have our military attaches.

Shri Joachim Alva: When was this proposal of exchange of military attaches first mooted? Was it done after the attainment of independence, when attaches were established in the U. K. and the U.S.A., or was it done even in the past?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Before independence, we had no embassies abroad.

AMMONIUM SULPHATE

*1958. **Shri Telkikar:** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to refer to the answer to starred question No. 8 asked on the 3rd August, 1953 and state the reasons for the decline in the production of Ammonium Sulphate, in the Sindri Factory during the period January to June, 1953, in spite of the growing demand for the fertilizer in the country?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): The average monthly production during the period was 23,222 tons as against a monthly average of 19,617 tons during the last six months of 1952. The lower output in June 1953 was due to the collapse of the price after.

Shri Telkikar: What is the monthly production now?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I do not know for what months, information in regard to production is sought for.

Mr. Speaker: I think he wants the production at present.

Shri Telkikar: In 1953.

Shri K. C. Reddy: For the first six months of 1953, the production was as follows:

January	24,638 tons
February	26,989 tons
March	22,549 tons
April	22,957 tons
May	23,954 tons
June	18,548 tons

Shri Telkikar: Are there any surpluses available to meet the demands of the country?

Shri K. C. Reddy: The present stock is about 50,000 tons at Sindri.

Shri K. K. Basu: What is the cost of production per ton of ammonium sulphate, and what is the price charged by Government?

Shri K. C. Reddy: It is very difficult to give the exact cost of production, for it varies. But the present selling price of the Sindri fertiliser, f.o.r. Sindri is Rs. 275 per ton.

Shri Telkikar: May I know the percentage of increase in the demand for fertilisers, as a result of the Japanese method of paddy cultivation?

Shri K. C. Reddy: That does not arise out of this question.

D.V.C.

*1959. **Shri K. C. Sodhia:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of officers in the D.V.C. drawing over Rs. 1,000 per mensem;

(b) how many of them are (i) foreigners and (ii) retired Government officers; and

(c) how recruitment of officers is made by the Corporation?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the Damodar Valley Corporation and will be laid on the Table of the House when ready.

(c) Recruitment of officers is made on the recommendations of a Selection Committee consisting of the two members of the Corporation, Director of personnel and the Head of the Department concerned. All appointments are approved by the Chairman also.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: Are these experts as a rule appointed on contract basis?

Shri Hathi: As a rule, they are permanent employees of the DVC.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: Are not Indian officers associated with them?

Shri Hathi: The two members I mentioned earlier are Indians. The Director of Personnel is also an Indian, and the Heads of the Departments are mostly Indians. There are not many foreigners in the DVC.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know whether the delay in appointing the Chief Engineer has caused any loss to Government, and also whether any action has been taken by the Chairman of the DVC, on the recommendation made by the Rau Committee in this regard?

Mr. Speaker: I think this question was answered some time ago, and it was stated that the report is under the consideration of the Estimates Committee. So, it is premature to ask this question.

Shri T. N. Singh: The information relates to a small number of officers and should, therefore, have been collected very easily. Why has it taken such a long time for the Corporation to collect the information? Have

they refused to supply the information asked for in this question, in time, to Government?

Shri Hathi: We have not received the reply from the DVC. Naturally, since they have to collect the information from the different projects, it has taken some time. But I am looking into the matter as to why there has been delay.

EXPORT OF MANGANESE AND IRON ORES

***1962. Shri Sarangadhar Das:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the export quotas for manganese and iron ores allotted to (i) mine-owners of Orissa and (ii) those who do not own any mines, but purchase their export requirements from the mine-owners;

(b) whether Government have received any complaints from the mine-owners and the Orissa Chamber of Commerce regarding insufficiency of their quotas to fulfil the contracts with foreign buyers; and

(c) if the answer to part (b) above be in the affirmative, what action has been taken in the matter?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Four statements showing the export quotas of manganese and iron ores allotted to established shippers and mine-owners for export from the port of Calcutta during the quarters October-December 1953 and Jan-March 1954 are laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 52.] State-wise breakdown of these statistics is not available.

(b) A few mine-owners have represented for increase in their individual quotas on various grounds; but no complaint of the type mentioned has been received from the Orissa Chamber of Commerce.

(c) Quotas to mine-owners are allotted on the basis of their production; a different basis cannot be followed in the case of the few who have made representations.

Shri Kasliwal: May I know whether Government have any information about the trade agreement between the U.K. and the Soviet Union by which the U. K. have agreed to purchase manganese from them as a result of which our exports to the U.K. have fallen?

Shri Karmarkar: I should like to have notice.

Shri Muniswamy: May I know whether any representation has been made regarding the lack of loading facilities and if so, whether it was considered by Government?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, Sir. There are inherently some difficulties on the Guntur-Hospet sector, but that could not be avoided.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know if the Minister is aware of the fact that there is a good deal of stock in the mines and yet it cannot be moved because there are no wagons available and wagons are allotted in accordance with the allotment of export quotas?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The position really is that we have no desire to stifle exports. Our only trouble is in regard to wagon supply, and the position that the hon. Member envisages is quite correct. We are not able to find enough wagons to carry these goods to their destination. There is another aspect of the question, viz., that if we give wagons to people who have no foreign contracts, these goods are stored in the ports and remain there blocking other goods which could move. We are constantly in touch with the various Chairmen of the Port Trusts to see that this difficulty is rectified as and when the bottle-neck arises, but it is an extremely difficult problem to solve in view of the fact that there is a certain amount of wagon shortage for this purpose.

HOUSING SCHEMES

***1963. Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned by the Government of India in 1953-54 to the various States for their housing schemes for displaced persons; and

(b) whether these amounts would be spent through co-operative housing societies formed by displaced persons themselves?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) A statement containing requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 53].

(b) Every encouragement is given to Co-operative Housing Societies formed by displaced persons. Out of the amount sanctioned for 1953-54, Rs. 35.7 lakhs were allotted for advancing loans to such Societies.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जो सहयोग समितियाँ बनायेंगे उनको आप क्या-क्या सुविधायें देंगे ?

श्री ए० पी० जैन : हम उनको जमीन के एक्वायर करने में मदद करते हैं और हम उनको मकान बनाने के लिए कर्जा देते हैं ।

HANDLOOM INDUSTRY

***1964. Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the names of such States as are participating in the fund set apart for the development of the Handloom industry and the amount so far paid to them; and

(b) whether protests against the present basis of allotments have been received from any of the States?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 54.]

(b) The Andhra Government have claimed a larger amount as their share of the allotment. The Punjab Government have also asked for an additional grant.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know the basis on which the grants have been made to the different States?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The criteria that make us decide in regard to the allocation of grants are many, and one of the main aspects of our decision is based on the consumption of yarn by the particular State for handloom purposes.

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: Looking at the statement, one comes to the conclusion that some States have received more money and some less, considering the strength of the handlooms in the States. Madras State has received Rs. 92 and odd lakhs whereas Hyderabad is getting Rs. 13 and odd lakhs. May I know the reasons for this distribution?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The basis of the position which the hon. Member has arrived at may not be right.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know if the handloom industry has been able to produce the 40 per cent. quota reserved for it?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The position of off-take of yarn which is the sole means of our judging at the moment about the production of handloom cloth shows that there is progress, and from various parts of the country reports have been received showing that the position is better than what it used to be.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: The hon. Minister has replied that the decision is based on the quantity of yarn that is supplied to the States. May I know the number of handlooms that are operating in Madras, Andhra, U. P. and Bihar?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I should like to have notice, but at the same

time I would like to mention that the number does not always represent the reality.

Shri Pannoose: Am I to understand that no representations have been received from the Travancore-Cochin Government or the co-operative societies there that in the allotment of the amount the number of looms as well as the position of the handloom in the economy of that State have not been taken into consideration?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I have had no such representation from the Travancore-Cochin Government. On the other hand, in view of the peculiar position of the Government that existed before the present Government, we had to take the initiative as the Central Government to go and organise the handloom industry for the purpose of utilisation of the grant that we gave.

Shri M. D. Ramasami: When was the latest statistics of handlooms taken in the States?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I will require notice. I think this is a matter which is attended to by the States from time to time. I am not quite sure the method of their arriving at their figures is generally correct, but in any event, I would not be able to give any definite information regarding the statistics of handlooms until the Kanungo Committee has reported.

LOCAL WORKS PROGRAMME

*1965. **Shri L. N. Mishra:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that representations have been made to Government that the amount sanctioned for the various Local Works Programme under the National Plan should not lapse if the work is not completed before the 31st March, 1954; and

(b) if so, the points made in the representation and the decision of Government thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, the question of grants sanctioned for local works programme during a financial year being allowed to be carried over to the next year is under consideration and formal orders are expected to issue very soon.

Shri L. N. Mishra: May I know whether there is any proposal to improve the rules of procedure regarding the distribution of these grants in the light of the experience gained during the last one year?

Shri Hathi: They are being considered. There are certain proposals.

Shri L. N. Mishra: May I know the amount that the Union Government intends to reserve for distribution by itself out of the budgeted amount of Rs. 6 crores this year?

Shri Hathi: It is not yet decided.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know if the Government are aware that such large lapses are there because Government have not been able to give the grant to help the local works in time?

Shri Hathi: The real difficulty was that for these works the schemes were prepared during the end of last year, 1953; certain schemes were not ready and there was also the question of allotments to be sanctioned. These were some difficulties initially.

सरदार ए० एस० सहगल : मैं जान सकता हूँ कि कौन-कौन से ऐसे प्रान्त हैं जहाँ पर कि लोकल वर्क्स प्रोग्राम नेशनल प्लान के अन्तर्गत पूर्ण नहीं किया गया, तथा उस पर क्या सुझाव डिपार्टमेंट ने उन प्रान्तों को दिया है ?

Shri Hathi: These were all minor works for local development and the reports from the State Governments are still awaited. It is not, therefore, possible for me to reply at this stage actually as to how far they have progressed.

Shri L. N. Mishra: May I know which of the States have been able to achieve the targets in this respect?

Shri Hathi: As I said, no targets are being fixed because from the nature of the works it will be seen that they are for digging wells or constructing minor roads or some such thing. So, there are no actual targets fixed.

EMIGRATION

***1966. Shri Muniswamy:** (a) Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Inspector General of Police, Colombo, came to Madras during the last week of February, 1954?

(b) What was the result of the discussions?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes.

(b) The visit was in pursuance of the normal arrangements under which occasional conferences are held between Indian and Ceylon Police officials. The present visit was mainly concerned with discussions on various aspects of the Police administration. The Inspector General had also discussions with the Controller of Emigration, Madras, but those were of a casual nature and no decisions of importance were taken.

Shri Muniswamy: May I know whether there is any appreciable fall in the incidence of illicit immigration to Ceylon after these discussions?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: As I said, these discussions had no specific reference to illicit immigration. But of late, there has been a great fall in the incidence of illicit immigration.

Shri Muniswamy: May I know whether any discussions regarding the reported difficulties and inconveniences caused to Indian merchant interests were held?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Obviously, police officials have nothing to do with those matters.

N.E.F.A. STAFF

***1967. Shri L. Jogeswar Singh:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have raised the sanction of Inner Line allowance from 30 per cent. to 33½ per cent. for the North East Frontier Agency staff working within the Inner Line area;

(b) whether it is a fact that staff of the Assam Rifles working within the Inner line area are not sanctioned this increase; and

(c) if so, whether Government will consider the desirability of treating on the same footing the staff of the Assam Rifles with those of North East Frontier Agency in the Inner line of the Agency area?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri J. N. Hazarika):

(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The question of extending the concessions to the ministerial and class IV staff of the Assam Rifles is under consideration.

Shri L. Jogeswar Singh: May I know whether Government have received any representation from the employees of the staff of the Assam Rifles working in the Inner Line of the NEFA, and if so, what steps Government have taken in the matter?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: We have not received any representation from the Army officers or the Assam Rifles personnel for themselves. But we have received representation on behalf of those in the ministerial staff.

Shri L. Jogeswar Singh: May I know whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a Press report published sometime back regarding some anomalies in the matter of increase of a certain percentage in the salaries of the employees of the Assam Rifles and other workers?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: It is being considered.

Shri Amjad Ali: What was the particular purpose of posting a contingent of Assam Rifles in the Inner Line area of North East Frontier Agency in addition to the ordinary police?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): It is a normal purpose, which is normally done.

INDIANS IN CEYLON

***1968. Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that 70 "Stateless Indians" working in Ceylon have been threatened with the discontinuance of service unless they produced documentary proof of their Ceylonese nationality;

(b) whether it is a fact that mercantile firms in Ceylon have also threatened similar action against non-Ceylonese employees; and

(c) if the answer to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) to (c). The Government of Ceylon have recently announced a new definition of the term "Ceylonese" for the purposes of employment in public services. Soon after the announcement, the new definition was wrongly interpreted by a minor officer of the P.W.D. and he asked about 70 workers of Ratmalana airport to produce documentary proof of their nationality, if they wanted to retain their jobs. As this action caused a stir, the High Commissioner for India, in Ceylon, contacted the Ceylon authorities who assured him that, the new definition will operate only in the case of future recruitment and not in the case of persons who were already in employment.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know whether subsequent to this, any

other cases of Indians having been declared as 'Stateless' have been reported, and if so, what action have Government taken in the matter?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: This question refers to employment of people of what is known as 'Stateless' category. But I am not sure whether there has been any deportation of Indians from Ceylon. Possibly, there has not been any deportations.

Shri Raghuramiah: May I know whether the recent policy of the Ceylon Government of refusing to renew temporary residence permits and identity certificates will have the effect of squeezing out Stateless persons and of inducing them to apply for Indian citizenship, giving up the possibility of their getting Ceylonese citizenship?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: It will be convenient if a separate question is put because it has to be dealt with separately.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know what is the opinion of the Ceylon Government in this matter, whether the Government of India have ascertained it?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: On which matter?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: On this matter—this particular instance.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: As I said, they have given an assurance that it will not affect the people who are already in employment.

Shri Damodara Menon: May I know whether this condition regarding proof of Ceylonese nationality will apply only to Indian mercantile firms or also to other firms of other nationalities?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The notification is a general one.

REPATRIATION OF INDIANS FROM BRITISH GUIANA

*1970. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the British Guiana Government have decid-

ed to charter a ship to repatriate 400 Indians; and

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that 5,000 Indians are intending to come back to India?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House, when available.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में उनको भेजने का सबब क्या है, वहाँ से क्यों ये लोग वापिस किये जा रहे हैं ?

प्रधान मन्त्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : यह कतई ठीक नहीं है कि वहाँ से वे लोग वापिस भेजे जा रहे हैं, अभी कोई ऐसा वाक्या पेश नहीं आया कि जिसकी वजह बूझी जाय और बतलाई जाय ।

BRITISH EMBASSIES

*1725. **Shri Radha Raman:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether expenditure on some of the British Embassies and other Consular and Diplomatic appointments were being met by the Government of India prior to August 1947;

(b) if so, which were those missions;

(c) whether Government have claimed rights from the British Government in regard to the property etc., which these Missions had purchased in their respective places during that period; and

(d) if so, how the matter now stands?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes.

(b) The expenditure on the British Legations at Kabul and Kathmandu and the British Consulate General at Kashgar was met entirely by the Government of India. The expenditure on the Diplomatic and Consular

representations in Iran was met (i) by the Government of India to the extent of £. 23,894-11-9 and (ii) by H.M.G. to the extent of £. 21,781-15-11. Any sums spent over and above these amounts were shared equally by the two Governments. From the moiety payable by the Foreign Office, deductions of £. 790 and £. 487-10-0 were made on account of India's annual contribution towards the cost of the British Legation, Jedda, and India's standing contribution to H.M.G. in respect of Establishments in Iran respectively.

(c) Yes.

(d) The property of the late British Consulate General at Kashgar was handed over by the U. K. Government to the representatives of the Governments of India and Pakistan. The British Embassy buildings at Kathmandu have recently been handed over to us. The transfer of properties at other places is under negotiation.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know—when this question was first taken up with the U. K. Government?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Obviously after the transfer of power.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know the approximate total amount involved in this matter?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: It is a big amount. The estate in Kabul would amount to about Rs. 25 lakhs. Similarly for Iran and other places, it will run into several lakhs.

INDIAN DETENUS IN MALAYA

*1743. **Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all Indian detenus under the Emergency Regulation Act in Malaya, have now been released; and

(b) if so, how many of them have been rehabilitated in Malaya and how many repatriated to India?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) According to the information available, about 90 Indians are still in detention in Malaya. There are no Indian detenus in Singapore.

(b) Since the beginning of the Emergency in June, 1948, 830 Indian detenus have been repatriated to India from Malaya and Singapore. About 600 were released locally. Government of India are not aware of any scheme for the rehabilitation of these men in Malaya.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know whether any step has been taken by the Government of India with regard to the other 90 Indians who are in prison, for their release?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Whenever there has been any need for our intervention in the interest of any Indian national, our representative there has taken all adequate steps.

Shri Muniswamy: May I know whether the Minister could tell us how many of those detenus come from the State of Madras?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I am afraid I haven't got the information.

Shri Achuthan: May I know whether before the Indians were repatriated, a chance was given to explain their innocence in a court of law there?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: There is a complicated legal procedure. There are three rules operating in connection with such detention. In the case of two of these rules, legal help is possible.

DISPLACED PERSONS IN HYDERABAD

*1957. **Shri H. G. Vaishnav:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any grant has been allotted to Hyderabad State for the relief and rehabilitation schemes for displaced persons in that State in 1954-55; and

(b) if so, how much?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Allotment has been made for the rehabilitation of persons who suffered as a result of Police Action in 1948.

(b) A provision of Rs. 4.29 lakhs has been made in the Budget.

Shri H. G. Vaishnav: May I know the number of displaced persons from outside rehabilitated in the Hyderabad State?

Shri A. P. Jain: A few hundred families have gone to the Hyderabad State of their own accord. I cannot give their exact number, all I can say is that they are a few hundred.

Shri H. G. Vaishnav: Is there any responsibility thrown on the Hyderabad State in respect of this?

Shri A. P. Jain: No; I mean no financial responsibility.

PROCUREMENT AND IMPORT OF COTTON

*1940. **Shri Sinhasan Singh** (on behalf of **Shri S. N. Das**): (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether the procurement and import programme for cotton, for the current season has been settled?

(b) If so, what is that programme?

(c) What are the recommendations and suggestions in this regard of the Cotton Advisory Board?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Cotton Advisory Board have suggested that the country's requirements of foreign cotton during the Cotton season 1953-54 would be roughly about 6 lakh bales. Imports of foreign cotton are being allowed to meet the country's requirements.

Shri N. L. Joshi: Is there any proposal under Government's consideration, to separate long staple and short staple cotton produced in this country?

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Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: They are separated, because the people who buy have their requirements met with. They buy it as and when they want and buy whatever type they want.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: May I know how many persons have been selected from the cotton-growing districts or States, to the Cotton Advisory Board which was formed?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Notice.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS REHABILITATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS

*1945. **Th. Lakshman Singh Charak:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any report reviewing the work of rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan in Assam, has been submitted by the Committee appointed under the Chairmanship of **Shri Sri Prakasa** in 1951; and

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

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). Yes; the views of the Chairman and other members of the Committee on the problem of rehabilitation of displaced persons in Assam were received by the Ministry in October 1951. These views were intended for departmental use to assist the Ministry of Rehabilitation in formulating its schemes for rehabilitation and it is not intended to publish them.

TEA LABOUR WELFARE

*1949. **Shri K. P. Tripathi:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state what grant was budgeted for labour welfare by the Central Tea Board in 1953-54?

(b) How much of the same has been actually allocated, and to which State Government?

(c) What are the other State Governments which have not been given any grants for 1953-54?

(d) What are the reasons for the same?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Rs. 1,00,000.

(b) Rs. 15,000 already allocated to Uttar Pradesh. An application from Bihar is under consideration of Tea Board.

(c) Assam, Mysore, Tripura, Travancore-Cochin, West Bengal, Punjab and Madras.

(d) Some States did not submit schemes for 1953-54. The remaining States were not eligible for the grant either because they had not fully utilised the amount allocated previously during 1951-52 or 1952-53 or because they did not produce the necessary utilisation certificate.

"AWAKENING IN AFRICA"

***1953. Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** (a) Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state how many copies of the Book "Awakening in Africa" were sent to England and other parts of the Commonwealth for distribution?

(b) Is it a fact that this Book has been withdrawn and all available copies destroyed?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) About one thousand copies.

(b) Indian missions abroad to which copies were sent have been requested not to make further distribution of this pamphlet, which is a reprint of a series of articles on Africa by a British Journalist published in an Indian newspaper. Undistributed copies are being recalled for circulation in India, for which they were primarily intended. No copies have been destroyed.

SCHEDULED CASTE AND TRIBAL EMPLOYEES IN GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

***1960. Shri Ganapati Ram:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state how many of the employees working in the Secretariat of the Ministry and attached and subordinate offices belong to Scheduled Castes and Tribes?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): About 1650.

STEEL PLANT AT ROURKELA

***1961. Pandit Lingaraj Misra:** (a) Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state whether any arrangement has been made with Messrs. Krupps and Demag of Germany or with any other Steel concerns either in India or outside for the training of Engineers and other Technical Personnel before the Steel Plant at Rourkela starts operating?

(b) Has any definite programme been drawn up for training such personnel?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Attention is invited to para 12 of the Technical Consultants' Agreement signed with the German Combine of Messrs Krupp and Demag on the 21st December, 1953 (copies of which were placed on the Table of the House on the 24th December, 1953) wherein a provision has been made for the training at German Works of an adequate number of Indians to be mutually agreed upon between the Combine and the Govt. of India. It is also the intention that when orders for equipment are placed on any suppliers, they will be required to train a certain number of Indians at their works.

(b) Steps are being taken in the matter in consultation with the German Combine for training in the near future, but no definite programme has yet been drawn up. It is proposed however to finalise this question in early May after consideration of this question at the Board meeting of the Hindustan Steel to be held then.

भारत-लंका करार

***१९६९. श्री गणपति राम:** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लंका सरकार ने भारत-लंका करार को लागू करने के सम्बन्ध में सलाह

देने के लिये एक विशेष समिति नियुक्त की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के सदस्य कौन कौन हैं और यह कब से काम प्रारम्भ करेगी; और

(ग) क्या इस समिति में हमारी सरकार का भी कोई प्रतिनिधि है ?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes.

(b) Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, Minister of Finance, Mr. R. G. Senanayake, Minister of Commerce, Mr. Wikremnayake, Minister of Justice, Dr. Kaleel, Minister of Labour and Mr. Goonasekera de Soysa, Secretary. The Subcommittee consisting of the above has started functioning.

(c) No.

SODA ASH

417. { **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri V. P. Nayar:

(a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether Soda Ash has been imported in the current year?

(b) What was the landed cost of the imported article?

(c) What is the sale price of the article at present?

(d) What were the quantities of this article imported in 1948-49?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The control over the price of Soda Ash ceased with the lapsing of Supply and Prices of Goods Act, 1950, on the 14th February, 1954. Before that the maximum price that could be charged by an importer or producer for different varieties of Soda Ash ranged from Rs. 19-8-0 to Rs. 30-11-0.

(d) 32,71,345 Cwts.

BLANC FIXE

418. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri V. P. Nayar:

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

(a) what are the important uses of Blanc fixe in the Indian industry; and

(b) what is the estimated requirement of this material for the current year?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):
(a) Blanc fixe is an essential extender for use with Titanium Dioxide. It is also used in the manufacture of Paints and Enamels, Dyes, Printing Inks, Rubber and Textiles.

(b) About 500 tons for January-June, 1954.

RUBBER

419. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the value of rubber goods or rubber goods specialities which have been imported in 1953;

(b) what was the annual import before 1947; and

(c) the amount and value of export of raw rubber and rubber goods since 1947 year-wise?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):
(a) Rs. 4,527,000

(b) Rs. 798,000 in 1945 and Rs. 2,157,000 in 1946.

(c) A statement is attached. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 55]

BISCUITS (IMPORT)

420. **Shri L. Jageswar Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity in pounds of foreign biscuits imported into India in 1953 and the quantity expected to be imported in 1954; and

(b) the total value of such imports?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):
(a) and (b). A statement is attached.
[See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 56]

IMPORT LICENCES FOR RICE AND OIL MILLS

421. Shri Sinhasan Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the number of licences for importing and setting up rice and oil mills issued after the adoption of the Planning Commission's report?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): No licences for the import of rice and oil mills as such have been issued. Import of certain types of machinery used in such mills has also been now prohibited.

Information as regards the number of licences for setting up rice and oil mills issued is being obtained from the State Governments and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

BOMBAY TEXTILE MILLS

422. Shri Sarangadhar Das: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cloth mills, yarn mills and other cloth factories using cotton in the State of Bombay;

(b) the number totally or partially closed down up to the 31st March, 1954, or earlier for which such figures are available;

(c) the reasons for which these mills have been closed down; and

(d) the total number of workers employed before closure and the total number now thrown out of employment?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):
(a) 180 cotton textile mills.

(b) 4 totally and 16 partially.

(c) Due to financial difficulties and uneconomic working.

(d) About 14,446 workers have been affected.

EXPORT TRADE

423. Shri Jethalal Joshi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of India's trade by land with Pakistan, Burma, Afghanistan and Iran during January and February, 1954; and

(b) how it compares with that of the previous year for the same months?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):

(a) and (b). A statement showing our imports from and exports to Pakistan, Burma, Afghanistan and Iran, by land, for January and February 1953, and for the corresponding months of 1954 is attached. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 57.]

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Date 27/1/20

**THE
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES**

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

5251

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Wednesday, 21st April, 1954

*The House met at a Quarter Past
Eight of the Clock*

[*MR. SPEAKER in the Chair*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

9-05 A.M.

**MESSAGE FROM THE COUNCIL
OF STATES**

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of the Council of States:

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 97 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Council of States, I am directed to enclose a copy each of the following Bills which have been passed by the Council of States at this sitting held on the 19th April, 1954:

1. The Shillong (Rifle Range and Umlong) Cantonments Assimilation of Laws Bill, 1954.
2. The Himachal Pradesh and Bilaspur (New State) Bill, 1954."

143 PSD.

5252

**SHILLONG (RIFLE RANGE AND
UMLONG) CANTONMENTS ASSIMI-
LATION OF LAWS BILL**

**HIMACHAL PRADESH AND BILAS-
PUR (NEW STATE) BILL**

Secretary: Sir, I lay the following Bills, as passed by the Council of States, on the Table of the House:

1. The Shillong (Rifle Range and Umlong) Cantonments Assimilation of Laws Bill, 1954.
2. The Himachal Pradesh and Bilaspur (New State) Bill, 1954.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

**STATEMENT RE: TENDERS NOT ACCEPTED
BY THE INDIA STORE DEPARTMENT**

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the statement of cases in which the lowest tenders have not been accepted by the India Store Department, London, during the period ending the 31st December, 1953. [See Appendix IX, annexure No. I.]

**DOCUMENT ENTITLED "THE FRENCH
SETTLEMENTS IN INDIA".**

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the document entitled 'The French Settlements in India', containing texts of important notes exchanged between the Governments of India and France. [Placed in Library. See No. S-124/54.]

FINANCE BILL—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further consideration of the following motion moved by the hon. Finance Minister on the 19th April, namely, that the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year, 1954-55, be taken into consideration.

I think that the hon. Finance Minister will take about an hour for the reply.

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): Yes.

Mr. Speaker: So, at 12-15, I shall call the hon. Finance Minister for the reply. Shri Jethalal Joshi, who was speaking the other day, will now finish his speech.

Shri Tulsidas (Mahasana West): The reply of the Finance Minister may be given tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: We have now settled the time. I have no intention of extending the time against the orders of the House.

Shri Jethalal Joshi (Madhya Saurashtra): In my yesterday's speech, I was speaking about the fact that although there was an overall increase in the industrial production, there were certain items of industry in which there was a big gulf between industrial capacity and production. I was citing certain instances. Let me further proceed with those instances. In non-ferrous alloys, in 1952, the capacity was 68,000 tons and the production was 7,600 tons. That means the production was 11 per cent. or something more. In 1953, again, two more factories were opened with the result that the production fell still further. In 1952, the production capacity of lead sheets was 2,800 tons, but the production was negligible. It was only 44 tons. That means 1.5 per cent. as against the remaining 98.5 per cent. which was remaining idle. Now, in zinc sheets, there is a climax. The capacity was 300 tons in 1952 and production was only 19 tons. Still, however, in 1953, the capacity was increas-

ed to 4,400 tons and production came to 0.7 per cent. That means 99.3 per cent. of the capacity was lying idle. In view of all these things, I find it difficult to understand how an industry, producing one per cent. of the articles or even less, can profitably be run.

Regarding Part B States, I went through the whole report covering 375 pages of the affairs of the Ministry of States. Nowhere in that report do I find that in Part B States any new industry has been set up during the last seven years. No running industry has been expanded, either. Now, in view of all these things, I find that whenever capital has been invested, it has been stuck in the plants and it is being rusted, and the people do not get the full benefit of the capital which is invested. After all, this capital may belong to some private persons. Still, however, it is our national wealth and it should be fully utilized. I feel that all those articles of production, whether essential or non-essential, from gramophone needles to big boilers, are jumbled together and there is just the progress as was witnessed of the traffic jam at Tilpat, that is, one furlong per hour. I suggest, therefore, that there should be a proper planning in all industries. The essential and non-essential articles of production should be separated, and the essential articles should again be subdivided into zones or spheres of private sector and public sector. In point of public sector, I may further suggest that some suitable industries should be set up in Part B States also.

Now, I proceed to refer to the Kandla port. So far as my information goes, the decision to develop the Kandla port was taken some four years ago. No progress has yet been made during all these years. Of late, some earthwork has been started. I feel that the development of Kandla has been taken up with a view to replace Karachi. In these days, bombs and shells have formed a bad habit of not giving prior notice. They are

atithis (अतिथि), unwanted guests. Again they would not wait upon our debates and discussions in this House, although we may call it a sovereign House. I, therefore, request humbly that the development of Kandla port should be stepped up as fast as possible.

I come to another point. So far as I know, there were certain industries during the last war, in 1939-40. Many of those industries have been closed and now, we have to look to foreign lands for the purchase of articles for civilian consumption and for military purposes. I feel that such of those industries as were running in this country should again be set up and all our requirements should be met from those industries.

There is the case of the match industry. So far as I know, before 1947, there were a number of factories producing matches. During the last five years, one big company has come into existence and it has taken over almost all these small factories. I call it the Matsya Nyaya, the policy of the bigger fish swallowing the smaller fish. The match industry today is a sort of monopoly in the hands of one company WIMCO. I think it is the only industry which bids fair to be a small-scale industry which can give occupation to hundreds of thousands of people in their cottages.

Coming to the question of soap in the Finance Bill, I find.....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has already taken a long time.

Shri Jethalal Joshi: Then, I will sit down, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: He can speak for two minutes more.

Shri Jethalal Joshi: Thank you, Sir; it is a revival.

In the Finance Bill, I find there is a proposal to levy duty on soap. I have an humble suggestion and that is that the soap manufactured from non-edible oils should be exempted from this type of duty. The object of my suggestion is that the non-edible oil may be thus encouraged for use in

the soap industry and the edible oils may be released for human consumption. In certain parts of Western India, generally in Saurashtra, Gujerat and Maharashtra, groundnut seeds and oil and copra and copra oil are used as a part of food and that oil is the only ounce of nutrition in those parts. If, as I suggested, these articles are not exported, then also it would be of great relief to the people. We know that there is great unavailability of pure gree and pure milk and the price of even sesamum oil is so prohibitive that the middle-classes and the lower middle classes and the poorer sections of the people cannot purchase that. Therefore, I suggest that the export of these groundnut seeds and oil and copra and copra oil should, as far as possible, be banned. In the year 1952, a large quantity of groundnut seeds and oil were exported, with the result that the prices in Saurashtra and Bombay rose from about Rs. 20 per tin to about Rs. 45 to Rs. 48 per tin. It became so prohibitive that even that ounce of oil was taken from the mouths of millions of people.

Shri M. A. Ayyangar (Tirupati): Sir, for over fifteen to twenty days the House discussed the Demands under the various Ministries and devoted sufficient time to the discussion of the General Budget. We are, now, trying to find out the ways and means, after having passed the Appropriation Bill. The expenditure that is budgeted for the coming year—1954-55—is of the order of Rs. 2940 crores. Apart from expenditure, both charged and not charged which has to be met from revenues, a large portion is capital expenditure. On account of the development programme that we have undertaken, about Rs. 250 crores have to be raised by printing some more notes. I would like, on this occasion to say that we have done well enough. But it requires by the plan, the co-operation of all sections of the House and also outside to make the Plan successful.

[Shri M. A. Ayyangar]

Before proceeding to the Plan and seeing how it has to be worked out etc., I would like to say one or two words regarding the manner in which we must raise or we can raise funds. The Taxation Inquiry Commission is there but I do not entirely agree with the observations made by the hon. Finance Minister that we cannot give a lead to the Commission. When someone asked whether the Government has given a lead to the Taxation Inquiry Commission, he said it will be putting the cart before the horse and that the Commission has to give us advice. But, the Commission may give an advice that all the taxes have to be imposed only on the poor and not on the rich. Different methods of taxation have to be adopted regarding different kinds of States. We are in a welfare State. It can easily be argued that the persons who have been appointed on the Commission will take all these into consideration and give us a report. I am sure that will be a report which will help the poor, more than the rich, and will do sufficient social justice.

I heard the hon. Finance Minister say that 70 per cent. of the taxation is borne only by the rich. He was also pleased to say what percentage of our population is in possession of that wealth. Therefore, when we try to distribute the taxation and try to do justice, we must take the margin of savings into consideration. Even if fifteen or fifteen and a half annas in the rupee are taxed in the hands of the rich man, the other half anna is sufficient for him to build palace after palace. But, so far as a poor man is concerned, he lives in a meagre way and the smallest burden will break the camel's back.

Now, Rs. 250 crores of deficit finance is a kind of indirect taxation, mostly borne by the poor who may not be able to bear it. I am not complaining. All that I am suggesting is, having regard to the fact that in the previous year, when we wanted to get Rs. 100 crores by way of loan, we

were able to get only Rs. 75 crores—people say that capital is dry—(my feeling is that capital is shy and they are withdrawing the capital)—we must find capital both for the private sector and the public sector. I would make one suggestion, which has been repeatedly made, that the time has come when we have to set a ceiling on the dividends paid by various private companies and ask them to plough back the balance into their own resources for the purpose of capital formation. So far as the capital for the public sector is concerned, the time has come again when we should nationalise the Imperial Bank and the life insurance companies. There is no good crying for ghee having butter in our hands. Let us not go on bended knees again and again and make it appear that we are held in ransom by some of these rich men, who, according to me do not throw their money into the public sector. Let us not be absolutely at the mercy of these people. We have undertaken a huge development programme and we must find the ways and means. These Rs. 250 crores may be met by deficit financing this year. What is to happen next year? Shall we go on printing notes because the Printing Press is in our hands? We shall not do so. I would urge upon the hon. Finance Minister to keep a very close watch upon this and try to see that the entire amount is not spent on the development programmes this year but that 50 per cent. of it is distributed or spent this year on producing our consumer goods. Wherever smaller irrigation works can be undertaken in the various States yielding immediate returns, 50 per cent. of the money allotted to irrigation works must be diverted to them and even if some large and big-scale projects to be started this year are put off for some time for this purpose, there is no harm. That is my general approach.

So far as the financial burden on the poor is concerned, on betel nuts,

for instance, even if the poor man has to pay, if the burden is distributed over a large section and the total amount recovered is large there may be a justification. For some time, the rich and the poor alike have to bear this burden. Therefore, let us not too much stress the case of the poor man on this matter as both have got to share, in common, the burden for some time for purposes of implementing the plan and we, both rich and poor, have to undergo privation for some time.

It would not be wrong for me to just take the House a few minutes over what progress has been made so far and what has yet to be done. I feel that we have achieved one of the wonders of the world and that is, without shedding a single drop of blood, we have wrenched power from the mightiest Empire in the world who in two bloodiest wars from 1914-18 and again from 1939-45,—waged the battles with all the instruments of latest design that science could invent and defeated Germany. In our own way we defeated England and so we have defeated both England and Germany.

An Hon. Member: No, no.

Shri M. A. Ayyangar: Is it a small achievement? In this non-violent struggle, both Britain and India the vanquished and the victor have been ennobled. With the weapon forged by the Father of the Nation,—non-violence—this miracle was achieved and we have achieved success by adopting it in international relations also. Regarding the birth of New India, though old as a nation, we are young as a State. Both our arms were cut off by the formation of Pakistan. Trouble arose in the head in Kashmir, and then in the stomach—Hyderabad—and then in the feet from some of our great statesmen who were in charge of the administration of Travancore State, which did not agree to join the Union. On the west, Junagadh wanted to accede to Pakistan. Bhopal wanted to give a corridor for Pakis-

tan. Thanks to that great soul—may it rest in peace—thanks to Sardar Patel, who in less than six months from August 1947 to February 1948 liquidated all the Rajas and Maharajas, 565 in number, without shedding a single drop of their blood. I do claim that we have achieved a miracle. The saviours of each country are entitled to respect from others. Russia is often cited for having done wonderful deeds but Russia was not under foreign domination Lenin and others only did away with their own rulers. We have not done so. I am not saying anything against them, but let not our own people, born out of our flesh and blood, decry ourselves. Somebody said that I am now among the Communist Party friends—Yes I am half communist today. But the communists are not showing sufficient regard to our national flag. I do not agree with this attitude of theirs. May I ask all our young friends if in any of their meetings they have hoisted the national flag along even with their red flag?

Some Hon. Members: No, no. They are not allowed to do so.

Shri M. A. Ayyangar: Even on the house-tops on joyous occasions they could do so, but nothing has been done by them. Let us be proud of our achievements. In our own way we won independence for our country, got rid of the feudal rule, of Maharajahs, rehabilitated a crore of people who were squeezed out from East and West Pakistan and also introduced legislation so far as the zamindari is concerned in a humble and non-violent way, asking all persons, who are owners of lots of land, to surrender some of them so that they may be distributed, and if they refused to do so, we know what we should do in this Parliament and we are not helpless. So far as law and order is concerned, some people in this country do not seem to give respect to it and they do what they like. We cannot allow this to continue, and you all know how on a single day

[Shri M. A. Ayyangar]

eight Ministers were shot dead in Burma. That was copied here and the Father of the Nation was killed and it was a cold-blooded murder, and we have survived that shock. I know that there was a time in 1948 when it was impossible for us to do a single railway journey safely. I, therefore, risked getting to Delhi by air during that time, because all along the 25 miles of the railway line in my place a derailment was expected every minute. That was happening not only in Madras, but also in Calcutta, and so railway journey was very unsafe. As at that time you were not here Mr. Speaker and I had to preside over the deliberations here, the Opposition Leader of the Japanese Diet came to me here—he was on a tour round the world. He came and wanted to see the Speaker, and since you were not here then, he was brought to me. Half an hour later, he asked me where Nalgonda was. If I ask hon. Members of the House where Nalgonda is many of them may not know, but it is a hilly district in Hyderabad. I was wondering how an Opposition Leader from the Japanese Diet came to know of Nalgonda. He told me that every morning he heard on the Moscow Radio, that Nalgonda was the seat or the spring-board from which the communists of India would start their operations in all directions to make the whole country red. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member may proceed.

Shri M. A. Ayyangar: Let there be no interruption please. I am not able to hear what is passing on behind me. But our friends, the communists have since come round and are sitting here with us. They have adopted constitutional methods. I am asking them to take one more step, namely, to the best of their ability to co-operate with the Government—I see the sweet reasonableness and eloquence on the part of their Deputy Leader and others. I am

asking them to view the situation in this country today. They agree with us so far as our policy on international affairs is concerned. The freedom which was won with very great difficulty is being threatened today from inside. It was only yesterday that we saw the fissiparous tendencies that exist in India—communal parties like the Hindu Mahasabha and the Muslim League. Somewhere in South India, the Muslim League party is still having a hold. A resolution was moved by me when I was the Secretary of the Congress Party, in 1948, and accepted by the House that no communal party ought to be allowed to dabble in politics and that it shall not be recognised. Both the Hindu Mahasabha and the Muslim League ought to be banned and tabooed. Let them confine themselves to mere cultural and religious activities and let them not be allowed to dabble in politics. I urge upon the Government that no recognition shall be given to such parties. If the Hindu Mahasabha and the Muslim League dabble in politics, the churches may also come in and interfere. Let us not allow fissiparous tendencies in the country. My hon. friend, Mr. Veeraswamy, wanted Dravidistan. Sikhs may want Sikhistan and the Muhammadans have had Pakistan....

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Bilaspur): We do not want Sikhistan.

Shri M. A. Ayyangar: I am glad to hear this. This is reassuring, that is, that Sikhs do not want Sikhistan.

Next let us rid ourselves of the trouble that the Foreign pockets are giving us viz. Goa, Diu, Daman, Pondicherry. In the north, the Nepal border must be treated by arrangement as India's border in the north, and we should be able to safeguard that border, in the interests of both India and Nepal.

You may kindly extend my time by a few minutes, say, two minutes. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let there be no talk.

An Hon. Member: He may be given some more time.

Mr. Speaker: I think the duty of the Chair is—I do not find the word to adequately express myself—cast more rigorously when the Chair is dealing with officers of the Parliament; it is its duty to enforce the rules and regulations. (*Interruptions*). Order, order. It is a question of time-limit. I would certainly accede, but let a Chairman observe it scrupulously himself. It is not a question that rules are meant for others and not for those in authority. That is the only thing that I would say by way of replying to the appeal that has been made to me to extend the time. It is not a question of mere extension of five minutes here and there; it is a question of setting up standards and therefore the House will appreciate my stand when they find that I am more strict with the authorities than with the ordinary Members. It is for them to set up standards.

Shri M. A. Ayyangar: I have said enough.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): Mr. Speaker, I too fall in the category of Mr. Ayyangar and I hope that I will be able to finish all that I want to say within the allotted fifteen minutes. As a matter of fact, I had a desire to really pin-point my arguments and fix them to only one or two points but the previous speaker has forced me to make certain remarks regarding what he has said about the red flag. I think it is time that we answer it and answer it very categorically and answer not in our own terms but in terms of what his leader had said. In 1937, what is it that Pandit Nehru said? In the AICC bulletin of April 20-29 you will find:

"The Red Flag has for a hundred years or more been the flag of workers all over the world, and nearly all workers' organisations

have adopted it in various countries. It represents the struggles and sacrifices of workers as well as the conception of the unity of the workers all over the world. As such it is entitled..." (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: "to our respect and a workers' organisation, if it so chooses, has every right to display it at its functions."

In the AICC bulletin dated July 31, 1937, Pandit Nehru wrote:

"Red Flag has long been associated with workers, especially industrial workers. It is not the flag of any particular country..." (*Interruptions*).

Several Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The method of carrying on parliamentary work is dependent on the quality of tolerance. Let the hon. Member have her say. The other members who want to contradict her will have an opportunity when they are called upon to speak. Let us tolerate. She has quoted from the AICC bulletin, as I understand. Is that so?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Yes, Sir; I have given the dates also.

Mr. Speaker: Whatever it may be, hon. Members will have a chance to reply.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The complaint was that the red flag is used and the national flag is not used; we will have to answer it.

Mr. Speaker: She may put it as she likes but if she puts it more correctly and more moderately it will perhaps carry greater weight. The House knows how to treat exaggerations or statements which are not correct.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I hope my quotation from an hon. gentleman will not be taken as an exaggeration.

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

I do not like to go into it in greater detail within the limited time given to me, and will leave this to my friend Mr. Kelappan. The question is not that we do not fly the national flag. As he knows, it is not to be flown on every occasion. It is not the flag of the Congress Party. We have flown it on many occasions, a number of times; it is the national flag. When I have been in the international delegations of women, our people, our women have held that flag high. That is all I want to say in this House. I think it is time that those who have been flinging this kind of allegation have a certain amount of tolerance and see what we have to answer. It is true that I do not want to bring this up again; it should be dismissed with the contempt which it deserves but when I found my friend, Shri Ayyangar brought forward this, I thought I had to answer it.

I will now come to answer some points raised by the Finance Minister. The Finance Minister took great care to show how the incidence of taxation has been falling on the rich and he has even shown that the number of the rich—that is one and a half lakh-walabs as I would call them—was very small. I think 1,286 was the specific number which he quoted. Here I want to say that the figure itself is not very correct because if we see the figures that the State Governments have got in regard to the taxable property such as agricultural property, the figure would be much more. I would like to know whether he has included all these under the purview; whether the figures that are kept in the States come within that number. As far as I can make it out it has not been included and without including it he has tried to show this as being quite a small number...

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I am only concerned with giving the number of people who give income-tax.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I am quoting facts. There are certain other

categories which will also come under these one and a half lakh-walabs. That is why this figure is very small.....

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I have got only those figures—that is, those who pay income-tax; I do not have the figure or the number of those people who have income from other sources, say, agricultural income.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: That is why I want to say that the figures, are misleading, when we come to refer to what the position is. He has given the figures for 1952-53, I think. If we take the year 1951-52, we find that the number of one and a half lakh-walabs would have been 1,120; thus we see that there is an increase of 166 persons who have come into this category. The average earning of these people in 1951-52 was something like Rs. 3,05,000 and in 1953-54 it is about Rs. 3,31,000; that is, an increase of 10½ per cent. We may compare it with the per capita income. The hon. Finance Minister has said that the per capita income has increased on the whole. We find that this is more apparent than real when calculated in terms of reality. If we compare the figures of 1931-32 and take into account the increase in prices, we will find actually that the increase is not very real. Per capita income is actually calculated on the average whereas actually there is concentration of profits in a smaller number of industries. Therefore, very great care should be taken to bring about a real comparison; otherwise we are liable to come to certain wrong conclusions.

Now, I have to hasten through the second point which I wanted to make here. It is the question of foreign capital. I am not going to raise the same issues which Mr. Basu already brought forward before you but I would certainly like to bring to your notice one particular concern and examine it to show how British concerns are making huge profits. The Finance Minister wanted concrete

cases; he said that we have spoken in a general manner. I will tell him about the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation with whom we have entered into an agreement through the D.V.C. and we are going to supply electric power to them. The Electricity supply Act puts the reasonable return at five per cent of the capital. The paid-up capital of the Calcutta Electricity Supply Corporation in 1950 was £ 6,162,000 but at the end of 1950 it was £ 17,750,000. It means that it is three times the capital and that has been made by the profits which this Company has been reaching. At the same time, we find that the West Bengal Government has given it permission to use the excess profits of 1949-52 totalling about £ 9,611,000, approximately amounting to Rs. 1,30,00,000 to finance a capital extension programme. Government has allowed them to use that amount to finance capital extension programmes, while actually a part of it should go back to the consumers as rebate. In the case of a company which is in very good financial position, there could be no question of allowing them any sort of appropriation whereby they could actually use the money that should go back as rebate to the consumers. They should not be allowed to use this money for their capital extension. I could give the hon. Finance Minister figures later on, but this is one example to show as to how the British companies are actually making huge profits which could with very great profit be utilised for opening of new industries. Therefore, I add my voice to that of the previous speakers that at least a ceiling should be put on their profits. Of course, we have asked for expropriation, but that would sound too revolutionary for the Congress Government. They should at least stick to their own position which they used to take before 1947 that they would put a ceiling on the profits of British companies.

Now I would like to go into the manner in which foreign capital is actually channelised. We were told that it has been channelised in an

order of high priority. I could give example after example to show how foreign capital is being allowed to be invested in light and consumer industries more and more. Figures covering sanctions under Capital Issues Control Act and Foreign Exchange Regulation Act show that out of Rs. 18.54 crores of new capital allowed up to 1952, I think—I have not got the exact period of time—as much as 24 per cent has been invested in trading business and non-Industrial concerns. Of the remaining Rs. 13.5 crores, Rs. 2 crores are going to be invested in the manufacture of cigarette paper, Rs. 2.95 crores in the manufacture of sewing threads, Rs. 2 crores on typewriters and so on. Investment in electrical cables is going to be just Rs. 25 lakhs and that in chemicals Rs. 6 lakhs.

I would now come to the question of know-how. Mr. Basu has already shown as to how the deal with the Standard Vacuum Oil Company does not oblige this company to train Indians. In fact, this deal has aroused great concern, because there are certain secret clauses in it which hardly anybody knows, except the very topmost people in the Standard Vacuums and the Government. I believe they have been asked to keep this secret at the Government of India's request. When this sort of thing happens, one really begins to wonder what is up their sleeves, and whether we are at all going to get the know-how. We are allowing the company many many advantages and yet we are not going to get the know-how.

For instance, I have often wondered why after having in this country the steel industry for more than forty years, we have to go abegging to foreign countries for the erection of a steel plant. I will again give another specific instance. In the IISCO we are going to have a "Continuers Sheet Bar and Billet Mill". But the full working of it is held up. We had been told that this mill would start working by March 1953. But as far as we know this mill has not yet started working. What has happened to this

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

mill? The new mill is known as Morgan Mill. The two older mills are producing steel sheets and bars and can produce 8 thousand tons. The Morgan mill by itself has a capacity of 8,000 tons rising to 9,000 tons. In the new mill very modern machinery is going to be installed though very much few workers are going to be employed. While in the old mills we have 1,600 workers, the new mill will have only 500 workers. Of those 70 per cent are going to be Europeans and Anglo-Indians. There is going to be only one Indian, Mr. Das, who is going to be the Manager of this mill. All the top notchers are going to be Europeans. The Superintendent will be Mr. Oldfield. All the officers in the Mechanical Department would be Europeans. The eight experts of the Billet Mill are going to be paid high and fantastic salaries, after all their living expenses are borne. Dr. Mathews of Morgan Bros (London Branch) is going to be paid Rs. 6,000; Mr. Lawrence is going to be paid Rs. 4,000 and the third and the fourth experts Rs. 3,000 each. There is a Mr. Gordon of Denco Engineering Works of England. He worked in the Lubricating Section of IISCO formerly. Instead of completing what he had to teach that man went back. He had to be brought back and has now been taken on the permanent staff. And I do not know if there is any chance of getting the knowledge in future years, or if we would be using him for umpteen years without the getting the knowledge and the know-how which should be passed on to our people.

This is the reason why we feel that we are making concession after concession to foreign capital on the plea that we do not have the know-how. We find that we give them all the profits and concessions and we are given the boot.

I should now like to turn to the question of our own Indian industries. Again and again our Indian industrialists are saying...

Mr. Speaker: I believe she will take about five minutes more.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Yes. The plea is made again and again by the Indian industrialists "we have not got the money". In the revealing document on Tax Evasion what do we find? Is it true that they have not made profits? The index numbers of industrial profits between 1940 and 1951 show a fantastic increase in the profits made by them. For instance, in jute the index number in 1940 was 359 while in 1951 it rose to 679. In cotton the index number for 1940 was 142 which rose to 551 in 1951. And in sugar the index number rose from 100.3 in 1940 to 420 in 1951. These figures are from *The Eastern Economist* of 5th March, 1954. Taking individual industries, with 1939 as the base, the profits in jute, cotton and sugar had increased in 1951 by over 500 per cent, 550 per cent, and 420 per cent respectively. This, I think, is enough to show that there is no question of their not having earned profits.

Their other argument is "we cannot give things cheap unless you cut down the wage level". This has come up on the question of rationalisation. It is not a question that we have to produce more and immediately, automatically; the prices will go down; nor is it that the prices are high because we have to pay a very huge wage bill. As a matter of fact, in the textile industry, as far as we know, their total wage bill would be about 17 per cent of the cost of production. Therefore it is not something decisive so far as prices are concerned. Where production has gone up, prices have also gone up with production. The index number of textile prices has gone up from 389 in September, 1952 to 480 in September, 1953. How can we believe that with rationalisation prices will go down?

And unless the prices go down it is quite clear that we cannot increase the consumption of that cloth. We shall have to depend more and more on exports, and we know that the world markets are shrinking. We

believe in the Marxist way of thought, and we know it is the crisis of capitalist economy. It is not a natural calamity. Millions and millions of naked men and women need that cloth. It is not as if they do not need it. But we should be able to reduce its price. For that it is not necessary to have rationalisation. I am not against it on principle. But we know that many industrialists have said "we have not got money, Government will have to help us". But what we say is, let that money be used for opening new industries. Maybe, we shall be able to carry on with the old machinery and channelise the money into better fields of investment which will lead to further increase of consumption for our people.

And lastly, I wish to say a word about the beedi industry. I have no time to touch upon anything else. There is the question of rationalisation here. This is not a question of a very essential nature. It is not a question of shortage of production. As a matter of fact, we have an over-production of beedies. I know in my State that after the creation of Pakistan we have not got enough market. In Bengal they are trying to have these small machines, and we are told that where two people can run a machine they will be replacing ten to twelve people, and in Calcutta itself there will be twenty thousand workers thrown out. Therefore, this rationalisation has to be carried out with full understanding as to what we are trying to do. If we want really to bring down prices it is not rationalisation that is the first necessity; what we need to do is to bring down the margin of profits and go into the entire cost structure. It is only on that basis that we shall make scientific progress.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri Kakkan (Madurai—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Sir, coming from Tamil Nad I want first to say a few words about Hindi. The people of Tamil Nad whole-heartedly welcome Hindi. The other day Shri Veeraswamy said on the floor of the House that the people of Tamil Nad are opposed to Hindi.

Shri Veeraswamy (Mayuram—Reserved—Sch. Castes): The hon. Member is the only person supporting Hindi. Tamil Nad is opposed to Hindi.

Shri Kakkan: The hon. Member thinks that he is the only Tamilian, whereas I am the real Tamilian and he is not. He said on the floor of the House that the Prime Minister said that Tamil is a beautiful language, but he did not mention about the speech delivered by our Prime Minister at Chidambaram. So, I will read some one or two lines from his speech.

Shri Vallatharas (Pudukkottai): On a point of order, Sir. The word 'Tamilian' is an insult to the community. The addition of 'ian' towards the end is not the proper form of expression. There are so many respectful methods to address a community—'Tamiler' or 'Thamizharkal'. These are the proper forms or else to any community the 'ian' can be added which will be highly insulting. It is only as a matter of respect that I submit this. I think the Chair should have the greatest regard for this. We cannot be described as 'ians' and other things. I protest seriously to this form of expression.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not think it was the intention of the hon. Member who is also a resident of Tamil Nad and speaks Tamil at home. Between these two great men I am not able to decide whether 'Tamilian' or 'Tamiler' can be used. But, I would suggest that hon. Members should try to use that expression which would not be offensive.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): Sir, the hon. Member objects to the word 'Tamilian'. Supposing we say 'Indian' there also 'ian' comes in the end. In English we say 'Indian' and not 'Indianer', and 'Indian' is quite respectful.

Shri Vallatharas rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Let there be no more interruption.

Shri Kakkan: Sir, with reference to Dravida Kazhagam the Prime Minister said:

"There was then the Dravida Kazhagam, Mr. Nehru said. When he read reports of speeches that the leaders of that organisation delivered, he wondered how such people were outside a lunatic asylum, because they were fantastic and foolish in the extreme and harmful. They would disintegrate and break up India."

Sir, such people only are opposing Hindi. In Tamil Nad, as you know, most of the people—I can say hundred per cent. of the people—are supporting Hindi.

Shri Veeraswamy: Only one per cent.

Shri Kakkan: Only a few people who are hating the Brahmins are opposing Hindi.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is too much noise in the House.

Shri Kakkan: They think that Hindi is dangerous for the culture and civilisation of Tamil people in Tamil Nad. But I say that the people who are opposing Hindi are spoiling Tamil culture and civilisation, but not Hindi.
10 A.M.

Then I come to the subject matter. At the very outset I congratulate the hon. Minister for taking necessary steps to solve the unemployment problem and arrest the growth of unemployment, especially among the industrial labourers and also the educated people. But, the people in the rural areas are not given more facilities. Especially in the Madras State, for three or four months, people have no work and they suffer. I request the hon. Minister to give more aid to the Madras Government and ask them to take up minor irrigation works in each and every village at least from the month of June to August. I may suggest that deepening of wells and tanks may be taken up. Government also have in a way created unemployment in the rural areas. After the introduction of the

rice mills in the rural areas, people are suffering for want of work. Before that, the poor people used to do paddy husking work and earn something. At least if the mills are closed in the minor *panchayat* areas, the people in the villages may get some work for their livelihood. Government have taken necessary steps to give work to the people in the community project areas and in the national extension service areas. Even there, there is a lot of suffering. I request the hon. Minister to ask the State Governments to prepare estimates in advance and sanction works in time to solve the unemployment problem in the rural areas.

We are helping the handloom weavers and the Government are spending more money for the handloom weavers in Tamil Nad. I think that if we really want to help the handloom weavers, we must remove the master weavers. Then only could we be able to help them. We must start co-operative societies in each and every centre, give them a regular supply of yarn and find out markets for the handloom cloth. Then, we may be able to remove the master weavers in course of time. I request the hon. Minister to consider this and start co-operative societies in each and every handloom weaving centre.

Village panchayats are the real agencies for the economic development of the country. In most of the villages, the waste materials are not properly used. Government have taken up the question of compost manure only in the urban areas, in municipalities and major panchayats. I would request the hon. Minister to ask the State Governments to instruct the village panchayats to take up this composting. We are spending a lot of money on fertilisers. If we spend a little money on this work, we would be able to get more money from the village panchayats.

Then, I come to the question of Harijan uplift. We cannot build a nation with the men of low thoughts and with the opposed and suppressed Harijans. If we really want to help

the Harijans and build a strong nation, we must give more money for Harijan uplift. We must ask them to join the military and police services in large numbers. We help them in so many ways. Since we are helping the Harijans, the Harijans must come and join the military and police services and fight and serve for this country. So, I request the hon. Minister to give instructions to the State Governments and also the Defence Ministry to take more Harijans into military and police services.

I know the Congress Government is fulfilling its promise. We are not disappointed, but I submit that the Government must look at this Harijan problem from a sympathetic and liberal point of view and allot more money for Harijan uplift.

I cannot forget the good work done by the police officers especially in the provinces. Now they are more faithful to the country than the other people, but even today I think there are a few Sub-Inspectors who are doing harm to this country by not carrying out their real duty of eradicating untouchability in the villages. I cannot say all the police officers are against the movement. So I request the hon. Minister to instruct the police officers and also other officers to eradicate untouchability in every nook and corner of the country.

As you know, Sir, even today Harijan M.Ps. are not allowed to go and visit the Kasi Viswanatha temple. There are some people who are narrow-minded who, in the name of Hindu religion, are endangering Hindu religion. I think they are not people who are real Hindus. I request the hon. Minister and the Government to pass the "Untouchability Offence Bill" in this session to help the Harijans and also allow the Harijan M.Ps. to go and worship in the Kasi Vishwanatha temple.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Subrahmanyam.

Shri Velayudhan (Quilon *cum* Mavelikkara—Reserved—Sch. castes): All from Tamil Nad?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mysore.

Shri Velayudhan: From my State also the Chair should call members.

Shri T. Subrahmanyam (Bellary): The present Finance Bill does not involve any large-scale change in the present tax structure of our country. For the last three or four years the anxiety of the Finance Minister has been to successfully implement the Five Year Plan.

I entirely agree with you when you said just now that all the energies of all the parties and the people of the country must be bent for successfully completing this Five Year Plan. We are executing the Plan within the framework of a democracy. It would have been comparatively easier for totalitarian countries to forge their plans or implement them with the process of regimentation and organised terrorism, but that is not the process which we have chosen. Therefore, our difficulty is all the greater. We have to get the willing and voluntary consent and willingness of the people and their entire co-operation. I therefore join you entirely and wholeheartedly in the appeal that you made just now that all the parties and groups must wholeheartedly co-operate in the implementation of this Plan.

The Five Year Plan has been severely criticised by Members of the Opposition. One hon. Member said that it is a flop. Another hon. Member said that it is not well conceived, there is not enough data, we are not proceeding on right lines and so on. But it is an integrated Plan to achieve self-sufficiency in food, industrial progress and higher standards of living by utilising the material and human resources of our country. To acquire self-sufficiency in food minor, big and medium schemes have been taken up. I agree that importance and emphasis should be laid on the completion of the minor irrigation schemes. It is not in every district that there is a big river and there are chances for big schemes. Therefore, the completion of these minor irrigation schemes like

[Shri T. Subrahmanyam]

tanks and other small reservoirs is of the utmost importance. But, at the same time, I should like to differ from you when you said that we must go slow with the completion of the big multi-purpose projects. Ultimately, I feel, we are running a race against time, with the increase in our population. It is quite possible there may be local failures of rainfall. For four or five years consecutively the rains failed in South India, and the minor irrigation works in Chingleput, Chittoor, North and South Arcot and several other districts all failed because there was consistent failure of rainfall. It was only in those districts where there were big projects on the Godavari, the Krishna, the Cauvery, etc., that the people were rescued from starvation and famine. Therefore, I would say that we should not go slow with the completion of these multipurpose projects; on the contrary, we should expedite their completion.

I would also say in this connection that in 1880, the great engineer, Sir Arthur Cotton, had envisaged that all the river systems in India could be connected by means of irrigation and navigation canals. We are now concentrating our attention on irrigation methods; it is quite good, and it is of utmost importance, for, ultimately, our food problem will be solved mainly with the help of these big irrigation schemes. But I hope that it is quite possible one day, in the distant future, when, according to the conception of Sir Arthur Cotton, the rivers in the Punjab, the Ganges, the Jumna, the Godavari, the Krishna, the Cauvery etc. may all be connected internally, just as the electric schemes are likely to be interlinked by means of a huge grid. The object of these schemes is to provide cheap power to the villages in order to achieve an integrated development in the rural areas. In this connection, I would suggest that we should have development boards in those areas, where multi-purpose projects have been taken

up. In my district of Bellary, for instance, there is a multi-purpose project, namely the Tungabhadra Project.

I would urge that financial assistance should be made available to the people in the rural areas, in order to achieve an integrated development. As it is, it is only with some difficulty that the completion of these dams could be effected. But the weaker link is that the villagers have to bring the land under irrigation, by levelling it up and by so many other processes, and for this, they need financial assistance. The State Governments and other co-operative agencies have been utilised to provide easy credit facilities to the villages. But I would urge the Central Government to give greater emphasis and greater importance to this aspect of the problem, because, ultimately, if we have to reach our target figures of bringing 8.5 million acres of extra land under irrigation and also utilise 1.1 million k.w. of electric power which has to be generated, we must have these development boards. At present, the co-operative societies are advancing about Rs. 30 crores every year by way of short-term loans, and the States are advancing about Rs. 20 crores; thus, in all, about Rs. 50 crores are advanced every year. And by 1955-56, about Rs. 100 crores would be advanced annually as short-term loans. As regards long-term loans, the Central Government have decided to advance Rs. 4 crores to the apex banks in the various States. In some States, the apex banks have not been started at all. I would urge the Central Government to see that apex banks are started in those States also.

For the integrated development of the rural areas, I would also urge that the water, power, mineral and other resources of these places should be utilised fully, and there should be a uniform decentralisation of industries in these areas. The development boards can finance the village artisans, and provide electric power for the cottage industries. At present, the

Central Government have decided to spend under the Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 15 crores, to help these cottage and small-scale industries, and the State Governments have decided to spend Rs. 11.8 crores. But actually, up to the end of March 1953, the Central Government had spent only Rs. 50 lakhs, and the State Governments had spent only Rs. 2.61 crores. Therefore, I feel that there is really the need for rationalisation of village industries.

In regard to the big industries, I will just skip over the subject and say that rationalisation is only a means to an end in respect of big industries like the textile industry. It is not an end by itself. Rationalisation is good if it serves the welfare of the people. Rationalisation is meant for people; people are not meant for rationalisation. It should subserve the welfare of the people. It would be wrong economics if rationalisation went against the welfare of the people and made them helpless victims of mere mechanical development.

I know, Government are anxious to help the village industries. Recently an Exhibition has been taking place here, the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition. It closed yesterday. It was a very good show. I was much impressed there with the exhibition of the match-making process on a cottage basis, and I was speaking to some friends from Punjab and Delhi. They were thinking of starting this match-making industry even in Delhi and Punjab. I request that the Government should adopt a very helpful attitude in the matter and that no technicalities or the rigours of departmentalism should be allowed to stand in the way of the encouragement of these people.

I saw a *charka* called 'Ekambaram *charka*' made by a gentleman from Tamil Nad. It has got 4 spindles; it has got a great promise about it. During the last 30 years we have been

trying to evolve a suitable *charka*. The All-India Spinners' Association even announced that they would give a prize of Rs. 1 lakh to the person who produced the best type of *charka*. I feel that this *charka* should be encouraged and popularised. I would even welcome the supply of electricity. A *charka* on the model of the present 'Ekambaram' *charka* may be devised making it run by means of electricity.

The successful implementation of the Five Year Plan has been our main anxiety. In spite of the American military assistance to Pakistan, yesterday we heard that Mr. Mohammed Ali, the Prime Minister of Pakistan, was saying in the Pakistan Parliament that there could be no friendship between India and Pakistan as long as the problem of Kashmir was not solved. Sometime ago he said that the problem of Kashmir would be successfully solved because they were receiving military assistance from America.

Our real strength lies in the successful implementation of the Plan and on our national unity; it does not lie in armaments or in running a race. It is a matter for gratification that we have not been allowed to be stamped into running a race for increase of armaments. Here I would like to make a suggestion in all earnestness. To forge and to strengthen national unity, I suggest that the winter session of Parliament should be held in some suitable place in South India, whether it is in Bangalore or Bellary or some other suitable place.

An Hon. Member: Hyderabad.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): And summer session in Kashmir.

Shri T. Subrahmanyam: Yes, Hyderabad. (*Interruption*). Hyderabad or some other suitable place. I have not exhausted it. It may be any place. Let us not quarrel about it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I hope Government will take a leisurely vote on

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

this matter as to Hyderabad or any other place. We need not discuss it now.

Shri T. Subrahmanyam: I hope the House will take the suggestion in the spirit in which I am offering it. (*Interruption*) I am not placing it in juxtaposition and saying that *Dakshin Bharat* will be a rival against *Uttar Bharat*. Far from me to suggest it. I am terribly anxious that the roots of national unity should strike deeper in *Dakshin Bharat* and *Uttar Bharat*. I am anxious that this proposition should be considered seriously by the Government. I know it is difficult to take the personnel and the papers. There will be transit difficulties and all these things, but with the efficient services provided by our Railway Ministry, by the Communications Ministry and by the Postal Department, it would not be impossible for this idea to be worked out successfully.

Another minor suggestion I would like to make. All-India bodies like the Central Water and Power Commission should have sittings for some period in the year, say, two or three months, in *Dakshin Bharat* also. Thereby there will be greater contacts. I want that the contacts between *Uttar Bharat* and *Dakshin Bharat* should be greater and more frequent and that our national unity should strike deeper roots. At long last, our country has achieved unity and freedom. Let us bend all our energies as you have stated just now, to strengthen this unity and consolidate this freedom. Sir, I support the Finance Bill.

Shri Tulsidas (Mehsana West): I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this occasion and to participate in the discussion on the Finance Bill. I do not think that there is any difference of opinion on the point that Government policy should be directed towards improving the standard of living of the people. The financial policy of the Government

can of course contribute towards the realization of this end. I accept these two assumptions. In fact, I would like to emphasize and underline them, namely, that where there is a policy, we must see that we do not come to wrong conclusions on them. Otherwise I do not understand how there are fashionable urges for having the taxation policy of the Government revised, so as to equalize or reduce the inequalities of wealth. The objectives of the taxation policy of the Government have been enumerated in the terms of reference to the Taxation Inquiry Commission. They are (a) a reduction in inequalities in income and wealth, (b) the encouragement of incentives to work, to save and to invest; (c) countering of inflationary and deflationary tendencies and (d) the maintenance of external balance and economy.

The Finance Minister has already pointed out in his reply to the general discussion on the budget, the progression in taxation and the different measures the Government have taken with regard to them and also the new measures that have been introduced just now such as the Estate Duty and so on. If we have to depend on our increasing the standard of living by depending on the taxation policy of the Government, then, I am afraid we are pursuing the wrong end. What we have to do is to increase the national income and the national wealth of the country. Here, I feel that we are really putting the cart before the horse, because we do not know how these objectives regarding the increase in national income and national wealth have to be achieved. I know you have, in your speech even now, mentioned that the taxation policy of the Government is not in the interests of the community at large, and that it is favouring a particular section of society. I would like to point out here, as the Finance Minister has already pointed out, the progression of taxation. But we have not pointed out that when there is a

common pool of the resources of the income and the wealth of the country to a limited extent, the possibility of reducing the inequalities is not—in my opinion—so great. In under-developed countries, the inequalities usually are wide, and unless the national income and the wealth of the country are increased, inequalities cannot be reduced. It is only in this context that I do feel that our economy must have this one directive; that is, the income and the wealth of the country must be increased. Article 39 of the Constitution has pointed out that we must reduce the inequalities in the country. But we forget that even there, in the principles of policy to be followed by the State, it is pointed out that the operation of the economic system should not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment. Now, I would like to point out that as long as we have these disparities in our country, we must first try to build up our income and the national wealth of the country. The national wealth of the country remains the same in spite of several attempts that we are making to increase it. I was reading the other day an article in the *London Economist*—in a rather old issue. I find that even in England there is a certain amount of feeling that the national wealth is not increasing and that the people are not really producing the wealth of the country as much as the country would desire. They feel that the human factor has not been taken into consideration. I would like to read a small paragraph from that journal. It runs thus:

“The human being stupidly and stubbornly persists in being human.

“..His consumption function is variable; his propensity to save is subject to the most whimsical variations. The difference between progress and stagnation does not turn on matters that can be regulated by a planner's decrees; it lies deeper in mass

psychology. And if an explanation is sought for the fact that the progress made in improving productivity in Britain since the war has been, not perhaps poor in absolute terms, but so inadequate in relation to the acknowledged need, then it is to be found not so much in economic policies or party programmes but in the everyday attitude of the people as they go about their business. It is not the economist or the politician so much as the sociologist, the psychologist—and perhaps the moralist—who can find the answer. The real question to ask is not why we do not produce more but why we do not want to produce more.”

Now, I feel, that is the problem in the country. We do want to produce more but, somehow or other, we are not producing more and that is where the difficulty arises. (*Interruption*). My hon. friend, Mr. T. N. Singh would naturally put that as a question. We have to accept a certain political fundamental and once we accept that, then we must decide at what rate we are going in that direction. Here again, I feel that our country has accepted a particular fundamental of politics. If we had accepted communism, then we would have to change our entire policies. Now, we have accepted the principle of democracy and, having accepted democracy, we also accept mixed economy. If we accept mixed economy for the country, then we must allow every sector to function, or at least create conditions in which each sector functions in the proper way. When mixed economy is accepted and when one particular sector is not functioning, we must also find out why it does not function and if there are any difficulties or conditions which are not proper for that particular sector to function, then we must create such conditions so that that particular sector may function.

I would like to say that the private sector has been accepted in mixed

[Shri Tulsidas]

economy. I do not mean to say that the private sector consists only of the highly industrialised sector. I mean by the private sector, the entire gamut of private sector, comprising of agriculture, small-scale industries, trading etc. Even according to the National Income Committee's Report which gives detailed figures of occupation and distribution, in 1948-49, about 42.2 million persons were engaged in agricultural operations, and persons engaged in government service were 3.6 millions in the administration and a little over one million in other State enterprises including the railways. Having regard to the fact that the entire agriculture and small-scale industries are in the private sector, it can be said that it is the private sector which gives employment on any significant scale in our country.

I have been listening here to the difficulties that we have in production in the small-scale industries as well as cottage industries. The difficulty is that the purchasing power of the people is not much. The products of the small-scale and cottage industries are not sold because the purchasing power does not allow persons to buy these products. These products are costlier than what are produced in the big industries. When, on the one hand, we want to limit our purchasing power, it is difficult for us to envisage that these products are sold in large quantities. I fully realise that in our present set-up, it is essential that small-scale and cottage industries should be developed and encouraged. On the other hand, we must also consider that the section which buys these products, particularly, the middle classes and the higher middle classes, which are the largest consumers of these products, have got an income, which is reduced in terms of price so that it is not possible for them to purchase these products. In other countries—and you have been to different countries outside—they are producing on a mass scale in the cottage industries and small-scale in-

dustries, and people who have the capacity to purchase these goods do buy them. In the Exhibition which we just had, we have a section in which different countries are producing on that basis. We have seen how these products are produced and how nicely they are produced. Here, we have the example of England. If in England you want to buy a pair of shoes, it will cost you a couple of guineas or pounds, which is the mass population price. There are a large number of cottage industries producing hand-made shoes, which cost £ 5 to £ 10 per pair, and there they have also the capacity to purchase such shoes. Similarly, if we have the persons with such income and purchasing capacity in India, these industries will not suffer from want of demand for their products.

Then, on the question of the price policy of the Government, I would say a few words. The financial policy of the Government must be a means to realise the price policy. I would like to put this to the Finance Minister, namely, that we do not know exactly what the price policy of the Government is. Sometimes we feel and hear that Government's policy is to see that the prices should come down. Sometimes we see that the policy of the Government is to see that the price is stabilised at a particular level. To my mind, in an under-developed country, and particularly when we want to develop on a large scale with the huge developmental expenditure, in the initial stage the price cannot be stabilised at any particular level. Actually, in the initial stage the price goes up, and it is only in the later stage that the price can be stabilised at a particular level or can be brought down. In the context of what we have heard and now that deficit financing has been accepted, we have got to consider the price policy of the Government and to what extent Government would like to see the price stabilised and at what level. You had just mentioned on the sub-

ject of deficit financing that we cannot continuously go on with deficit financing. You may rightly put this question. how long can we go on with deficit financing; and my answer is that it is to be there until we increase our national income and national wealth. You cannot increase your national income unless you increase your production and to increase the production of the various sectors, we should increase to a certain extent their resources. With regard to the capital available on the question of the private sector, I have just heard one of the communist Members saying that it is not a question of shyness of capital, but it is because the industrialists do not go on putting in the capital. I do not know on what basis the hon. Member came to such a conclusion, but I shall give you the figures with regard to the capital issued of the existing companies and the initial issues since 1948 upto 1953.

Year	Capital issue sanctioned (Rs. crores)	Initial issues (Rs. crores)
1948	125	63.4
1949	63	25.6
1950	74	13.7
1951	59	21.6
1952	39	12.7
1953	81	18.4

This shows that it is not a question of the industrialists not wanting to increase the capital; it is the shyness of the capital on behalf of the public at large and as I said before, I do not know whether there is a saving in the hands of the people. After all, the development of any country or any increase in the capital depends upon the support of the people. In an underdeveloped country like ours, we must try and see and mobilise effectively the domestic savings which can only be done properly from the

savings in the hands of the people. Now I want to say that it is because of the taxation that these savings are not there in the hands of the people. As compared with the tax levels in 1938-39, the Central Government tax revenues have increased by 550 per cent. The increase in indirect taxes is only 400 per cent. whereas in direct taxation, it is 1,000 per cent. The top rate of personal tax is higher by annas three and a half in a rupee as compared to 1939 and the income limit to which this rate is applicable has been reduced from Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 1½ lakhs. This shows exactly why the position is as it is today. My hon. friend said something about these one and a half lakhwala. The saving of these people is so reduced that they have nothing to put into capital. That is one thing which has been overlooked and which I would like to bring to the notice of the House.

Another point which I would like to bring to your notice is in regard to the employment problem. I mentioned about this and about our road transport policy when I spoke on the Railway Budget. That is one place where the employment potential can be increased. The Government's policy has been not to allow or encourage road transport. To my mind, it has to be supported and encouraged, particularly the private sector. As I said during the Railway Budget, the Railways would not be able to carry or cater to our transport needs fully. It has not been found possible even in other countries where very little of the cargo and goods was carried by the Railways. It is the road transport alone which gives the largest amount of facilities for the transport of goods and unless and until the Central and State Governments adopt a policy so as to encourage road transport it would not be possible to increase transport facilities. Transport is going to be a bottle-neck in this country and unless we encourage road transport in the most positive manner, I am afraid

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that this difficulty would again increase. We have in our Plan envisaged increased agricultural and industrial production. Unless transport is going to tackle all this increased production, I am afraid difficulties will arise with regard to sending these goods to the different parts of the country. I would, therefore, like to request the hon. Finance Minister to look into this question particularly because it creates also, to my mind, opportunities for more employment if you allow the road transport to function more freely. The report of the Motor Vehicle Taxation Enquiry Committee speaks volumes about the excessive burden of tax on the motor vehicle users. According to it, it is perhaps the heaviest in the world and therefore needs looking into. There should be a liberal licensing policy. Nationalisation of motor transport is another factor which retards its development. Unless and until these things are properly looked after and transport developed, I am afraid that this particular sector is bound to suffer.

I have come to the end. I would only request the hon. Minister to look into this question of road transport rather seriously, as to my mind it is a matter of a very important nature for the development of our industries and other sectors.

Shri K. K. Desai (Halar): Sir, I had no intention to take part in this debate, but there were two speeches made, one on behalf of the Communist Party and the other by Shri Tulsidas, which have induced me to place before the House some facts so that the House may not be misled.

First, to deal with what the hon. Lady Member on the other side said regarding the views expressed by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, I must say that she has deliberately tried to mislead this House.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: No, I never misled.

Shri K. K. Desai: Please listen to me. She stated that Pandit Nehru said that the red flag is the flag of the workers. What you, Sir, while you were speaking referred to was with regard to the red flag with hammer and sickle. Now, the flag with hammer and sickle is definitely the flag of a foreign country. It is for the Communist Party to convince us that they owe loyalty and devotion to our Constitution and to our country and not to a foreign country.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Why should we have to convince you?

Shri K. K. Desai: Please do not interrupt. I have not interrupted when you were speaking. Sir, what we want to know is this: whether either in Russia or China, any projection of a national party in India will be tolerated. In my opinion, it is nothing but the projection of the Government of Russia in my country with their national flag. At this stage I would like to make it clear that we have no quarrel with the way in which Russia or China, or for that matter, any other country develops its economy or social order.

An Hon. Member: Thank God.

Shri K. K. Desai: But, certainly we would object those countries to project their system of Government through our own people by asking them to use their national flag, which is definitely the flag of Russia and nothing else. That is all I have got to say about it.

Dr. Rama Rao (Kakinada): Sir, ours is the communist flag and not Russian flag.

Shri K. K. Desai: It is nothing else but the national flag of Russia with the red background and the hammer and sickle in it. I might say that the country is not going to be misled by all this talk that you are having in this House.

Now, coming to the question of expenditure side, which the Finance Minister has placed before this House, we are grateful and thankful to the Finance Ministry when the Finance Minister mentioned that a saving of Rs. 4 crores has been made in the estimated expenditure of Rs. 24 crores. Certainly, these figures are very interesting. They give us an indication of financial control which may be welcomed by everybody. It also means that certain estimates that were made by the administrative Ministries and accepted by the Finance Ministry while presenting the Budget have not, at that stage, been looked into properly.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: If I may intervene, Sir, I pointed out last time that it is not possible to apply the same close scrutiny to the Budget estimates as at a later stage because of the lack of time and the time table that we adopt for the Budget.

Shri K. K. Desai: I agree. However, with such large savings in the estimated expenditure that the administrative Ministries had placed before the House, I think nobody would object to such a scrutiny as would save crores of rupees. The time and energy of the Finance Ministry should be utilised for this purpose and not in small technicalities or other matters. The hon. Finance Minister has also assured us on the floor of this House that the administrative Ministries have been asked now to indicate to him personally what delay has been caused and in what way.

Various facts and figures have been cited in this House. Particularly, the last speaker, Shri Tulsidas tried to make out that the system of taxation has worked against those who are supposed to advance our industrial progress. The figures that I have got before me tell a different story. Certain figures have been supplied by the National Income Committee. I find that the national income in 1941-42 was Rs. 65 per

capita; that income has risen to Rs. 253. The direct taxes then were about Rs. 73 crores. This has gone up to Rs. 231 crores, that is, an increase of 316 per cent. Indirect taxes which were Rs. 82 crores, have gone up to Rs. 428 crores meaning an increase of 521 per cent. The total taxation has gone up from Rs. 168 crores to Rs. 758 crores, that is 521 per cent. more. Indirect taxation is responsible for an increase of 521 per cent. Taking only the figures of central taxation, some years ago, direct taxation yielded about Rs. 160 crores. Today it is only Rs. 110 crores. Excise duty alone, which was about Rs. 50 crores, has today been budgeted at Rs. 106 crores. That means that the burden of taxation has certainly increased on the poor people.

Shri Gadgil (Poona Central): Add to this all the State taxes which are indirect taxes.

Shri K. K. Desai: We must also realise that the sales-tax in all the States has gone up. The octroi duties in all the municipalities, corporations, etc. have gone up which means that very definitely, the taxation on the poor has increased. There may have been a particular policy for the time being, that is, to remove the burden on the direct taxpayers so that capital is formed and employment is increased as Shri Tulsidas has said. Let us see what are the results of this policy. We have been able to see that the money that has been given to them in the matter of relief has not created any additional employment. As I had occasion to say on the Demands for the Commerce and Industry Ministry, the total national income that is added by the large-scale industries is about Rs. 550 crores, whereas the small-scale, village and cottage industries are adding about Rs. 900 crores to the national income while agricultural production yields an in-

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come of over 4,800 crores. I would like to place this poser before the hon. Finance Minister—whether the activities of our administrative machinery are directed towards increasing the national wealth by these two sectors which are giving us Rs. 5,700 crores in the same proportion as the activities of both the State and Central Governments are devoted to or concentrated on an attempt to increase the national wealth through the large-scale industries. My plea is that we have done what could be done, or, I may say, what should have been done for the larger industries for the last five or seven years. We as wise people have now to decide whether it has yielded results commensurate with the attention we have paid to the large-scale industries. I think that the results have been very unsatisfactory, and so we must change our outlook for the future. Let the attention of the Central Government be directly now paid to the small-scale, village industries and also to agriculture. No doubt, more attention has been paid during the last five years to production in the agricultural sector and it has really given results. Now, in between agriculture and the large-scale or basic industries an attempt should be made—a deliberate attempt should be made, if I may say so—to pay more attention exclusively to relieve unemployment or under-employment in the village sector, and if that is done, I think the national wealth of the country can increase much more than by the attempt, or fruitless attempt, that has been made during the last five or seven years.

Shri Tulsidas asked how are we going to advance unless the purchasing power is injected somewhere. I ask how are you going to inject the purchasing power unless the employed and the under-employed are given employment? The real capital formation in any undeveloped country like India is, in my opinion, the useful utilisation of the tremendous

labour that we have got in this country. Labour is really capital in this country though it may not be anywhere else. They, in the course of their support of large-scale industrialisation with the latest mechanical devices, are quoting to us what has been done either in the United Kingdom or America or France. But, at the same time, they forget that those countries could develop in this way because they had control over large areas of Asia like India, China and Indonesia to be exploited, and they were developed in that way. We have got to develop our economy in this country in our own way.

In order to produce only Rs. 550 crores of income in this country, as I said, the banking institutions, the insurance companies, all our officers and all our Ministers are utilising their intellectual and physical energy. But the question is whether these credit institutions are being used assiduously and to the same extent, to increase the wealth of the rural areas. Can we say with the hand on our heart that we have been able to supply credit to the agriculturists or the people engaged in the cottage industries? A few months back, an amending bill was brought before this House, enabling the Reserve Bank of India to release Rs. 5 crores for rural credit. When products worth about Rs. 5,700 crores are being given by the small-scale industries and agriculture, what is this paltry sum of Rs. 5 crores that is being made available to the rural population? How is that credit going to support them in any way? I would, therefore, urge that more rural credit should be given, and further, that credit should be given, in my opinion, with the same attention,—if not more,—that is being paid to credit facilities for large-scale industries.

A plea is being made out that unless tax relief is given, there would

not be any capital formed, and no industrial advancement could take place. I would like to say in this connection, that the capitalists or the people who have got money to invest, would like to invest that money only in the consumer goods industries, because that gives them immediate profits. Whatever facilities Government may give to them, they are not going to invest their capital in any of the basic industries. These basic industries, whether we like it or not, would have to be developed only in the public sector. So I would say that I shall be completely satisfied if my capitalist friends here will give me the commodities which they are producing today. Let us keep them at that, and let them make certain improvements that are possible. But any hope concentrated on them, to advance the economy of this country, is, in my opinion, hopeless, and I would therefore suggest that we need not concentrate on them.

Shri Tulsidas has tried to make out that the private industries have made considerable investments by way of capital issues. I would like to correct him a little here. If you go through the capital issues, you will find that during the last five or six years, some of the companies have transferred their profits to bonus shares, which are also capital issue. These bonus shares are redeemable after five or six years, and these have been issued either from the company's reserves or their current profits. Let us see what the result of this is. I think there is some lacuna in the Finance Bill, whereby if the company redeems these limited shares after five or six years, the income-tax will be paid by the person receiving that amount. But if during that small period of five or six years, supposing I transfer to my servant my bonus shares, then, he is not liable to super tax.

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So what I find is that Government will never realise any tax on those redeemable debentures or redeemable bonus shares.

Shri Gadgil: That only shows how clever they are.

Shri K. K. Desai: So they cannot make good that amount. Of course, recently there has been an announcement made that no such redeemable bonus shares will now be issued under the Capital Issues orders. I think it is healthy. But what are they going to do regarding these bonus shares which were issued some years back, which may be redeemable after a year or two years or three years? Before they are redeemable to the persons in whose names they stand, they will transfer them to somebody who has not to pay the super tax. So I would draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to this fact and he may, in the interest of national finance, make such amendments as are necessary.

I think my time is more or less up. But there is one last point to which I would like to make a reference, and that is the last point which Mr. Tulsidas has made, in regard to transport. He would like to say that if transport is given over to private enterprise, it would increase employment. The same thing can be done by the nationalised sector also. The State or the Central Government also can make progress in giving transport facilities, not particularly private enterprise. I believe transport in the whole country should be nationalised. The Railway, of course, is nationalised; the Air Services are nationalised and I think the road transport should be nationalised. That is the policy, and I feel that this policy should stand and not be cajoled to give up this sound policy, as the private enterprise has not played his part in the building of the nation, even though all facilities have been given to it. So instead of trusting them now to do anything, I think it is better that the nation itself decides to make economic progress, to remove unemployment or under-employment; let us concentrate on that aspect and trust the common man. If that is done, as far as capital is concerned, I do not think that it will not be

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forthcoming. After all, we can only have capital formation through the common man, and I have no doubt in my mind that all the social workers and public workers will then be enthused to call upon the common man to make his own contribution by saving, loan or any other way, and increase the national resources of this country. Sir, with these few words I support the Finance Bill.

Shri Gadgil: Provided the capitalists are written off,

Shri K. K. Desai: No. They may stay if they carry out objectives.

Shri Barman (North Bengal—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Within the limited time at my disposal, I should first like to mention only one small matter, and that is the condition of the backward classes—Scheduled Castes and Tribes. We are grateful to the hon. Finance Minister for doing the favour that lies within his department's power in helping the backward classes, the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, so far as educational facilities are concerned in the post-matric stage. In fact, the other day one of the Scheduled Caste Members from Mysore in the exuberance paid all the encomiums to the hon. Finance Minister and said that no other Minister was looking towards this vital question. I won't go so far; rather, I would appeal to the other departments also to do their bit, not to think it as a question that only refers to a particular caste or a section of this nation, because in its effect, it is a national problem of the utmost importance. During the last session, when the Srikant Report was under discussion, I had drawn the attention of the Home Minister to the fact that up till now, six or seven years have passed after independence, and yet, no report on the working of the Ministry, so far as the service reservation provisions in the Constitution are concerned, was before us. We do not say that nothing is being done; we understand that something is being done. We know that among all the Ministries, at least the Ministry of Railways and Trans-

port is trying a little bit and they are doing a little bit. So far as the other Ministries are concerned, we are absolutely in the dark. So, at least, to let the public know, —and especially the representatives of that community which is on the last rung of the ladder—and make them feel that our national Government is doing its best, I request that the report of the Ministries be published in time. The attempts made by the Government can be known only if Government publishes the reports in this regard from year to year. I do not think that this is an unjust request. Not only that. The hon. Home Minister, during the discussion, promised that during the budget session, that is, the present session, he would place before the House a comprehensive report of the Ministry. He also promised that a day would be set apart to discuss this question. I fail to understand why that promise is not acted upon, because, anyhow, we don't hope that a day can be given in this session for the discussion of that question. However, I fervently hope that at least in the next session, the Ministry will give us a detailed report and comprehensive figures since the dawn of independence and also give us a day to discuss this matter just to know the feeling of this House—not only of that particular section but also of all sections on whom the backward classes totally rely.

I should like to say a few words on the general question also. Not only are we very much interested in it but also we feel very much over it. Just a little earlier, Shri Khandubhai Desai had posed before this House certain matters. I generally agree with him almost on every point. This Reserve Bank is after all a Reserve Bank not only for the speculators in gunny market, in oil-seeds, in bullion and in big industries, but it is a Reserve Bank that has been built up with the sweat and labour of the working population and the agriculturists. So, the whole view should be changed now. The Finance Minister

and the Reserve Bank should think that this Reserve Bank should hence forward not only help the big industries and other big people who can give proper security, because they have built up securities, but also help poor labour, because, by mobilizing the potential capacity of labour alone, this Reserve Bank can stand as one of the greatest powers for the benefit of mankind or, at least, for the benefit of India.

There is one point which I cannot completely endorse. In the industrial production of our country, we think that unless there is capital formation in private hands, no industrial progress can be made. Whatever might have been the views so long, we can at least now look to one country and that is, Soviet Russia. There is no private capital formation in Soviet Russia, and yet, that country which was a very weak country just 30 to 35 years ago, is now competing with other countries who are well-known in their industrial fields. Not only in mass production but also in other matters, she is now competing with the greatest industrial country in the world, and that is, U.S.A. So, we shall have to think seriously whether we shall entirely rely on capital formation in the hands of the few capitalists in the private sector or that the State can find out and visualise any *via media* by which we can be out of the risk that is in the Soviet economy and also out of the clutches of the capitalists class that rule now the rest of the world by the idea that industrial progress can only be had by capital formation in the hands of a few. That is a matter which I pose before the hon. Finance Minister to think. In a country like India, where the masses, ninety-nine per cent., are living in very miserable conditions, in squalor and ignorance, want of health and food, they cannot look to our capitalist brothers to do their bit to remove the squalor, ignorance etc. As Shri Khandubhai Desai said, we have seen that in that way does not lie our salvation, as has been evidenced during the last six or seven years. We should therefore

find out some way by which we can have our objective but we must withdraw our absolute reliance on these people.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur Distt.—South): May I point out, Sir, that there is no responsible Minister in the House. You were pleased to observe before that there should be some responsible Ministers during budget discussion.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): On behalf of the Finance Minister I am taking full notes.

Shri Barman: Now, speaking about the teeming millions of India, we know that on the one hand, we have to remove their ignorance by education and, on the other, we have to improve their economic condition. These are the basic pillars. I think it is the economic sphere in which we have to improve. We rely too much on the Community projects; but, we find that these projects are not working according to plan. The progress is hampered because of certain factors. In this House, when different Members spoke, they have pointed out certain deficiencies in the personnel that run these community projects. I have asked one or two supplementary questions as regards the personnel and the way in which they are chosen. I would again appeal that if we want to make our projects and our prodigious efforts successful, we shall have to choose our personnel who will man these projects in such a way that they are not only the best so far as intellect is concerned, but they must be chosen from the point of view that they shall give their heart and soul to the task. I think that such personnel can be mostly had from the rural areas, from persons who are born and bred in that environment, who know the people and who can live with the people and can feel with the people. In order to make successful our Five Year Plan, of which the community projects are a part, we shall have no

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hesitation in taking recourse to deficit financing. As I have said, the Reserve Bank or the financial resources of the Government of India should exist for the production of more goods and for giving more amenities to the people. For that purpose we have adopted the Five Year Plan. We cannot let this Plan suffer in any way for want of money. I have had some conversation in 1939 with Sir Daniel Hamilton, who told me that money is nothing but a medium and that man is living material while money is a dead material, and in no circumstances the dead material should be allowed to rule over the living, I heard that prophetic statement and that is still ringing in my ears. I am neither a financial expert nor an economist, but I placed the matter before our ex Finance Minister, Dr. Matthai, in the House when I referred to him the paper currency that was introduced by Sir Daniel Hamilton, who turned the useless jungle land of Gosaba Island in West Bengal into a flowery garden. His methods can be taken recourse to by any co-operative movement of our country. At that time, Dr. Matthai said that Sir Daniel Hamilton had got some resources which the Indian Government had not got, but I do not think that condition remains today.

I give my whole-hearted support to the hon. Finance Minister for taking this bold step in order to make our Plan complete and for that purpose, we shall undergo some privation, if it were necessary, due to deficit financing and by encouraging inflation to a certain extent. All that we must see is to have a successful plan.

Shri N. R. Naidu (Rajahmundry): We are in the last stage of the debate on the Finance Bill and many a speaker has dealt with subjects like the taxation policy, income-tax, the new levies, deficit financing etc., and also with subjects inter-connected with them. It is not my intention to deal elaborately on these things since they are thrashed out sufficiently. At the same time, before I pass on, I would

like to refer to one or two points, particularly with regard to the taxation policy, which is a very well known one. None of us on this side are ignorant enough to imagine that the Government is in favour of the unprivileged many. With due respect to the Finance Minister, as you already mentioned, deficit financing hits below the belt of the lower income group people. As far as I understood the Finance Minister, new levies are not expected to fetch more than Rs. 11 crores. Particularly, taking into account that we are resorting to a deficit financing of Rs. 250 crores or so, I do not see any reason why we should resort to this fresh levy, which would only fetch us a very infinitesimal amount, compared to the deficit finance of several crores of rupees. It is an indication of the policy that is so far adopted, and it also shows that it will be the policy that the Government is going to adopt in the future, that is, the policy of hitting the lower income groups.

Since the presentation of the Budget, much has been said on several subjects by many an hon. Member, and without meaning any disrespect to this august House, I wish to say that attempts at an objective analysis of policy and procedure did not receive any recognition from the Treasury Benches, while agents *provocateur*, if I may use that word, stole the show every time. In fact, during the debate on the Education Ministry, when our leader, Acharya Kripalani, made certain pertinent remarks against the educational policy, all those things were drowned in the loud and unseemly noise over the Hindi-Urdu controversy, why? Because the hon. Ministers find it easier to have the debate side-tracked like that.

An Hon. Member: It is so always.

Shri N. R. Naidu: Again while the Information and Broadcasting Ministry's debate was going on, personal vituperations eclipsed everything else.

I was surprised to notice that almost every speaker who spoke on the classical music overlooked the fundamental fact that most of our classical music has had a religious tinge about it and there are people belonging to other religions who would not like or may not appreciate that type of music. Yet we profess to be a secular State and do not take these things into account. It is high time that the Government should immediately act upon these things simple though they may appear, they may lead to very serious consequences, when we look at the matter from a long range view.

There is another important factor with reference to this Ministry; it is the conversion of its agencies like the A.I.R. into propaganda instruments for the Congress Party. I could give any number of examples but suffice it to say that I will give one or two very important examples. For example, the Prime Minister's speech at the P. E. N. Conference at Chidambaram took away five minutes of the news bulletin though it is a very ordinary and oft-expressed speech. Was it news? Or was it a policy statement of the Government. Then there are other speeches and routine remarks of Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit which took away two to three minutes of the news time. But with reference to movements like the *Bhoodan* which have been gaining ground every day in this country when persons like Jai Prakash Narain speak or contribute to that movement or if he makes a speech, it will not be brought in the news of the A.I.R. But when hon. members like Shri Balwant Rai Mehta receive a few acres of land in Punjab, it becomes a news immediately and brought into the bulletin. (An Hon. Member: Shame.) This is the way in which the national institution which belongs to the people of this country, is being utilised by a political party simply because it happens to be in power and still it claims that there is perfect democracy in this country. (An Hon. Member: It is not correct.) I am giving facts. For example, the Congress Parliamentary Party meeting was announced by a

Telugu news bulletin and even extracts of speeches delivered by our Prime Minister fifteen days earlier and published fifteen days later in the A.I.C.C. Economic Review, came up as a news and took some time of the news broadcast. If this is the position today, I wonder what the position would be on the eve of the next general elections. If the Congress Party wants to own A.I.R. they may do so, but why make the tax-payer pay for your party propaganda? Why should he be exploited?

Shri Nambiar (Mayuram): It is always the case with them.

Shri N. R. Naidu: I would like to refer to the frequent family quarrels within the Cabinet about which we hear very often. What do they indicate? They indicate a lack of central purpose, a common loyalty to the cause; a joint determination to pursue an accepted-policy. In the absence of such cohesiveness personal ambitions and group and sectarian loyalties run riot and cause bickerings. I see a very peculiar feature, a peculiar type of unanimity in the Central Cabinet, with reference to their attitude towards certain States like Andhra. Coming as I am from Andhra State, I would like to point out how the Central Ministry has been acting towards our State. I would like to place before the House how the Central Government—Ministry by Ministry—have been dealing with us till now. When our State was formed we were optimistic enough to hope that our voice would begin to be heard and heeded; but our voice like the broadcast from Vijayawada Radio Station was never heard beyond fifty miles of our place. Now, it is my intention to show to this House how we are treated by these different Ministries.

For example, take the Information and Broadcasting Ministry. They have recently installed a few high-powered medium wave stations in various places which are already covered by high-powered short wave stations; but at Vijayawada where we have only a weak station which is not

[Shri N. R. Naidu]

heard anywhere beyond fifty miles, they have not considered installing one of these high-powered medium-wave sets.

Then, taking the Commerce and Industry Ministry, we fare no better. For example, there are Export Trade Controller's offices set up in places like Coorg, Saurashtra, Cochin and other States; but not at Visakhapatnam, though the volume of trade flowing through that port and the vast hinterland extending up to Madhya Pradesh and Hyderabad warrant the setting up of such an office. They have never cared to set up one. Recently Government of India decided to allow export of groundnut kernels. It is well known that Andhra is the biggest producer of groundnut, but not a single trader from Andhra has been given an export permit. We may not compete with the monopolists outside the State, but there is no justification on that ground to overlook their rights.

Coming to the Education Ministry, there also we are having a raw deal. They are setting up national Laboratories everywhere, but they have never considered setting up of even a single laboratory at our place though we are not lagging behind any other State so far as talent, opportunities and resources are concerned.

Then comes the Railways and Transport Ministry. This Ministry also does not lag behind others. The regrouping of railways has resulted in the splitting up of Andhra Railway line into three zones: Central, Eastern and Southern railways. This has affected the Andhra personnel who are employed in the railways because they have lost all their seniority. So far as transport is concerned, in Andhra territory we have got two perennial and big rivers—Godavari and Krishna, cutting across the land and the Grand Trunk Road between Madras and Calcutta has to pass through these rivers; still we have to cross ferries and there is no road bridge on either of the rivers. Five years ago there was a proposal to

construct a road bridge at Alamur (East Godavari District) to take the road across the river; even the foundation-stone was laid at that time by the then Revenue Minister, but still today nothing has been done so far as the construction of the Alamur bridge is concerned. Then with regard to dismantled railway lines, there used to be a line between Kakinada and Kotipalli and this line used to give access to seven lakhs of people living in the central delta of Godavari to the main land and also to Kakinada which is one of the chief towns in the district. Though this line was dismantled years ago, in 1942, and it is a very important line, the Railway Ministry never cares to restore that line in spite of many representations.

Sir, in respect of Irrigation and Power Ministry also the position is the same particularly so far as the Five Year Plan is concerned. We have no power at all; only 251 villages out of 15,780 villages have received power and nothing has been done by the Ministry in this connection. Then there are minor projects like the Vamsadhara which they investigated long ago, but there is considerable delay in their execution. When we go into any office here, we find the Prime Minister's order framed and hung on the walls saying:

"I am not interested in excuses for delay.

I am interested only in a thing done."

Still I find that things go on in the usual way without any result. With regard to this Vamsadhara project, the Deputy Chief Minister of Andhra was saying that investigations have just begun. Though investigations have been completed long ago I do not know what further investigations are going on.

This is the way they have been dealing with Andhra in general.

Then they say that provincialism is bad and very often we hear the Prime Minister condemning this. But, Sir this is highly rampant in the Central

Cabinet itself. If you take the Ministry of the Prime Minister you find that he is interested in keeping certain people from U.P. and Kashmir.

Several Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri N. R. Naidu: If you go on to Shri T. T. Krishnamachari's Ministry, he is interested in having Tamilians only. Maulana Azad is interested only in having Nationalist Muslims....

Some Hon. Members: No, no.
(Interruption.)

Shri N. R. Naidu: ...and so on. My point is this. It is not possible for all the backward States to be represented in the Cabinet and to have their people in the Central services. Therefore, I appeal to the Government to consider this because it is a very important matter: that is, the Central Government jobs should be allotted State-wise in proportion to the population they have. This is a very important point and I appeal to the Central Government to consider this.

Shri Syed Ahmed (Hoshangabad):
Consider what? Repeat it.

श्री टंडन (ज़िला इलाहाबाद-पश्चिम) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, चारों ओर हमारे देश में एक प्रकार का असंतोष वर्तमान स्थिति से दिखाई देता है। हमारी गवर्नमेंट जनता को सुख पहुंचाने के लिये बहुत सी दिशाओं में यत्न करती है, परन्तु फिर भी यह सच है कि चारों ओर एक प्रकार का असंतोष है, हृदयों में पीड़ा है। जो आशायें हमारी स्वतंत्र गवर्नमेंट से की जाती थीं, वह पूरी नहीं हो रही हैं। सम्भव है वह आशायें अधिक रही हों, परन्तु यह सच है कि आज वह पूरी नहीं हो रही हैं। मुझको इस असंतोष में मुख्य कारण यह जान पड़ता है कि जनता, जो बहुत वर्षों से दबी हुई थी, उसने अपने स्वरूप का दर्शन नहीं किया था, बहुत वर्षों के दबाव में उसने अपनी आत्मा को खो सा दिया था, उसको आशा थी कि स्वतंत्रता के आते ही हमें उस आत्मा का दर्शन होगा, हमारे देश की

आत्मा पर जो खोल चढ़े हुये थे वह हटेंगे और हमें अपना स्वरूप दिखाई पड़ेगा। आज हम जो भी यत्न कर रहे हैं, उसमें इसका हमें ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि हम जनता को उसकी आत्मा का स्वरूप दिखा सकें। वह आज वास्तव में नहीं हो रहा है। हम कहीं भी काम करें उचित यह है कि हम जनता की इस भावना को ध्यान में रखें।

गांवों के अन्दर जनता है। गांवों के अन्दर बेकारी है। उसको दूर करने का रास्ता ऐसा होना चाहिये जो जनता के स्वरूप के अनुकूल हो। हम काम तो करते हैं परन्तु इस रीति से करते हैं कि हम जनता से बहुत दूर रहते हैं। गांवों की स्थिति में इधर पिछले चार वर्षों में बहुत कुछ बदलाव नहीं आया है, नये गांव का स्वरूप हमें देखना चाहिये। हम गांवों को ठीक करना चाहते हैं, औषधियां देना चाहते हैं, स्वास्थ्य के ऊपर हमारी निगाह है, परन्तु इन सब कामों में भी हमारी अपनी आत्मा का स्वरूप नहीं है। आयुर्वेद की बात होती है, तो हमारी मंत्रिणी जी की ओर से उसकी खिल्ली उड़ायी जाती है। उनको अधिक विश्वास है इन बाहरी औषधियों पर, आयुर्वेद पर नहीं। आज हम बहुत सी बातों में इसका ध्यान नहीं रखते कि हम जनता के पास जा रहे हैं या जनता से दूर हट रहे हैं।

बेकारी बढ़ी हुई है। हम बहुत बड़ी बड़ी योजनायें सोच रहे हैं, परन्तु जनता को उसके गांव में क्या चाहिये इससे हम अभी हटे हुये हैं। मेरा निवेदन है, थोड़े से समय में मैं अन्दर तो घुस ब्रह्मी सकता इस बेकारी के प्रश्न के भीतर, परन्तु मोटी रीति से मेरा यह कहना है कि हमारे शासन को यह नीति माननी चाहिये कि बेकारी को दूर करने का एक ही रास्ता है, संसार भर में कोई दूसरा रास्ता नहीं है, कोई रायल रोड, कोई मुख्य मार्ग दूसरा नहीं है, सिवाय इसके कि देश उन वस्तुओं

[श्री टंडन]

का परित्याग करे जो दूसरे देशों से आती हैं उन वस्तुओं को काम में लायें जो वह बनाता है, और जो अपनी आवश्यकतायें हैं उनको इस तरह से सीमित करे कि वह उन्हीं वस्तुओं के भीतर रहें। यही एक मार्ग है, दूसरा मार्ग नहीं है। आज हम देखते हैं कि बाहर से कितनी वस्तुयें आती हैं, हम दूसरे देशों को रोजगार देते हैं। मैं मिसाल क्या दूं। एक एक चीज को देखिये। मोटर कार एक मद है। अरबों रुपया हमारा बाहर जाता है। यह बात सच है कि हमें अपनी आदतों को बदलना पड़ेगा, अपने रहन सहन को बदलना पड़ेगा। अगर हम बेकारी दूर करना चाहते हैं तो हमें देहातों में हर चीज बनवानी होगी और अपनी आदत को बदल कर हमें उन चीजों का उपयोग करना होगा। आज इसकी जरूरत है। मुझको याद है कि अंग्रेजी ढंग में बात करते हुये मैंने कभी कहा था कि "Use what you produce and produce what you use."

यदि हम इस मंत्र को सीख लें तो हमारी बेकारी दूर हो जायेगी।

[**PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA**
in the Chair]

उन भाई से, जिन्होंने कल कहा था कि हमें घरों की समस्या को हल करना चाहिये और १०० करोड़ रुपया घरों के लिये देना चाहिये, सहमत हूँ। आज कितने दरिद्र हैं, हमारे देश में चारों तरफ गरीब भरे पड़े हैं जिन के पास घर नहीं हैं। मैंने पहले भी कभी निवेदन किया था कि हर एक कुटुम्ब को आधा एकड़ भूमि देनी चाहिये, आधा एकड़ भूमि के साथ उन लोगों को, जिनके पास पैसा नहीं है, घर बनाने के लिये हमें सहायता देनी है। मैं बिल्कुल इससे सहमत हूँ कि इस प्रश्न को हमें उठाना चाहिये। गांव गांव में हर कुटुम्ब के लिये घर बनाने की हमें चिन्ता करनी है। वहां के लोग अपना परिश्रम लगावें और गवर्न-मेंट इसमें उनको सहायता दे।

स्वास्थ्य विभाग के विषय में भी मेरा यह निवेदन है कि हमारे देहात यदि अच्छे और स्वस्थ रीति से बनें तो यह जो बहुत सी औषधियां हैं, जिन्हें हम अप्राकृतिक रीति से चला रहे हैं, उनकी हमें आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ेगी। मेरा इन औषधियों में अधिक विश्वास नहीं है। मैं तो यह निवेदन करता हूँ कि हमारा इस प्रकार का रहन सहन ही होना चाहिये कि हमें बहुत औषधियों की आवश्यकता न पड़े।

स्वास्थ्य विभाग की चर्चा करते हुये मेरा यह निवेदन है कि हमारे देश में आखिर यह चेचक के टीके का सवाल क्यों नहीं उठाया जाता। हम बहुत सी चीजों में अंगरेजों की नकल करते हैं, लेकिन क्या आपको मालूम है कि इंग्लैंड में १८५३ में जबरदस्ती चेचक का टीका लगाना शुरू हुआ, इसके विरुद्ध वहां पर बहुत वर्षों तक आन्दोलन रहा है। लोगों ने देखा कि टीके के कारण रोग बहुत बढ़ रहे हैं और अन्त में उस आन्दोलन के सामने इंग्लैंड को झुकना पड़ा। सन् १८९८ में वहां पर जबरदस्ती चेचक का टीका लगाना बन्द कर दिया गया। कुछ लोगों का कहना है कि अब वहां का स्वास्थ्य सुधरा है और उसके सुधरने का मुख्य कारण यह है कि चेचक का टीका लगाना बन्द हो गया है। हम यहां पर आज भी जबरदस्ती लोगों को वैक्सिनेट करते हैं और चेचक के टीके लगाते हैं। इंग्लैंड में वैक्सिनेशन ऐच्छिक (आप्शनल) है, कोई किसी के साथ जबरदस्ती नहीं करता है और बहुत से लोग हैं जो टीका नहीं लगाते हैं। आखिर क्यों? हमारी स्वास्थ्य मंत्रिणी जी यहां नहीं हैं। मैंने पहले भी एक बार कहा था कि इन सरकारी बेंचों को खाली नहीं रहना चाहिये। इस सम्बन्ध में

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: May I answer that particular point? No

one is allowed to enter England, unless he produces a certificate of vaccination.

Shri Gadgil: He is referring now to the attendance of all the members of the Cabinet.

श्री टंडन : मैं तो आपसे पूछता हूँ कि क्या यह सच है कि वहाँ पर वैक्सिनेशन आप्शनल है ? मेरा निवेदन यह है कि इंग्लैंड में वैक्सिनेशन अर्थात् चेचक का टीका लगाना लाजिमी नहीं है और वहाँ की बहुत काफी जनता टीका नहीं लगाती है । आप इसका उत्तर दें ।

श्री सी० डी० देशमुख : सम्भव है कि यह सच हो, लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है.....

Some Hon. Members: In English please.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: It is quite possible that that is correct. But the point is that the disease has disappeared in England. And what they are careful about is only the entry of people into—not England—but Great Britain, who cannot produce a certificate of vaccination. I only wanted to give factual information.

श्री टंडन : लेकिन साथ ही मैं तो यह कह रहा हूँ कि इंग्लैंड ने अपने मुल्क के लिये यह नहीं अच्छा समझा । अजीब बात है जो आप कह रहे हैं कि वह दूसरों से कहें कि वे वैक्सिनेशन करा कर आयें, लेकिन अपने मुल्क में उन्होंने बिधि के बल से टीका लगाने का क़म उड़ा दिया । इससे साफ़ जाहिर होता है कि वह वैक्सिनेशन को कोई अमृत नहीं मानते, उसको वह विष समझते हैं, उसे बुरा समझते हैं । जो बुरी चीज़ है उसे आपके लिये छोड़ दिया, आप ले लीजिये अगर आप को संतोष हो । लेकिन यह साफ़ बात है कि उन्होंने अपने देश से इसको उड़ा दिया । उन्होंने समझा कि इसमें स्वास्थ्य का नुकसान है और इसलिये उड़ा दिया । मेरे पास एक राय है जिसको मैं सामने रखता हूँ : मेरे सामने

एक कागज़ है जिसमें प्रोफेसर ए० आर० वॉलेस का मत है :

“The abolition of all laws enforcing vaccination is of more immediate and vital importance than any party dogma or any political programme.”

यह प्रोफेसर ए० आर० वॉलेस, ओ० एम०, एल० एल० डी०, डी० सी० एल०, एफ० आर० एस० का कथन है । वहाँ पर इस प्रकार का नियम चल रहा है । मेरा निवेदन है कि हमारे मुल्क में क्यों न यह चीज़ की जाय कि जिसको लगाना हो वही लगाये । आप कम से कम यह अवसर तो दीजिए कि जिस को इस पर विश्वास न हो, वह न लगाए । आप उसको तंग तो न करें ।

मैं देखता हूँ कि हमारी स्वास्थ्य मंत्रिणी जी ने एक नई स्कीम चलाई है सरकारी नौकरों के लिये । मेरे पास कुछ सरकारी नौकर आये और उन्होंने कहा कि यह हमारे साथ अन्याय हो रहा है । इस स्कीम में कह दिया गया है कि सरकारी नौकरों को ज़बरदस्ती रुपया देना पड़ेगा । कहा गया है कि तुम्हारी तन्स्वाह से हम रुपया काटेंगे और तुम्हारे इलाज की हम चिन्ता करेंगे । बहुत से सरकारी नौकर हैं जो ऐलोपैथिक इलाज नहीं कराना चाहते हैं, उन्होंने पूछा कि इलाज हमारे मन के माफ़िक होगा या ऐलोपैथिक होगा । जो सरकारी नौकर मेरे पास आये उन्होंने मुझे बताया कि उन लोगों को ऐलोपैथिक इलाज के लिये रुपया देना पड़ेगा ! यह क्यों ? आपने योजना बनाई है । अपनी योजना के सम्बन्ध में हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री की जो रिपोर्ट है उसके सातवें पन्ने पर सेन्ट्रल एक्टिविटीज़ के नीचे लिखा है :

“For this improved service (medical service) Government servants are required to pay a monthly contribution on a graded scale.”

[श्री टंडन]

हर एक सरकारी नौकर की तनखाह जो कि दिल्ली में है, काट ली जायेगी। बहुत से लोग हैं जो ऐलोपैथिक इलाज नहीं कराना चाहते। आप क्यों जबरदस्ती करते हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि आप आप्शन दें। जो आपकी योजना से लाभ उठाना चाहता है उसकी तनखाह काटें जो लाभ नहीं उठाना चाहता है उसकी तनखाह न काटें।

इसके बाद मैं कुछ शब्द शिक्षा विभाग के सम्बन्ध में भी कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं चन्द मिनट में ही कह सकूंगा। शिक्षा मंत्री ने उस रोज अपना असर डालने के लिये बहुत कुछ कहा। लेकिन मेरा निवेदन है कि उन्होंने न्याय से काम नहीं लिया। जो बातें मैंने नहीं कही थीं वह उन्होंने अपनी तरफ से मेरे मुँह में रख दीं। उन्होंने बिल्कुल गलत बयानी से काम लिया। मैंने उम्र भर अलग हिन्दू मुसलमान के हित की चर्चा नहीं की। मेरे सामने केवल संस्कृति का सवाल रहता है। लेकिन यह हिन्दू है, यह मुसलमान है, लानत है उस पर जो इस तरह सोचता हो। मेरे लिये सब इन्सान बराबर हैं। मैं ने अपना हमेशा यह उसूल रखा है :

न हिन्दुअम न मुसलमां न काफिरम न यहूद

मौलाना साहब ने अपना जिक्र करते हुये कहा कि उनकी जिन्दगी के पन्ने खुले हुये हैं। यहां पर बहुत लोग हैं जिनकी जिन्दगी के पन्ने खुले हुये हैं—कुछ मानी में। न मालूम उन लोगों ने स्वतंत्रता के लिये कितनी कितनी सजायें पाई हैं, कितनी कितनी तकलीफें उठायी हैं, मगर उनका जिक्र वे नहीं करते। जो लोग करनी करते हैं वे

‘कहि न जनावहि आप’
अपनी बात अपने मुँह से नहीं कहते।

सनाये खेश रा गुफ्तन, न जेवद मर्दरा साइब।

अपनी कारीगरी को अपने मुँह से बयान करना बहुत अच्छी बात नहीं होती है। यहां बहुत लोग हैं जो बड़े कारीगर हैं, जिन्होंने कष्ट सहे हैं।

लेकिन मसला तो यह था कि शिक्षा विभाग में क्या हो रहा है। उन्होंने मदद दी एक इंस्टीट्यूशन को। इसकी कुछ चर्चा यहां पर मैंने की थी। यह एक इंस्टीट्यूशन है जिसने एक शब्दकोष बनाया है। मेरा यही कहना था कि अगर आप हिन्दी का काम कराना चाहते हैं तो इसको उन लोगों से कराइये जो इस काम को जानते हैं। मेरे सामने इसी इंस्टीट्यूशन की लिखी हुई एक किताब है। यह है वर्चा की हिन्दुस्तानी प्रचार सभा। जब मैंने इसका जिक्र किया तो मैंने यह नहीं कहा था कि आप इसको क्यों मदद देते हैं। मैंने कहा था कि जहां एक तरफ आप इसको मदद देते हैं वहां वर्चा में एक और संस्था है, राष्ट्र भाषा प्रचार सभा, जो कि बहुत पुरानी संस्था है, उसको आप नहीं देते हैं। उसका आपने एक बवंडर बनाया और कहा कि इसके चेयरमैन फलान हैं और यह गांधी जी के नाम में चलती है और इसलिये उसको रूखा देने की बात कही और फरमाया कि गो कि इसका नाम हिन्दुस्तानी प्रचार सभा है लेकिन यह काम हिन्दी का करती है। यह उन्होंने गलत बयानी की। उनकी बात को काटा है किसने? यह चीज अखबार में आई है। आप देखें कि श्री प्यारे लाल जी ने उनकी स्पीच वगैरह को तो तारोफ की है और उन्होंने “पुर फरेब” लखनऊ का इस्तेमाल किया उसको भी तारोफ की है। लेकिन उन्होंने कहा कि यह बात गलत है कि वह हिन्दी का काम करती है। यह बात मौलाना ने बिल्कुल गलत कही यह प्यारे लाल साहब का बयान रखा है।

अब आप उन लफ्जों को देखिये जो इस संस्था ने बनाये हैं। “बुलेटिन” के लिये उन्होंने बनाया है “बतौती”। “कैबिनेट” के लिये उन्होंने लिखा है “खोली”। “प्रीमियर” के लिये उन्होंने “पहलआ” लफ्ज बनाया है। यह किताब मेरे सामने है। आप इसे देखें। “सेटर” के लिये उन्होंने लफ्ज रखा है “बिचबिन्दी”। जहां हम कहेंगे “केन्द्र” वहां वह कहेंगे “बिचबिन्दी”। हम कहते हैं “केन्द्रीय मंत्रि मंडल”। आप जानते हैं कि “कैबिनेट” के लिये “मंत्रिमंडल” शब्द प्रचलित है। लेकिन वह उसके लिये कहेंगे “बिचबिन्दी खोली”। और लफ्ज सुनिये। “सेंट्रलाइजेशन” का तर्जुमा है “बिचियाना”। इस तरह के लफ्जों को कौन समझेगा? उन्होंने ‘कंसालीडेशन’ का तर्जुमा किया है “ठोसियाना”। आप देखें कि वह किस तरह के शब्द बना रहे हैं। “मिनिस्टर” के लिये देश भर में “मंत्री” शब्द प्रचलित है, लेकिन उनको पसन्द है “वजीर”। “वजीर” लफ्ज भी कुछ लोग समझते हैं। लेकिन “मंत्री” जो कि एक प्रचलित शब्द है वह उनको पसन्द नहीं है। बस इस बात को मैं यहीं छोड़ता हूं। कथन मेरा यह है कि वह संस्कृत से घबराते हैं। हमारे संविधान में कहा गया है कि संस्कृत के आधार पर शब्द बनाये जायें जिसमें सब प्रान्तों में समझे जा सकें। पर यह संस्कृत से घबराते हैं। और आपने देखा कि किस तरह के लफ्ज वह बनाते हैं। एक बात शिक्षा मंत्री ने इंटरनेशनल साइंटिफिक टर्म्स के बारे में कही। उन्होंने कहा था कि सब जगह इंटरनेशनल साइंटिफिक टर्म्स काम में आते हैं। मैं कहता हूं कि उसकी सीमायें हैं। मेरे सामने कुछ देशों के खत हैं। एक भाई ने इन पत्रों को मंगाया है। एक पत्र थाइलैंड एम्बेसी का है। उसमें लिखा है :

“I can, however, inform you that technical and scientific terminology used in our country were derived
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either from our own Thai language or with the aid of Sanskrit and Pali, and we found them quite sufficient for our technical and scientific studies.”

दूसरा पत्र फिनिश लिगेशन का है। उसमें लिखा है :

“The trend in England is, however, to create new words and terms that are basically Finnish without any traces of foreign influence. This does not apply only to the technical and scientific terms, but has the whole language in its scope.”

सभापति महोदय : अभी दो आदमियों को और बोलना है इसके पहले कि मैं फाइनैस मिनिस्टर साहब को बोलने के लिये कहूं।

श्री टंडन : मैं आपका आज्ञा का दास हूं। अगर आप कहें तो मैं बैठ जाऊंगा।

सभापति महोदय : अगर आप कोई नया मजमून शुरू करेंगे तो उसमें देरी होगी। आप इस मजमून को खत्म कर दीजिये, नया मजमून शुरू न कीजिये।

श्री टंडन : शिक्षा विभाग के बारे में मैं कह रहा था। इसी तरह से ईरान को ले लीजिये। ईरान एम्बेसी ने जवाब दिया है :

“About thirty years ago, with the establishment of Iran Academy (Farhangestan), under the patronage of late Reza Shah the Great, there started a systematic nationalization of the Scientific and Technical Terminology and now this Terminology is largely independent of the Foreign terms, mostly borrowed from French and Latin.

Although the existing Terminology is quite self-sufficient for almost all sorts of Technical and Scientific expression, we still depend on a small scale on some foreign languages.”

[श्री टंडन]

मेरा कहना यह है कि जो हम लोग उस रोज़ कह रहे थे कि शब्दों के गढ़ने में आप देश का ध्यान रखें यह बात गलत नहीं है।

एक बात मैंने उस रोज़ और कही थी जिसका शिक्षा मंत्री ने जवाब दिया था। मैंने कहा था कि संविधान में कुछ शब्द जो स्वीकार हो चुके हैं उनको भी हटाने का प्रयत्न दिखाई पड़ता है। उन्होंने कहा कि ऐसी कोई चीज़ नहीं है। उन्होंने जो कमेटी बनाई है उसके बारे में उन्होंने कहा था कि उसको अस्तित्व है कि कोई शब्द बनाये या न बनाये। उस कमेटी ने जो शब्द बनाये हैं उन में से कुछ मेरे सामने हैं। मैं दो तीन शब्द यहां पर देना चाहता हूँ जिनको आप देखें। जो हिन्दी का संविधान बना है और जिस पर श्री राजेन्द्र बाबू के और हम लोगों के हस्ताक्षर हैं उसमें “कमीशन” के लिये “आयोग” शब्द आया है लेकिन जो कोष शिक्षा विभाग ने बनवा कर भेजा है उसमें “कमीशन” के लिये “कमीशन” शब्द ही रखा है। तो वह इस तरह से संविधान में आये हुये कुछ शब्दों को बदलना चाहते हैं। “कम्पेनसेशन” के लिये जो संविधान का अनुवाद हुआ है उसमें “प्रतिकर” शब्द आया है। इस संविधान के अनुवाद पर बहुत रुपया खर्च किया गया है। लेकिन अब हमारे सामने जो टेक्निकल टर्म्स आये हैं उन में “कम्पेनसेशन” के लिये “मुआवज़ा” शब्द आया है। “मुआवज़ा” कोई ऐसा शब्द नहीं है जो इधर न समझा जाय, लेकिन जो दक्षिण के भाई हैं वह सब नहीं समझेंगे। सवाल यह है कि संविधान के लफ्ज़ों को इस तरह से बदलना क्या मुनासिब है जब वह मंजूर हो चुके थे ?

श्री अलगूराय शास्त्री (ज़िला आजमगढ़—पूर्व व ज़िला बलिया—पश्चिम) : अनुचित है।

श्री टंडन : इसी तरह आप देखें कि “ग्रान्ट” के लिये लफ्ज़ “अनुदान” आया है। संविधान ने उस लफ्ज़ पर अपनी मुहर लगा दी है, लेकिन यहां पर लफ्ज़ “इमदाद” उसके लिये रखा है। अनुदान हटा कर लफ्ज़ इमदाद रखा है। ‘ग्रान्ट इन एड’ के लिये यहां पर ‘इमदाद’ है, जब कि हमारे संविधान में ‘सहायक अनुदान’ है। ‘ला’ के लिये देखें। संविधान में जो लफ्ज़ मंजूर हुआ है वह ‘विधि’ है, लेकिन यहां पर ‘ला’ के लिये ‘कानून’ लफ्ज़ बनाया जा रहा है। ‘सिविल ला’ के लिये ‘दीवानी कानून’ रखा गया है।

श्री अलगूराय शास्त्री : बड़ा जुल्म हो रहा है।

श्री टंडन : जो बात मैंने कही थी वह सही थी, उन्होंने उसका रूप रंग बदला है।

शिवली एकेडमी को ग्रान्ट देने की बात मैंने इसलिये छोड़ी क्योंकि उसमें कल्चर की बात लाई गई थी और इसलिये मैंने उसके बारे में निवेदन किया था। चूंकि कल्चर का बड़ा भारी सवाल है, इसलिये मैं आपकी इजाज़त से कुछ लफ्ज़ उसके बाबत कहना चाहता हूँ। मैंने उम्मीद की थी कि उसके सम्बन्ध में कोई फ़र्क नहीं होगा लेकिन मुझे थोड़ा अफ़सोस हुआ जब मैंने ‘इस्लामी तमद्दुन’ और ‘हिन्दू तमद्दुन’ की बात सुनी। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि ‘इस्लामी तमद्दुन’ और ‘हिन्दू तमद्दुन’ कोई चीज़ नहीं है। मुझे यह सुन कर अफ़सोस हुआ जब मौलाना हिफ़ज़ुर्रहमान यहां पर खड़े हुये और उन्होंने फरमाया कि यहां पर ‘इस्लामी तमद्दुन’ भी रहेगा और ‘हिन्दू तमद्दुन’ भी रहेगा, और उसका एक मजमुआ बनेगा। मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर मजमुआ बनेगा तो दोनों कहां रहेंगे ? और क्या मजहब की राह पर आप तमद्दुन बनायेंगे ? शिया तमद्दुन, सुन्नी तमद्दुन, वैष्णव तमद्दुन, शैव तमद्दुन, जैन तमद्दुन, आखिर

कितने तमद्दुन आप रखेंगे? तमद्दुन का धर्म से सम्बन्ध नहीं है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि धर्म अलग है। तमद्दुन का सम्बन्ध ज़मीन से होता है। हम ईरानी तमद्दुन समझ सकते हैं, अरबी तमद्दुन समझ सकते हैं, उसी तरह मैं भारतीय संस्कृति और भारतीय तमद्दुन समझता हूँ और उसी की चर्चा करता हूँ, लेकिन कोई अगर इस्लामी तमद्दुन और हिन्दू तमद्दुन की बात कहता है तो वह गलत है। उसी गलती की वजह से हम देखते हैं कि यहां सब टंटा खड़ा हुआ, यह पाकिस्तान ही इस बिना पर बना। मैं बहुत जगह पर जिन्ना साहब और उन के अनुयायियों की रपीचें दिखा सकता हूँ जिनमें उन्होंने यह कहा है कि मुस्लिम तमद्दुन अलग है और हिन्दू तमद्दुन अलग है और इसलिये हम दोनों साथ नहीं रह सकते, हमारा मुल्क अलग होना चाहिये। यही तमद्दुन की मुख्य जड़ थी जिसके कारण हमारे देश का बंटवारा हुआ और पाकिस्तान की स्थापना हुई और इसी के साथ उन्होंने उर्दू भाषा के प्रश्न को भी लपेट लिया। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि धर्मों के ऊपर तमद्दुन नहीं होगा। हमारी संस्कृति हमारी भूमि से निकलेगी, उसमें मजहब का भेद नहीं होगा। चीन में भी मुसलमान हैं, तो क्या उनका रहन सहन, पहराव और लिखना पढ़ना चीनियों से भिन्न है? वे बिल्कुल दूसरे चीनियों की तरह अपना जीवन व्यतीत करते हैं। हमारे देश में जितने मुसलमान भाई बसते हैं, वे सब हमारे भाई हैं, छाती से छाती मिला कर इस देश में रहें, मगर अगर वह अलग मजहब और तमद्दुन की बिना पर यहां रहना चाहें तो झगड़ा होगा और लड़ाई होगी और उसका नतीजा क्या होगा! एक दूसरी नीति और एक दूसरे तरह की चीज आयेगी जैसा कि हमने एक नमूना जिन्ना साहब की शल्लिसियत में देखा। आज हमें उसकी जरूरत नहीं है। मजहब पर तमद्दुन नहीं होगा हमारा रास्ता मेल जोल का होगा और इसीलिये हमें एक ही तमद्दुन

और एक भारतीय संस्कृति पर कायम रहना है। हमारी उस भारतीय संस्कृति के बारे में बोलते हुये हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा था कि उसके कुछ अलग अलग रंग हैं। हमारी ज़मीन में कुछ अलग अलग रंग हैं। तामिल प्रदेश में कुछ, महाराष्ट्र में कुछ और विन्ध्य प्रदेश में दूसरा रंग है और जिसके लिये उन्होंने बेराइगेटेड (variegated) लफ्ज कहा था, परन्तु मूल में हमारी संस्कृति एक है और वह भारतीय संस्कृति है चाहे उसमें मुसलमान हों चाहे हिन्दू हों।

12 Noon

शिक्षा मंत्री ने उर्दू के सम्बन्ध में भी एक अजीब बात कही। उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे देश में साढ़े चार करोड़ मुसलमान बसते हैं तो क्या उन के नाम के ऊपर अगर हमने उर्दू के लिये कुछ दे दिया तो कुछ गलती की। मैं नहीं समझा कि साढ़े चार करोड़ से उर्दू का क्या ताल्लुक है। उर्दू तो बहुत थोड़े जानने वाले हैं। हम कोई उर्दू के दुश्मन नहीं हैं मगर उन्होंने बात कुछ पलट कर के कही। उर्दू को आप मदद दीजिये, मैं उसका विरोध नहीं करता। मैंने तो यह कहा था कि ग्रान्ट देते समय कुछ अनुपात होना चाहिये। आपको यह देखना होगा कि आप लोग हिन्दी का काम किस से ले रहे हैं। मैंने तो कहा था कि हिन्दी का काम आपको कराना है तो मुख्य करके हिन्दी की संस्थाओं के जरिये से काम करवाइये। मैंने जामिया मिलिया, जो उर्दू को चलाने वाली संस्था है, उसके ऊपर कोई ऐतराज नहीं किया, इसी तरह अलीगढ़ युनिवर्सिटी काम करती है, मैंने उसके ऊपर कोई ऐतराज नहीं किया, मेरी मंशा कोई उर्दू के ऊपर ऐतराज करने की नहीं थी। मैंने तो यह दिखाया था कि कल्चर के नाम पर आपने किसको दिया। आप अंजुमने तरक्की उर्दू को कल्चर के नाम पर मदद दिया करें, तो मेरे नज़दीक वह चीज ठीक नहीं है और आप ऐसा करके बहुत गलत काम कर रहे हैं।

[श्री टंडन]

शिक्षा मंत्री ने बहुत से ऐसे लफ्ज़ इस्तेमाल किये, मैं लौटकर उन को नहीं कहना चाहता। मेरे दिमाग में वे इस समय हैं भी नहीं लेकिन मुझे इस समय एक बात याद आ रही है और वह यह है कि गांधी जी के बारे में मैंने पढ़ा था कि जब नागपुर में गांधी जी ने हिन्दी का पक्ष लिया तो उर्दू तहरीक को चलाने वाले मौलाना अब्दुल हक साहब जो अंजुमन तरक्की उर्दू का काम करने वाले थे, उन्होंने गांधी जी के बारे में उस समय कहा था कि 'उन के चेहरे से रया का नकाब उतर गया,' रया के अर्थ हैं फरेब। यह लफ्ज़ मौलाना साहब ने मेरे लिये इस्तेमाल किया था। जो चीज़ अब्दुल हक साहब ने महात्मा गांधी जैसी बड़ी शख्सियत के लिये कही, आज वही चीज़ मौलाना साहब ने मेरे जैसे छोटे आदमी के लिये कहना मुनासिब समझा। तंगदिली की बात कह देना बड़ा आसान है। यह तंगदिली किसकी है, यह समझने की बात है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आज आप फ़ारसी लिपि को क्यों पकड़े हुये हैं। फ़ारसी की लिपि इस देश की नहीं है। आप उसको पकड़े क्यों हैं। क्या यह तंगदिली नहीं है? हमारे देश में जो नागरी लिपि चल रही है जिसके लिये मेरा निवेदन है कि वह हमारी संस्कृति और तमद्दुन का जुज है और उसी को फैलाना चाहिये और ग्रहण करना चाहिये क्या यह हना तंगदिली है? मैं यह कहता हूँ कि आप फ़ारसी लिपि को जो पकड़े रखना चाहते हैं यह तंगदिली नहीं तो क्या है? क्या यह फ़ारसदिली है? मैं इस पर क्या कहूँ, अधिक नहीं कहना चाहता। उन्होंने उस रोज़ बहुत ग़लत बयानी से काम लिया। मैं तो हिन्दू, मुसलमान को एक करना चाहता हूँ, एक संस्कृति उनकी हो एक तमद्दुन में वे रहें और इसके लिये मेरा बार बार यह निवेदन है कि देश के सब लोगों को एक लिपि नागरी लिपि में बांधना उचित है। वह क्या कोई आपके मज़हब के

खिलाफ़ जाता है? चीन में जो मुसलमान हैं वह चीनी लिपि में अपना सब काम काज करते हैं, और करान शरीफ़ का भी अध्ययन वह चीनी भाषा में ही करते हैं, अरबी लिपि में वह अपना काम नहीं चलाते। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हम सब मिल कर इस सवाल को हल करें।

इस मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से सचमुच उन लोगों के ज़रिये से काम कराने की कोशिश होनी चाहिये जो हिन्दी जानते हों। कल एक भाई ने थोड़ी सी उस सम्बन्ध में चर्चा की थी। हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री जी किन से काम लेते हैं? मालूम ऐसा होता है कि जो हिन्दी बिल्कुल नहीं जानता वही सब से अच्छा हिन्दी का काम कर सकता है! उनके जो सचिव हैं वह हिन्दी जानने वाले नहीं हैं, उनके जो ज्वाइंट सेक्रेटरी हैं वह हिन्दी जानने वाले नहीं हैं और उनके विभाग का डिप्टी सेक्रेटरी हिन्दी जानने वाला नहीं है, क्या इस तरीके से यह हिन्दी का काम पूरा होगा? मौलाना साहब खुद जितनी हिन्दी जानते हैं वह जाहिर है। मैंने देखा कि मौलाना साहब को उनकी स्पीच जो शोधन करने के लिये जाती है वह फ़ारसी लिपि में भेजी जाती है, जब कि हमारे संविधान में साफ़ उल्लेख है कि नागरी लिपि का प्रयोग होगा, मगर उन के लिये खास तौर पर और कुछ दूसरे लोगों के लिये भी खास तौर पर फ़ारसी लिपि में उनकी स्पीचें भेजी जाती हैं। मेरे पास जब मेरी स्पीच शोधन के लिये आई तो मुझे यह देख कर ताज़्जुब हुआ कि उसमें मौलाना का जितना हिस्सा था वह फ़ारसी लिपि में लिखा हुआ था। मैं नहीं जानता कि यह कहां तक कांस्टीट्यूशन के मुआफ़िक है, लेकिन वाकया यह है कि वह इतने रोज़ से हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री हैं, लेकिन वह अभी तक नागरी लिपि नहीं सीख सके हैं। इसलिये मेरा कहना है कि

हिन्दी का काम ऐसे लोगों के जरिये से होगा जो खुद हिन्दी अच्छी तरह जानते हैं। मौलाना साहब ने मेरे लिये कहा था कि मैंने कोई कंस्ट्रक्टिव सुझाव नहीं दिया। मैंने उस समय कहा था और इस समय भी कहता हूँ कि आप ऊँची किताबें लिखवाइये, और आठ, दस हजार रुपया एक एक किताब पर खर्च कीजिये। मैंने दूसरा सुझाव यह दिया था कि आप इसके लिये एक आयोग बना दीजिये जो इस काम को करे और आज इस अवसर पर फिर मैं उसी बात को दुहराता हूँ।

Shri Kachiroyar (Cuddalore): The Budget proposals contained in this Bill have at their background the complete fulfilment and the orderly implementation of the Five Year Plan, which professes to promote the welfare of the people as a whole and secure a happier life for every man and woman in the country. But the proposals of the Finance Minister to levy additional customs and excise duties on essential commodities such as betel nuts, cloths, soaps etc. really throw the entire burden on the poor people of lower income group, whereas the rich and the well-to-do people, who should have been the target of our Finance Minister for his proposals and who should substantially contribute to the building up of the nation, are left untouched. In view of the suggestions just now made by the hon. Deputy Speaker, I hope the silence on the part of our Finance Minister in this respect will prove to be like a calm before a storm in the interest of the nation. Subsequently the hon. Finance Minister has offered certain concessions in respect of certain industries and articles and comes forward with the explanation that his proposals would really fall on the rich.....

Mr. Chairman: There is some talk going on in the House. May I request hon. Members not to talk so that we could hear the hon. Member who is speaking.

Shri Kachiroyar: ...and not in any way affect the poor people. For ins-

tance he says regarding duty on cloth: "In the matter of excise duties, people were taxed according to their purchases. If any one purchased more cloth he paid more duty. It could not, therefore, be said to fall on the poor." As a lay man, in my humble opinion, the main criterion in respect of taxation in under-developed countries like ours with a majority of the people being poor, should be the purchasing power and the taxable capacity of the people and not the quantities purchased since poor people can make purchases only according to their means and not up to their requirements. I also think that the concession granted in regard to these articles would really give some relief to the industries concerned and not to the consumers as a whole inasmuch as the requirements of all consumers will not be met by these small industries. Evidently, the Finance Minister has come forward with the new taxation proposals on the assumption that the country's economy at the present moment has been strengthened and production improved in many directions including food. The Finance Minister's assumption may be correct in certain respects. But what would have been our food production, at least so far as South India is concerned, had there not been favourable seasonal conditions last year? What about our common people? Has any substantial improvement been secured in their standards of life? What about the people who are unemployed to whom he has made a reference in his speech? Has the purchasing power of the people been improved? No, the answer will be in the negative. Hence, under these circumstances when the employment is shrinking and the purchasing power is falling can the ordinary people bear this burden of the rise in prices of the essential commodities due to the taxation proposals. Probably, the hon. Minister may be under the impression that these new levy of taxes will not occasion any rise in prices of the articles taxed. Quite contrary to his assumption or expectation, we see in papers that the prices of

[Shri Kachiroyar]

certain commodities have risen considerably instantaneously as soon as the Budget proposals were placed before the House.

It is rather surprising to me how our Finance Minister has chosen a wrong time to tax the poor people to develop the country, while he himself is of opinion that "development involves sacrifice and the essence of democratic planning is that sacrifice should, as far as possible, be evenly spread and should readily and voluntarily be forthcoming." Surely, taxing the poor alone is not the way to equalise sacrifice in the country. Moreover, how can we expect sacrifice to be forthcoming readily and voluntarily when most of our people are far below wants? Further, while there is a revenue deficit of Rs. 26.06 crores only a net amount of Rs. 11.85 crores is expected to be realised by this taxation even though some new levies have been made and certain adjustments have also been made in the old tax rates. Evidently the primary object of these taxation proposals is to rationalise the tax structure and to remove some of the existing anomalies and not to make up the deficit in the Budget. I am, therefore, of opinion that instead of taxing the poor at this inopportune time, these proposals could have been postponed to some other favourable later date.

However, I would suggest that instead of taxing the poor at this time, the hon. Finance Minister might as well resort to some other ways and means to find more funds. By a careful study of the reports of the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee, and by giving effect to their recommendations, some appreciable amounts can be saved for nation building purposes. For example, the Estimates Committee in its sixth report for 1953-54 on the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, has declared several sections and posts under this Ministry as superfluous and consequently recommended their abolition. Similar abolition of posts and sections in all other Ministries can also

be effected and the amount saved thereby can be utilised for nation building purposes.

As regards the policy of the Government in respect of major developmental projects under the Five Year Plan, it is needless to say again and again that the South has been neglected, in as much as the hon. Finance Minister has himself accepted the fact and said in the other House the other day, that those areas where large scale developments are not taking place under the First Five Year Plan, will receive due consideration when the second Five Year Plan is drawn up. In view of this assurance by the hon. Minister the South will have simply to wait and see what its share of the benefits of the Plan is.

In this connection I would like to point out that if the Centre takes the responsibility in respect of the lignite mine at Neiveli, it will to some extent fulfil or comply with the needs of the South. How the South will be improved by this lignite mine can be evidently seen by the article issued by the Director of Industries, Madras, on 17-4-1954, that is, on the day when our Prime Minister visited the project, under the head "Industrialisation of the State". I will read some extracts:—

"It could safely be said now that at long last we are emerging from the experimental stage with regard to the mining operations and are entering the industrial and commercial stage in this case. Mining operations on a pilot scale have been started and the results are being very closely watched.

"At this point, let us examine the industrial potentialities of lignite with particular reference to the minerals available in this State. We have in the Salem District, three most important minerals, magnetite, magnesite and bauxite. Bauxite deposits occur in Yercaud at the top of the Sheveroy Hills near Salem, and a proposal to lay an aerial rope-way to bring

the ore to the plains so as to avoid the huge cost involved in transporting it by road is already under examination. An up-to-date plant for electrolytic smelting of iron ore can only be set up if there is sufficient electric energy which is required for the process."

"With regard to magnesite, for want of electrical energy, the whole quantity of ore mined is exported abroad. Should sufficient electrical energy be available, the ore could be well utilised for the manufacture of metallic magnesium, which is a metal of great strategic value and can be used in the special alloys required for the manufacture of aeroplanes."

"If and when the lignite project proves successful, a major portion of the brown coal mine can be utilised in the production of electrical energy by setting up very large thermal stations which can generate power to feed most of the large-scale industries. It is evident that the development of the metallurgical industry in our State depends mainly on the success of the lignite project."

"The lignite project at Neyveli when it goes into full commercial production, is bound to change the entire complexion of the industrial development of this state."

"Therefore, if the hon. Minister and the Central Government are really interested in the welfare of the Madras State, I would request them to consider this question when they draw up the Second Five Year Plan and give high priority to this."

Lastly, I would like to submit that the proposal regarding the integrated planning of three river systems, Godavari, Krishna and North Pennar for South India as a whole may also be considered by the Government while drawing up the Second Five Year Plan.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I am very glad that apart from the Red flag,

nothing has disturbed the even tenor of this discussion. On the whole, I find that hon. Members have implicitly or explicitly agreed to refrain from pressing forward the extremes of their ideologies or philosophies, and have evinced a desire generally to co-operate in the consideration of the whole field of Government that is brought forward before the House by the Finance Bill.

In a sense, this is one of the most tantalising debates that a Finance Minister has to deal with. I shall require at least three hours to deal with all the points that have been raised. I have a great deal to say on almost every point that has been raised except perhaps the controversy between Hindi and Urdu and so on (*Some Hon. Members:* Why?) on which I have no special capacity to speak.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam): Why this armed neutrality?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: In any event, I must leave matters of such grave import to be dealt with by the *bich-bindi kholi*. I may be one of them. Now, therefore, it is really not so much a question of attitudes or ideologies or philosophies as a question of the application of certain ideas to the concrete facts that are before us.

It seems to me that it is a healthy process by which hon. Members refer to facts with which they are not satisfied; because, that gives an opportunity to the Government to look into them. In this category fall the observations made by the hon. Lady Member opposite in regard to lack of adequate training facilities and the real nature of foreign investments, the level of high profits both by foreign enterprise as well as by indigenous enterprise, the tribulations of mechanisation without thought and so on and so forth.

I feel that first it is our duty to ascertain what the exact facts of the situation are and then to take measures to deal with that limited problem without worrying over much over ideologies or philosophies.

[Shri C. D. Deshmukh]

Now, as regards facts, I draw attention to some things, not in a carping spirit, but just to lay the facts before the House.

For instance, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty said that she believed there are some secret clauses in the agreement with Stanvac in the joint prospecting project. I am in a position to say that there are no secret clauses at all in this agreement. That disposes of this particular matter. This is only an illustration.

Then there was Shri T. N. Singh who believed that when in a certain district the local people wanted a masonry dam, this had to be changed to a concrete dam—this is another concrete case!—which is more expensive, because foreign aid would not have been available for a masonry dam. I believe that is what he said or believed.

Shri T. N. Singh (Banaras Distt.—East): What I said was that because of foreign aid, where they also feel that a masonry dam will do and will be cheaper, we are willingly going in for a concrete dam.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: It is about the same thing—not that it will not be available, but it would be more appropriate because we are having foreign aid, we are having certain machinery and so on. I believe the reference is to the Rihand Dam in U.P. It is much better to give the name, because otherwise one cannot discuss the circumstances.

Shri T. N. Singh: You are right.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: It is estimated to cost Rs. 33 crores. The power to be generated is 240,000 k. w. Foreign aid in 1953-54 was 8.5 million dollars on equipment and 2.5 million dollars on technical advice. Here is a question of difference between experts. The Central Water and Power Commission advised that this could be a masonry dam, and in their eyes the advantages would have been that it could have been done without any

foreign assistance whatsoever, and that, although the cost may not be less, it would give more employment to the local people. But, this advice was not accepted by the U. P. engineers who say that a masonry dam of such height—it is about 500 ft.—has not been attempted anywhere. I am not in a position to say which of the parties is right, but the point is that although this is one of the five schemes included in foreign aid, it is also included in our scheme of central assistance along with the Chambal, Koyna etc. Now, if this had not received foreign aid, the foreign aid could have been directed to some other project, but financial assistance would, nevertheless, have been given by the Centre to U. P. Government on the usual terms. Therefore the fact of financial aid was not a relevant factor. That is what I wish to point out in this case.

Shri T. N. Singh: We have been told by U. P. Government representatives that because of this factor they should go in for cement concrete construction.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I think the U. P. Government have either misunderstood the situation or misinformed the hon. Member.

Shri T. N. Singh: I am glad.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: The point is this, that foreign aid is received by the Central Government. When it is passed on to a State Government, its equivalent in money is received from the Central Government. If that State Government has not got the funds, then a loan is advanced to that State Government to enable it to buy the foreign equipment.

Therefore, so far as the accounts of the State Government are concerned, it makes no difference whether foreign aid is applied to that particular project or some other project. The total recipient of all foreign aid is the Central Government and not any State Government or any other party. That is why the matter is not really material.

Pandit S. C. Mishra (Monghyr North-East): But who took the final decision that instead of masonry it should become a concrete dam?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: The Government is responsible for repaying the debt which is incurred for building the dam. You cannot force a decision on the Government which borrows the money and on which devolves the duty of repaying that money. You cannot force a decision on them.

I pass on to the next point. And the next point is that in view of this general attitude of co-operation, I do not resent any criticism or any expression of discontent, either direct or vicarious, and I am glad to note that the public is now not thoroughly contented. I think that is a very wholesome change from the attitude of pathetic contentment which was the reason for India's stagnation over the last century and a half. I think it is only right that in advancing criticism, the public should fasten on what is going wrong or what is inadequate, rather than put Government on the back for what has already been done, so long as their psychology is not affected by a lack of a sense of perspective—and I have no reason to believe that that sense of perspective is lacking among the people.

That brings me to the general question of the adequacy or otherwise of the Plan. No one can be more dissatisfied, so to speak, with what we are attempting to do by the Plan, than myself, and I believe I also speak for the Planning Commission. We know that we have been handicapped by a large number of limitations. It is also in our mind that when the next Plan is formulated, it should take a much more significant step towards the progress which we all want in raising the standard of living. Our Plan was a first essay, and we were not fully acquainted with planning techniques. Secondly, we started planning after some time had already elapsed, or

when the sands of time started running together with the establishment of the Planning Commission. As you would recall, it was established some time in April 1950, and that was the very first year of the Plan. It took us two years, therefore, to learn our work, to collect our ideas, to produce first a draft Plan, and then the other Plan, and we are now only at the end of the third year.

Reference has been made by hon. Members to certain notes of lectures given by Professor Bettelheim. His international standing is undoubtedly very high. I have also seen other contributions to this subject, by other authors who have pointed the way to a fuller planning even within the democratic system. Now the big lesson that I draw from the discussion that has taken place over the last four days, is that all parties are interested in ensuring that the next Plan that we make is as near to the optimum as we can make it. If that is correct, I think the Planning Commission would be very glad to sit with Members, from whichever parties they may be, and discuss their ideas with them. It is possible—and I am not at all dogmatic on this subject—that we might be able to have a Plan of far greater amplitude. What its implications are by way of finance or by way of safeguards, it would be for us to determine. It will then be for Government to take a view whether it will be within their political capacity to attend to those safeguards which have been indicated, and then by dint of discussion, we may be able to arrive at a Plan which may not fall far short of the optimum. Therefore, I endorse the appeal that was made by the Deputy-Speaker, that in drawing up the next Plan, all parties should co-operate, and if necessary, they can keep on the shelf some of those ideologies, insistence on which might make it difficult for them to co-operate. I am quite certain that if we address ourselves to this task in this realistic manner, maybe that we shall evolve, as I said earlier, a Plan which may not fall far short of the optimum.

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Now, there are certain factual difficulties which Dr. Lanka Sundaram felt in studying the statements that I have circulated. He compared the estimates of resources given last year in the Planning Commission's progress report with those given in the three statements circulated to Members of Parliament recently. The main question was why these two estimates were different in certain respects. Well, the answer to that 'why' runs over several pages and I am afraid, since I have not got three hours to answer in, I shall content myself with sending this* on to Dr. Lanka Sundaram and I hope he will accept this as an answer; and if he has any difficulties, then I would suggest that he and the Economic Adviser get together and go through these figures and then, if necessary, I shall join in.

As I say, it is very difficult to deal with each detailed point. But, broadly I may point out that while the calculations in the progress report were based on the budget estimates for 1953-54, the three statements take into account the revised estimates for 1953-54 and the considerable improvement that has taken place in the capital market so far as the borrowing programmes of State Governments are concerned.

Now, in regard to the priorities in the Plan and in regard to methodology, various views have been expressed. For instance, the Deputy-Speaker observed that at least 50 per cent. should be spent for minor projects or for the smaller projects even now, at this stage. Now the position is that out of the total allotment of Rs. 2,200 odd crores, including the recent adjustment in the Plan, the provision for major works under the Plan might roughly be estimated at Rs. 1,250 crores, which is a little over 50 per cent. This provision is on account of multi-purpose projects, railways, shipping, large-scale industries in the public sector, the All-India Medical Institute under the plan of the Ministry

of Health, the Kharagpur Technological Institute under the plan of the Ministry of Education and most of the irrigation and power schemes under plans of the State Governments. Therefore, we might fairly regard the balance as representing the provision for quick-maturing schemes of a local nature. In other words, we are more or less carrying out what is in the mind of the Deputy-Speaker.

Then there was a suggestion by Shri K. K. Desai that in future every extension or expansion in the industrial field should be taken up by the public sector. Now, here again it is a question of balancing the possibilities. It may be that the resources may not readily be at our hand, both in men and material; and it may be that it might suit us that some items, at least some consumer industries, might still be taken up by the private sector, to the extent to which we want them generally to be creative. I think here again, if I might give a kind of dispassionate advice, untroubled by any 'isms' at all, I should say that we should not be dogmatic, and since the field for improvement and the field for expansion is so vast, there is no need to commit ourselves in advance to any cut-and-dried policy. As it is, the House of the People has been informed by my colleague, the Commerce and Industry Minister, that he has it in his mind to establish some kind of an Industrial Development Corporation, the objective of which would be to take up important basic industries. In other words, in a sense it is in our minds to carry out what Shri K. K. Desai also has in his mind. But as I say, major basic industries should be started by the State not because the private enterprise may manage them inefficiently but because private enterprise may not find them attractive enough. That judgment also depends on one's assessment of the prevailing circumstances. Now our judgment is that in the prevailing circumstances when other channels of profit are open to the private enterprise, they may not be so willing to

*Papers have been laid on the Table of the House on the 6th May, 1954.

take up, to establish and to nurse over a long period or over a difficult period some of the basic industries which we consider essential, that is to say, which the Planning Commission consider essential. Then certainly there is no harm in our going forward with them. That, I say, is another example of how one can reconcile in practice various differences which appear unbridgeable in theory.

Then, some hon. Members seem to have quite curious ideas about the Plan and its implementation. The hon. Lady Member opposite complained that Government has not completed a single scheme so far, in order to benefit the country. She said China was able to complete in two years greater and more majestic schemes. She said that, therefore, she opposed the Finance Bill with an energy which was atomic. I hope to be able to show that her energy is probably an atomic or phantomic, because the report on the progress of the Plan which was published in January, 1954, brought out the fact that the immediate aims of the Five Year Plan had been substantially achieved. Attention was drawn in particular, it would be recalled, to achievements in the field of food and agricultural production, irrigation, power, community projects, the national extension service and transport and communications. The plan consists of numerous schemes, some large, many of small dimensions, which are being pursued steadily throughout the country.

Kumari Annie Mascarene (Trivandrum): Is it in proportion to your targets?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: It certainly does not amount to a cipher as the hon. Member said. That is another issue, and that is a very important issue. I have no quarrel with those who say that it is the duty of Government to ensure that you get real value, in physical terms, for the money that you are spending and that can only be achieved, as I said in one of

my speeches, by having a double column progress report in which the financial figures are given in one column and the proportionate physical targets given in the other column. In most places where we have a detailed estimate, it involves or it implies the consideration of expenditure in proportion to certain quantities. That is what a detailed estimate means. Therefore, when we say that a detailed estimate for a building takes, say, Rs. 2 lakhs, it means so many thousands of bricks, so many tons of cement, so much timber, so much floor space, so many rooms, and so on. Then, if we find at the end we get what we call a completion certificate, and find that Rs. 2 lakhs have been spent, we may be quite certain that in physical terms we have received the value. It is only in cases where it is not so easy to define the physical target that difficulties arise, and therefore, I say that I concede the general point. It is in the interests of the Finance Ministry to concede it. We do not wish money to be spent and yet a lot of work left over to be carried forward in the next period of the Plan. What I am saying is that the hon. Lady Member has slightly exaggerated. Her statement was that Government have not completed even a single scheme so far in order to benefit the country, and I am pointing out that that statement is slightly exaggerated.

Talking of priorities, I come to the complaints made by Shri Meghnad Saha. According to him, the first Plan should have placed for greater emphasis on industrialization. According to certain other Members, far greater sums and a far greater proportion of administrative expenditure and a far greater proportion of finance ought to have been devoted to that sector which gives us the largest national production, that is to say, agriculture and small-scale industries. Now, the truth must lie somewhere in between, and I myself think that any unbiased critic of the Plan would come to the conclusion that the Planning Commission and, therefore, the

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Government, have paid quite adequate attention and necessary attention to the agricultural field. I need not go over the figures again. I think 25 per cent. of the Plan is on the agricultural sector. One must remember that in the figures that the hon. Member quoted—it was Shri Khandubhai Desai—he arrived at a total of Rs. 5,300 crores. So far as small-scale industries or small enterprises—I think that is the word used in the report of the National Income Committee—are concerned, the figure is only Rs. 800 crores in 1948-49. The remaining Rs. 4,200 crores refers to agricultural production. Now, one might plead guilty to the charge that sufficient attention has not been paid to small enterprises or small-scale industries and in particular, that the financial difficulties have not been well understood.

Now, these are matters which are being studied and it was out of recognition of this fact that I took the somewhat unusual liberty—you might recall—of throwing the suggestion to my colleague in the Commerce and Industries Ministry that he ought to form a separate Board for promoting small-scale industries. But, so far as large industries are concerned, there again, there is a factual mis-statement or mis-conception that we are importing soap. Actually, the import of soap as such is prohibited, but under toilet requisites and so on, a certain amount of soap or soapy material—hard soap, not soft soap—seems to come into this country. But in regard to the total figures of these—I cannot find my figures—as far as I remember, about 87,000 tons is the quantity produced and the total import in the form I have mentioned is only about 100 tons. But, as against these, our exports are about 1,000 tons. Therefore, I hope the hon. Member will be satisfied that so far as soap is concerned at least, we are quite clean.

Shri Namblar: You will become clean.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Well, the hon. Member's reactions are very slow. He says we will become clean. The rest of them have already become clean.

As regards soda ash, this question has been raised by Prof. Saha many times in this House and he has quoted certain figures. But, he forgets that we have a protective duty of 40 per cent. preferential and 50 per cent. standard in order to protect the indigenous industry. We have to pay the cost of haulage as well as ocean freight from the foreign countries on the quantities of soda ash which we import. This question has been gone into very thoroughly by the Ministry concerned, but, it is not correct to say that we shall be able to get our requirements of soda ash from any source we like and at prices which are competitive.

In heavy chemicals in particular, there is a certain amount of—one must admit—cartelisation. In fact, the price of the British product happens to be the cheapest. But Government are perfectly prepared to permit import from any source whatever provided the importers and the consumers are prepared to pay the price. In fact, the import licences granted are valid for any country. The importers other than the ICI who have been granted licences have, on the whole, been unable to get soda ash at prices cheaper than those of the U.K. firms. On the contrary, imports from other countries have generally come in only in times of scarcity and at higher prices.

The charge made by the Professor in regard to the glass industry that they are not getting adequate supply.....

Shri Meghnad Saha (Calcutta—North-West): Has any organised attempt been made by the Government to import soda ash at competitive prices from any other country?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: It would appear from the account that I have

given that this attempt has been made.*

Shri Meghnad Saha: By the Government, I wanted to know.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Government's conclusion seems to be that this is the cheapest price at which we can get soda ash because a large number of private importers have been given licences and they find themselves unable to get cheaper soda ash. It is not in my interests to reject the suggestion made by the hon. Member; if there is an avenue for getting soda ash cheaper than the avenue we have employed, certainly it is our duty to consider it.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): The United Kingdom produces much less than one-fifth of the total soda ash while the other countries produce more. May I know how the prices are lower in the United Kingdom and higher elsewhere?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I think this question only the United Kingdom can answer. They quote lower prices and we accept the imports.

Shri Meghnad Saha: The Imperial Chemical Industries sell soda ash in their own country at Rs. 130/- to Rs. 160/-; but, when an Indian buyer wants to buy it from them, they charge Rs. 250/- in England.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: That is right; but, what are we to do? We shall certainly try the additional method suggested by the hon. Member. But, if we fail in the face of this cartelisation, the only other thing we can do is to try and have our own soda ash manufactured. That will fall among the basic industries, which, I am sure, the Industrial Development Corporation has in mind.

In regard to the glass industry, the charge has been made by the Professor that it is not getting adequate supply of cheap soda ash. There is occasionally a certain amount of soda ash, but not of heavy soda ash, which is being used in the glass industry, and I hope the Professor

will understand it better than myself. This shortage is being regulated in order to protect the local industries. The type of heavy soda ash used in the glass industry is freely licensed. By and large there is only one source for heavy soda ash and that is natural soda and that is obtained from Magadi. He has charged on various occasions that the price was not economic particularly as compared with the prices in other foreign countries. This is inevitable and we have to protect the local industry by the levy of an import duty, but the point is that the glass industry is working to half its capacity and the reason is lack of sufficient demand for the particular products and not lack of soda ash and the price of it. The value of indigenous production of glass and glassware is about Rs. 8 to 10 crores per year and the imports on the materials amount to Rs. 1 crore per year. These are only of articles not manufactured in the country.

Government have under consideration, as I said, schemes for the increase of production of soda ash in the country and have appointed a Special Officer to survey possible sites. In so doing, Government have taken into account the fact that these factories have to be dispersed all over the country. They could not, therefore, accept the proposal to start another soda ash plant in Saurashtra, as one hon. Member suggested, as there are already two plants in that area, both of which contemplate expansion. The difficulty in regard to soda ash plants in Saurashtra is that the wagons available for the delivery of soda ash are not adequate and there is no use further complicating the situation by starting a third plant in that area. For the manufacture of soda ash, three natural products are necessary—lime, salt and coal. Unfortunately in India, all these three articles are not found in the same place, and if two of them are found in one place, the third article has got to be obtained from a distance. Such

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being the case, it is unlikely that we shall be able to produce soda ash as economically as in foreign countries, but the Government is certainly prepared to encourage and establish soda ash factories.

I must come to the main subject and that is taxation. There was a suggestion made, which is incidental to this, that we should try to limit dividends. As you know, we had a legislation for limiting dividends which, I think, expired on the 31st March 1950. At that time it was felt that such legislation was decreasing the market values and that in any case, the inflation had been arrested and, therefore, an incentive should be furnished to those who are engaged in private enterprise. It is possible to review these matters time and again, and I have no objection to reviewing the matter. It may be that the Taxation Enquiry Commission is also devoting a certain amount of attention to this subject. Generally speaking, of course, one may admit the proposition that frugality in expenditure and maximum ploughing back of profits is highly desirable and this indeed is what every good business concern normally does. In cases where Government assists industry, it takes care to ensure that whatever additional resources become available to the industry are devoted to capital expenditure and one must recall that the list of industries expecting Government assistance is getting larger and larger every day. For instance, when we fix the price of steel and cement, two of the basic industries, we did take this into account.

In regard to taxation measures themselves, I have no time to go again into all the intricate field of direct and indirect taxation. Every time I fling certain figures at the House and then on the next occasion some hon. Members fling some other figures at me. All these figures have to be studied and I think this warfare must be a kind of delayed warfare. I must wait

for some other opportunity to give my reply. But the point that I meant was this. It is not as if I am rejecting for ever the possibility of taxing the rich. All that I have said is that we must regard the Budget as part of the implementation of the Plan and that we expect that this particular Plan would be followed by the next Plan and that at that time we shall require expanding sources of revenue. Between the last Budget and this, in my opinion, we have dealt a very severe blow to the rich by enacting the Estate Duty Act. (An Hon. Member: Oh!) I think so. It has been said that it has raised the expectation of life; in five years it has been raised from 27 to 32. But seriously, Sir, as our administrative machinery gets going one may expect that circumvention of this kind might become less and less. One can take a second view of things as I said when the Bill was passed placing an important measure like this on the statute book.

Coming to the specific measures, I have had recourse to the unusual course of announcing reliefs and I think that Dr. Lanka Sundaram had some grievance in respect of that. I was in a dilemma. I might have waited and allowed hon. Members to move their amendments....

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: No, no...

Shri C. D. Deshmukh:...and give them the credit for helping.....

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: May I intervene for a minute? It was not my grievance at all.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I am very glad; it makes it easier for me to clear myself. My listening to the representations and my study of these matters lead me to the conclusion that unwittingly we might be damaging a lot of small people. I discovered that there was a very large number of small and cottage factories and so on in the field which I had taken up for

taxation and therefore, I thought that I should take the earliest opportunity of giving them relief and the only inconvenience of that will be that when we come to the amendments, hon. Members might say that they are not able to suggest any amendments because by executive action some relief has been given. It may be that the law will remain as in the Bill which has been introduced but there are other courses open to hon. Members. They can, if they wish, give notice of amendments in the same sense. We have acted in the exercise of our executive capacity. If they are not satisfied with that, they might go further and give notice of substantive amendments.

I have received telegrams and letters from the various interests concerned and would like to take the liberty of reading them out. This is from the President of the Silk and Art Silk Mills Association. It reads: "We sincerely thank you for granting further reduction in excise duty on art silk industry and also for including a kind of lump sum payment of duty. Our industry, and especially my association are grateful for your kind and sympathetic approach and considerate decision..." Then it goes on, as every tax-payer goes on to say.. "further consideration of our plea for complete abolition." There is a letter here and that is from the soap manufacturers who have used, as I said, little soft soap so far as these concessions are concerned. The letter reads:

"Dear Shri Deshmukh: I am indeed very grateful to you for the kind and sympathetic consideration you gave to the representations submitted to you by me on behalf of the South India Soap Manufacturers' Association, and for the concessions you have very kindly extended to the soap industry. The large number of small soap units all over India are greatly indebted to you for the substantial amount of relief you have granted to the industry. On

behalf of the Association and myself I request you kindly to accept our very sincere thanks for the assistance rendered by you to the industry etc. etc."

There is no prayer here for the abolition of the duty.

Now, Sir, I come to some other things in regard to this taxation. Shri Sarangadhar Das asked me as to why it was necessary for me to wait for the report of the Taxation Inquiry Commission for the purpose of reduction in tax affecting the poor, such as foot-wear, art silk and cement. I have already explained that and I would now like to repeat again what I have said. In regard to the incidence of the tax, the total revenue from the new taxable commodities, foot-wear, art silk, cement and the like, is now estimated at Rs. 4.75 crores. The effect of these duties based on consumption figures of 1820 family budgets of industrial workers in Ahmedabad taken in 1946 by the Labour Bureau in Simla—that is to say, the consumption figures are of 1946 and, may be there has not been any significant change—will be as follows:

Cement	.04 per cent.
Foot-wear	.132 per cent.
Toilet soap	unfortunately, negligible.
Washing soap	.160 per cent.
Art silk fabrics	about .2 per cent.

Therefore, I think it is unlikely that the total burden will be at all considerable. Shri Sarangadhar Das and other Members referred to the possible hardship expected by the levy of duty on articles of common man's consumption like rubber shoes, soap etc. I can only repeat the general point that I made in my reply to the general debate on 22nd March, 1954. In a country like India it is impossible to raise excise revenues of the order required for the country's needs without taxing articles of general consumption; but care has been taken.

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to see that the burden of these taxes is not heavier than what the poor man's family budget can bear. Sir, as everywhere, we can, as we go along, deal with these flagrant cases, shall we say, of disparities in income but at the same time we must keep our eyes fixed on this basic fact, that India is a poor country and it belongs to the poor. Therefore, whatever we might do to transfer incomes from the rich to the poor in future, the burden of the development of the country must necessarily fall on the poor.

Shri Algu Rai Shastri: Not on the rich?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I say that the rich are already taxed and that as we go along we shall find out how they can be taxed further. That is a matter on which we are awaiting the advice of the Taxation Inquiry Commission, and *pari passu* while we go on doing this, if we say that not a single pie more will be raised from the common people, the common man of the country, then I say that you will lag behind in the resources that you need for the development of the country. Hon. Members may twist this statement as they like, but it nevertheless stands. In other words, Sir, I say that the common man must feel that he is a partner in 'India Limited'.

Shri Nambiar: 'Taxation Limited'.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Now, Shri Bansal suggested levy of import duty on art silk yarn rather than any excise duty on artificial silk. This has the demerit of raising the cost of raw material to the smaller units using up to 24 looms which are now exempted from paying excise duty. The other reason is that the production of art silk yarn in our country is expected to increase and it has been estimated by someone who is familiar with this industry that very soon 75 per cent of our requirements would be manufactured locally. Therefore,

the yield from the import duty would then progressively diminish.

1 P.M.

There was a suggestion, I think it was by Shri Dabhi, that the import duty on rough precious stones should be abolished as it was affecting the export trade and thereby employment. The House is aware that there is now a legal provision for granting drawbacks of import duty on such precious stones exported after cutting and polishing. In order to formulate a procedure convenient to the trade for the grant of such rebate, an officer of the Finance Ministry and another of the Commerce Ministry will shortly be proceeding to Jaipur to make enquiries on the spot.

Then, another Member,—he is not here—has an oversimplified view of the taxation structure. He suggested that duties should be imposed on articles like wine, *ganja*, opium, cigarettes and vegetable oil. Unfortunately, excise duties on alcoholic liquor for human consumption, *ganja* and opium figure in the State list, and most States are already levying a duty on them. We must not trench on their field of taxation.

So far as cigarettes are concerned, there is already a considerable excise duty and occasionally even representations have been received that it has reached the stage of diminishing returns.

Now that I am on cigarettes, I may refer to *bidis*. Although it is not a question of taxation, it is a question of mechanisation. I quite agree with hon. Members that we must not allow mechanisation of industries like this where there is no apparent advantage in replacing men by machines. I do partake of this view that in the past this has happened somewhat recklessly without a proper consideration of the effect of mechanisation on the employment situation. Much of it happened before the present Government came into power. In any case,

so far as the future is concerned, I do think that it is our duty to ensure that this kind of thing does not occur. There again, it is a case of a principle being applied in view of the prevailing circumstances. Unfortunately, the machines that are intended to be used for mechanising the bidi industry are not imported. Therefore, the means that we have at hand otherwise of stopping imports, are not available. Nevertheless, it is our intention to take up the matter with the State Governments as the industry falls in a field regulated by the States. All I can say is that we are all very much seized of this particular problem.

There was some complaint that we are assessing the same variety of tobacco at different rates in various collectorates. This is with reference to the assessment of tobacco on the criterion of capability of use. I think it was Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta who raised this. The Central Board of Revenue has instructed the collectorates not to take a theoretical view, but to base the taxation on actual use within the area under consideration. They have also been advised to ignore exceptional uses. The whole question of criterion for assessment is, however, under review of the Taxation Inquiry Commission and the matter will be further considered in the light of their advice.

Some hon. Members requested that the concessions regarding tobacco assessment, extended only to a few districts of Rajasthan, should be extended to other districts also. The reason why this concession was granted was because it was thought that the previous assessment had not been made with the fullest care and probably it erred on the high side. It was only with reference to specific complaints and therefore, there was no reason why we should have a generalised concession made in other parts of this area.

I now come to one or two matters in regard to the form of the Budget,

again a complaint made by Dr. Lanka Sundaram. He said that there were certain discrepancies in the Budget documents and complained that a reply had to be received by him. In my reply to the general debate on 22nd March, I said that I hoped to be able to give him a detailed reply on a future occasion, or, if that was not found possible, to send him a note.* I am still prepared to do so. I did want to reply to him on the last occasion, but I did not have the time, and I doubt whether I shall have the time again now.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I will be satisfied with your note.

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): On a point of order, Sir. When a question is raised in the House, it becomes the common property of the House. Is it open to the hon. Minister to say that he will send a personal note to the Member concerned?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It* will be laid on the Table of the House here. It will be sent to all the Members, or such of the Members who want will have copies.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Certainly I have no intention to confine the answer to Dr. Lanka Sundaram.

Shri Algu Rai Shastri: You only want to win him over.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: No, I only want to clear any misunderstandings. I think they have all been won over.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister is intent upon winning over all the Members, not only one.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: That is right.

There was a particular reference to a difference of Rs. 13 crores in the Budget figures for new loans for 1952-53 as given in page 53 in the explanatory memorandum for 1952-53 and the budget figures for the same year shown in page 58 of the explanatory memorandum for 1953-54. The explanation is, in short, there are two

*Papers have been laid on the Table of the House on the 6th May, 1954.

[Shri C. D. Deshmukh]

explanatory memoranda in 1952 and that we had two Budgets. One was an interim Budget and another the regular Budget, and in between changes had occurred and were incorporated in the latter memorandum. That is the short explanation.

Then there was a question on what I proposed to do in regard to legislation for State enterprises. That is not a matter that needs an answer here and now. When we come forward either with an amendment to the Companies Bill, which can only be after the Select Committee reference has been accepted, then we shall show exactly what we intend to do, or if our conclusion is that a separate piece of legislation is required in regard to these enterprises in the form of corporations and so on, well, then, we shall have to bring forward a separate Bill. As I said, that question does not need an answer here and now.

Then there were very many criticisms in regard to the economic policy, and I shall endeavour to deal with them as much as I may within the time at my disposal.

Then there are a large number of factual matters into which I shall not be able to go, but they are not really very serious matters. There is only one thing that I would like to mention in regard to factual things—that a survey of our rural indebtedness and the question of how rural finance should be now provided for is under the consideration of a committee appointed by the Reserve Bank, and that they have gone very thoroughly into this matter. I believe this is the first elaborate examination of the problem since the days of the Central Banking Enquiry Committee in 1931 and their report should be in the hands of the Reserve Bank and Government some time in June of this year.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Was there not the Purshottamdas Committee?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: That was called the Rural Banking Enquiry Committee, but it went more into the question of what the relations of the Reserve Bank should be with the "B" class State treasuries and where the Imperial Bank should start branches and there was an incidental reference to the future of the Imperial Bank to which you also made a reference. Those matters are separately under the consideration of the Reserve Bank and I should not be surprised if this committee to which I have referred, also referred to the question of some kind of extension of banking organisation otherwise than through the channel of the commercial banks. And in that connection, they might make suggestions or recommendations with regard even to the future or the character of the Imperial Bank. Now, therefore, we must await those recommendations before we take any positive action on our part, and in any case our legislative programme is so full and congested now that it is not a question of bringing forward any Bill within the next, say, five or six months.

In regard to this economic policy, there was a question of reduction of bonus shares. This again is a technical matter. I have an adequate answer to the complaint made by Shri K. K. Desai, and I think the best thing I can do is, again, to place a small note* on the Table of the House.

Then there was a question on price policy. I think Shri Tulsidas asked what the price policy was. I find it difficult to answer that question. Price policy is not something that one decides beforehand. It is a reflex of all the economic conditions. What one has to do is to watch the price level itself. It is not something that can be judged in isolation. It can be considered as a separate item only in a regime of extensive physical controls, and these have now been reduced to the minimum, for in the judgment of the House

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and of many people outside, the circumstances which necessitated such physical controls have disappeared. In fact, relaxation or abandonment of direct physical controls is the trend of all policy in other countries also, like the United Kingdom, for instance. So, in these altered circumstances, Government's influence on the level and structure of prices, has, in the main, to be exercised through overall monetary and fiscal policy, through differential taxation, and through export and import policy. And I can only assure the House that these are being continually reviewed.

Then there was the question of whether deficit financing would be seriously inflationary. I think Dr. Krishnaswami mentioned this. Also, Shri Bansal wanted to know whether we were seized of this problem. Then there was some reference to use of money by Sir Daniel Hamilton, but that was his own money, and that is not to be compared with deficit financing. The two things are entirely different. But the answer to that question depends upon the initial situation from which we start. If this is a situation characterised by inflationary pressures with high prices and shortages, then, deficit finance would only aggravate the evil; and that is not the situation today, as I explained in my budget speech and in my subsequent observations.

The index of wholesale prices is now between 392 and 397—which I think is the latest figure—which is somewhat lower than at the time of the Korean war. The money supply is about Rs. 1,800 crores which is again the same level as towards the end of 1949. Meanwhile, food production, the production of raw materials and industrial production have all increased substantially.

Some hon. Members have complained of a lack of purchasing power. I have checked up the figures regarding the decline in money supply, quoted by Shri Nambiar the other day. He said, there was a decline of

Rs. 209.73 crores in the last two years; actually, it is the first two years of the Plan, ending with March 1953, and that is what the journal actually said, from which he quoted. But we are now in March 1954, and the money supply during these twelve months has increased by about Rs. 30 crores, though nevertheless, the money supply is Rs. 130 crores or so less than in March 1951. And this is almost matched by the decline in our sterling balances. In a sense, what has happened is that we have imported goods from abroad, by using our sterling balances, and in order to buy that sterling, people have had to put in rupees, and that is the measure of the decline in purchasing power that has taken place. So on the whole, I should say that the condition is fairly stable and well secure.

But I think one may admit, apart from this question of deficit financing, that a measure of increase in the money supply is not now indicated and will be justified, and one can only make a guess of what its effect would be. I can only repeat my observation in the other House that of the Rs. 250 crores deficit that I envisaged, one might hazard a rough guess that Rs. 100 crores or so would be a corrective to the slack in the economy, perhaps Rs. 75 crores or so might be offset by a balance of payments deficit, and the balance of Rs. 75 crores might be said to constitute the net inflationary potential, which, I do not think, will be a matter which we cannot deal with successfully.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1954-55, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

The House then adjourned till a Quarter Past Eight of the Clock on Thursday, the 22nd April, 1954.