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LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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FOUR ANNAS (INLAND)

ONE SHILLING (FOREIGN)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES
(Part I—Questions and Answers)

Dated...19.01.201

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LOK SABHA

Friday, the 18th March 1955

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

MEMBER SWORN

Shrimati Shivravati Nehru (Lucknow District, Central).

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

THIRD DIVISION CLERKS

*1172. **Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision on the demands of Third Division Clerks for a revision of their pay-scales has been taken;

(b) whether it is a fact that they have observed a 'Protest Week' and have refused to draw their pay from the 1st March, 1955; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken or is being taken to meet the demands of the clerks?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The representations of the Third Division Clerks for a revision of their pay scales were carefully considered by Government and orders passed on them some time ago. They have since made further representations. No orders have been passed on them till now.

(b) Government have received reports that some clerks declined to draw their pay on the 1st March, 1955.

(c) As mentioned in reply to part (a) above, no orders have yet been

passed on the further representations received from the Third Division Clerks.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know how many Clerks have not so far drawn their pay?

Shri Datar: There is no question of their not drawing the pay so far. It appears that it was a token strike, and the next day all of them drew their pay.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know what is the revision of pay that they want and what is the scale of pay that is being given to them now?

Shri Datar: Three pay scales had been prescribed or suggested by the Central Pay Commission for three different types of Clerks. The Government considered them and gave a common scale of pay to all the Third Division Clerks wherever they were. Now the only thing that happened was that there was a reduction in the commencement salary. Beyond that, there was no difference at all. Then it was felt that even in respect of that, Government should do something and therefore, Government gave two advance increments to all those who were permanent and also to those who had served for three years.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know whether the advance increments that have been sanctioned by Government now have not satisfied the demands of the employees, and may I also know what is the additional burden that will be placed on Government if the demands of the employees were accepted completely.

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Shri Datar: So far as the first part is concerned, there appears to be some dissatisfaction in certain quarters. As a matter of fact, including the dearness allowance, they get about Rs. 120 or so to start with. So far as the latter part is concerned, the amount would be very large. My estimate is that it would be something like Rs. 50 lakhs or more. But the greatest difficulty in this case is its repercussions upon other government employees throughout all the offices under the Government of India.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

*1173. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which progress has been made towards acquiring effective control over the Imperial Bank of India; and

(b) whether the rate of compensation for shares acquired has been calculated?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) and (b). The Government have already made the policy decision of acquiring effective control over the Imperial Bank. The details and the procedure are now being finalised in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India and in association with the Imperial Bank of India. Government propose to introduce the necessary legislation as soon as these are finalised.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether the hon. Minister is in a position to state the exact time within which all this transformation of the Imperial Bank and the State-associated banks will be completed?

Shri A. C. Guha: I can assure the hon. Member that we are taking every step to finalise the thing as soon as possible. Our ambition is to introduce the Bill even this session and if possible, to get it passed this session.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether the Reserve Bank of India as well as the Imperial Bank have been given

any idea as to the period within which they should meet all the requirements made by the Government?

Shri A. C. Guha: It is not for the Reserve Bank to give any further information. It is a question of having discussions with the different States in which the other State-associated banks are situated. There are ten State-associated banks. Now discussion is going on with the different States and also with those banks, and I think the Reserve Bank's aim is to get the whole thing finalised and take over effective control of the Imperial Bank in July this year. This is our aim; I cannot give any assurance as to how far it will be possible to get all these things done by that time.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether the Government can give us any idea as to whether the compensation will be paid in cash and kind both or whether in cash only, and also whether the procedure adopted in the case of the Reserve Bank will be followed in the case of the Imperial Bank of India?

Shri A. C. Guha: I think it has been announced in this House that the compensation up to Rs. 10,000, at the option of the shareholders, would be given in cash, and beyond Rs. 10,000 there won't be any cash payment.

छावनी बोर्ड

*११७४. **श्री भक्त वरुण :** क्या रक्षा मंत्री २ दिसम्बर, १९५४ को दिए गए तारारहित प्रश्न संख्या ७९५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न छावनी बोर्डों की तदर्थ समितियों से जो सम्मितियां मांगी गई थीं क्या वे सब बोर्डों से प्राप्त हो गई हैं, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन सम्मितियों के बारे में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

रक्षा उपमंत्री (श्री सतीश चन्द्र): (क) जी हां, कैंटोनमेंट बोर्ड आगरा को छोड़ कर।

(ख) एड हाक कमेटीयों की सिफारिशें हाल ही में मिली हैं और उनकी जांच हो रही है।

श्री भक्त वार्शन : क्या यह सत्य है कि छावनी बोर्डों के अन्तर्गत जो भूमि सम्बन्धी नियम थे, उनमें सुधार करने के बारे में बहुत दिनों से विचार किया जा रहा है और कुछ निर्णय भी कर लिए गए हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उनको लागू करने में इतनी देरी क्यों की जा रही है ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : भूमि सम्बन्धी नियमों से तो इस प्रश्न का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

श्री भक्त वार्शन : मैं समझता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय मेरे मतव्य को नहीं समझ पाए। मैंने पूछा था कि जो एड हाक कमेटीयों बनाई गई थीं, उनसे भूमि सम्बन्धी नियमों में संशोधन करने के बारे में भी सिफारिशें मांगी गई थीं और उनके बारे में गवर्नमेंट ने कुछ अस्थाई निर्णय भी किए थे, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उन पर अभी तक अमल क्यों नहीं किया जा रहा है ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : इसके बारे में दूसरा प्रश्न ब्राज की सूची में है और वह बाद में आएगा। इस प्रश्न से उसका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : माननीय मंत्री जी ने पहले यह आश्वासन दिया था कि कैंटोनमेंट बोर्ड्स और कैंटोनमेंट्स के अन्य प्रबन्धों के सम्बन्ध में वह एक ब्यॉरवार विधेयक शीघ्र उपस्थित करने वाले हैं, इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कोई निर्णय हुआ और अगर हुआ है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस विधेयक के कब तक आने की सम्भावना है ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : इसके लिए नोटिस चाहिए।

NATIONAL DRAMA FESTIVAL

*1175. **Shri Keshavalengar:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total cost incurred for the conduct of the National Drama Festival in Delhi in December, 1954; and

(b) the total amount realised by sale of tickets for the Dramas?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das):

(a) According to the information furnished by the Delhi Natya Sangh, who organised the National Drama Festival, to the Sangeet Natak Akademy the total cost on the Festival was Rs. 67,000/-.

(b) Approximately Rs. 25,000/-.

Shri Keshavalengar: May I know whether this festival is proposed to be made an annual feature?

Dr. M. M. Das: Government have got no information on this point.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know what was the amount contributed by the Central Government for this purpose?

Dr. M. M. Das: The Central Government did not contribute anything. Our Sangeet Natak Akademy contributed Rs. 10,000.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: Is there any proposal to start drama festivals in States also?

Dr. M. M. Das: We have got no information.

ASSISTANCE TO PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR TRAINING TEACHERS

*1176. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of primary schools which were given assistance during the year 1954 for training teachers for craft teaching etc. under the scheme of "Improvement of Primary Schools under the Five Year Plan"; and

(b) the total amount spent on the scheme so far?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das):

(a) Nil.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know whether in addition to this scheme there is any other scheme for the improvement of primary schools?

Dr. M. M. Das: Yes; there is another scheme under the name 'Expansion of Basic Education' which contains schemes providing for the training of craft teachers etc.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी: मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि विभिन्न राज्यों में जो प्राइमरी स्कूल हैं उनको धीरे-धीरे बेसिक स्कूल बनाने की क्या कोई नीति है, और यदि है तो क्या सरकारों को ऐसा लिखा गया है?

डा एम० एम० दास: सरकार की ऐसी नीति है।

मनीपुर में गिरफ्तारियाँ

*१९३३. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह:** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मनीपुर में दिसम्बर, १९५४ में राजनीतिक आन्दोलन के सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किए गए और कितने दण्डित किए गए हैं?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्री वातार): मनीपुर में, दिसम्बर १९५४ में, आन्दोलन के सम्बन्ध में १६२ व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किए गए और इनमें से ७ फरवरी, १९५५ तक ४४ व्यक्तियों को सजा दी गई।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: क्या मैं इस सम्बन्ध में गिरफ्तार किए गए ट्राइबल पीपल की संख्या जान सकता हूँ?

श्री वातार: यह मुझे मालूम नहीं है।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस आन्दोलन का उद्देश्य क्या है?

श्री वातार: यह आन्दोलन पी० एस० पी० पार्टी ने शुरू दिया है। इसका उद्देश्य मनीपुर में लीजिस्लेटिव एसम्बली और कैबिनेट की स्थापना करना है।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: क्या यह ठीक है कि यह आन्दोलन हिंसात्मक है?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा बौद्धिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू): आप जानते हैं कि इस वक्त एक स्टैंड्स रिआर्गनाइजेशन कमिशन बैठ

हुआ है जिसके सामने यह सारी चीजें हैं। उन लोगों को अधिकार है कि वह उसके सामने जा कर अपनी सब बातें पेश करें। मुझे मालूम नहीं है कि मनीपुर का भविष्य क्या होगा। ऐसे माँके पर यह उचित नहीं था कि यह सब बातें शुरू की जाएँ और जैसा अभी कहा गया, इस सिलसिले में कुछ हिंसा भी हुई है।

MULTI-PURPOSE SCHOOLS

*1178. **Shri Dabhi:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the scheme of converting ordinary High Schools into multi-purpose schools in the different States; and

(b) the contribution made by Government for the scheme in each State?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das):

(a) Progress Reports from the States have been called for and the information will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha later.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 65].

Shri Dabhi: From the statement I find that no amount is sanctioned for the State of Bombay. May I take it that there is no scheme in Bombay?

Dr. M. M. Das: This scheme was started only in November last. Some of the State Governments have already submitted their schemes and we have sanctioned grants for them. Other State Governments have not yet submitted their schemes or it may be that their schemes are under examination.

Shri Dabhi: May I know the basis on which the grants are sanctioned for the schemes and whether the States themselves have to contribute to the schemes

Dr. M. M. Das: Grants are made on the basis that for the conversion of the High and Higher Secondary Schools into multi-purpose schools, 66 per cent. of the capital expenditure—non-

recurring expenditure—will be contributed by the Centre and 25 per cent. of the recurring expenditure will be contributed by the Centre. Upon this basis the grants have been sanctioned to the State Governments.

Shri Barrow: May I know whether any special courses of study are being prepared for these multi-purpose schools; and, if so, when they will be ready?

Dr. M. M. Das: It has been decided that in every school there will be on an average two special courses. The special courses are as follows:—

- Science courses,
- Technical courses,
- Agricultural courses,
- Commerce courses,
- Fine Arts courses, and
- Home Science courses.

Shri R. S. Diwan: May I know if it is the policy of Government to give more concessions and facilities to multi-purpose schools conducted by private parties than they are giving to ordinary schools conducted by them?

Dr. M. M. Das: In this matter, we adhere to the recommendations of the State Governments.

NATIONALIZATION OF IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

*1180. **Shri Sarangadhar Das:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India was asked to send its views to the Government on the proposal of nationalisation of Imperial Bank of India;

(b) if so, whether any report has been submitted to Government so far; and

(c) if so, what are its recommendations?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) to (c). The Government's decision to

acquire effective control over the Imperial Bank of India was taken in consultation with the Governor, Reserve Bank and announced on the 20th December, 1954. The Reserve Bank of India have been asked to formulate detailed arrangements in this behalf for the consideration of the Government. The Bank's final recommendations have not yet been received.

Dr. Rama Rao: May I know what the hon. Minister means by 'effective control'?

Shri A. C. Guha: I think it was announced in this House that the Reserve Bank and the Government of India will have the majority of shares if not cent. per cent. shares and have full control over the management of the bank.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know what is the reason for the acute fall in prices of the share of the Imperial Bank of India after this announcement about management was made?

Shri A. C. Guha: I have no information on that subject.

CENTRAL LAND MORTGAGE BANKS

*1181. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States which do not have a Central Land Mortgage Bank; and

(b) what steps are being taken to establish one in each of such States?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) The following States do not have a Central Land Mortgage Bank:

Part 'A' States: Assam, Bihar, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Part 'B' States: Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Bharat, PEPSU and Rajasthan.

Part 'C' and 'D' States: Bhopal, Coorg, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Kutch, Manipur, Tripura, Vindhya Pradesh and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(b) The establishment of a Central Land Mortgage Bank is entirely a matter for the State Government. The Committee of Direction of the All India Rural Credit Survey have recommended that each State should set up a Central Land Mortgage Bank. The Report of the Rural Credit Survey has already been endorsed to the States. Government are awaiting the reaction of the State Governments before taking any further step.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether the Central Government has issued any directive to the State Governments which do not have these Land Mortgage Banks to start one in their States?

Shri A. C. Guha: When the report has been sent to the State Governments that itself is a directive because the Central Government have been implementing the recommendations of that Committee. And, I presume, the Reserve Bank was issuing directives even long before the report was submitted to the State Governments for this purpose.

Shri Morarka: May I know if it is a fact that even in those States where there are Central Land Mortgage Banks, these Banks do not have enough funds at their disposal and they cannot raise long term loans on debentures even though guaranteed by the Governments?

Shri A. C. Guha: I have already stated that this is an entirely State affair. But, under the recommendations of this Committee it is proposed that 51 per cent. of the shares would be taken up by the State Governments and the Reserve Bank is already subscribing at least 20 per cent. of the debentures floated by these Land Mortgage Banks.

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know whether the Central Government is giving any financial aid to these Banks?

Shri A. C. Guha: As I have stated this is a States subject yet the Reserve Bank has so long taken up 20 per cent. of the debentures and even more and under the recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey, the State Governments may take up 51 per cent. of the shares of these Banks.

झमा याचिकाएं

* १९५२. श्री बिभूति मिश्र: क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) १९५२ और १९५४ में राष्ट्रपति को कितनी झमा याचिकाएं प्राप्त हुई;

(ख) राज्यवार उनकी संख्या कितनी हैं;

(ग) कितनी याचिकाएं स्वीकृत की गईं; और

(घ) झमा याचिकाएं किस प्रकार के अपराधों के सम्बन्ध में दी गई थीं ?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्री वातार): (क) से (ग)। मैं सभा की टैबल पर मांगे हुए समाचार का एक विवरण रखता हूं [ब्रिटिश परीशिय ६ अनुबन्ध संख्या ६६]।

(घ) कल तथा यूनियन लिस्ट में दिए विषयों से सम्बन्धित अपराध।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र: स्टैटमेंट को देखने से पता चलता है कि सन् १९५२-५४ में फांसी वालों की संख्या घटी है। लेकिन पंजाब में १९५२ में ऐसे आदमियों की संख्या ४२ थी और १९५४ में वह ६७ हो गई। इसी तरह से वेस्ट बंगाल में भी यह संख्या बढ़ गई। तो क्या सरकार ने इन राज्यों को कोई आदेश दिया है कि वह कोई इस तरह के सक्रिय काम करें जिससे फांसी पाने लायक जर्म कम हों ?

श्री वातार: ऐसे आदेश की जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र: क्या सरकार ने फांसी के जर्म को रद्द दया याचना की दृष्टि से देने वालों के लिए कोई नियम निर्धारित किए हैं ?

श्री कस्तूर : कुछ प्रिंसिपल्स निर्धारित किए गए हैं।

Shrimati Sushama Sen: May I know if Government is considering the abolition of death sentence in our Country since it has been abolished in many of the western countries?

Shri Datar: That question is not at present under consideration. That will be considered when the amendment of the Indian Penal Code will be taken up.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know out of these cases that have come before the President how many involve political cases and how many of these political cases were rejected or accepted by the President?

Shri Datar: It is very difficult to give the break-up. Political cases generally do not come under this death sentence except in extreme cases and therefore it is not possible to give the break-up.

POLITICAL PRISONERS IN MANIPUR

*1184. **Kumari Annie Mascarene:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of political prisoners in Manipur State and the term of their convictions, if any?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): There is no such category of prisoners as 'Political prisoners' in Manipur State. However, if what is meant is the number of persons convicted for offences in connection with the agitation in Manipur, their number was 111 on the 21st February 1955. They were undergoing sentences ranging from less than a month to six months' simple imprisonment. There were, in addition, 31 undertrials.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know for how many of them the punishment was consecutive?

Shri Datar: I have not got that information.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know whether they are detained for agitating for a socialistic pattern of society?

Shri Datar: That question was just answered by the Prime Minister. The agitation was for the purpose of introduction of a popular Legislative Assembly and Ministry in Manipur State.

Shrimati Khongmen: How many of these persons are students?

Shri Datar: There are a certain number of students, but I have not got the break-up.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: How many of them are women and how many are in class III?

Shri Datar: The number of women is 29. One out of 29 has already been discharged. The remaining 28 are standing the charge.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Probably in Manipur State it is the women who function and not men.

OIL EXPLOITATION

*1185. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to carry out a fresh survey of the Brahmaputra Valley for the purpose of oil exploitation;

(b) if so, when that survey work will begin; and

(c) the names of the areas where this survey work will be undertaken?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir. (b) and (c). Do not arise.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know the basis on which Government give the surveying and prospecting leases to firms.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: There are Petroleum Oil Concession Rules in this connection and leases in regard to survey and prospecting of oil are given to foreign concerns according to those rules.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether those rules can also be applied for giving leases to Indian firms and whether the concessions, so far as the nationalisation of firms are concerned, which are given to foreign firms, can also be given to Indian firms?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: These concessions are open to all types of concerns, whether Indian or foreign. There is, however, no Indian firm, so far as I know, for prospecting of oil. If there is any Indian firm coming forward to prospect for oil, due consideration will be given by Government just as is given to similar organisations in foreign countries.

Shri Amjad Ali: May I know whether during the last visit of the Minister to the State of Assam, the Assam Oil Company was advised to take up aeromagnetic and gravimetric survey in some more areas to find oil?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: In regard to searching for oil in Assam the aeromagnetic survey has been completed. Now they are undertaking ground survey. As soon as this is completed, a further search by drilling may be conducted by the Assam Oil Company in suitable areas.

Shri Bansal: What are the concessions which the Assam Oil Company is enjoying in Assam at present and may I know whether they are carrying on the survey or they will be able to carry as the entire Survey work within the period of the present leases?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: There are certain areas where they have got mining concessions; there are other areas where they are prospecting for oil, and for this they hold prospecting licences. There are some other areas in Assam for which they have applied for prospecting licences. Those applications are

under consideration of the Government. I do not remember the second part of the question.

Shri Bansal: My second question is this. Prospecting licences are given for a number of years. What I want to know is whether they are conducting the work in such a way that their prospecting will be over within these three or four years. If not, what steps are Government taking so that the vast area, where oil is available, may not lie untapped?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: They had been holding the leases before the war, since then these were renewed. Now they have almost completed their preliminary search and have applied for exploring license for certain areas. Generally, these licenses hold good for two years. They can get two renewals of one year each. Government will take full precautions to see that the search for oil is expedited and is not postponed on account of any difficulties or idleness of any Company.

Shri S. C. Deb: May I know whether the existing rules are going to be modified?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The revision of the existing rules is under the consideration of the Government.

ILLEGAL ENTRY FROM PAKISTAN

*1186. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many cases of illegal entry into India of persons without valid travel documents have been detected on the Indo-Pakistan borders; and

(b) if so, the number of such cases that were reported during the period from the 1st of November, 1954 to the 31st January, 1955?

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

(b) The number of cases reported during the period is 1874.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know why there is such an abnormal number of illegal entrants into our country?

Shri Datar: There are certain difficulties which have to be noted in this respect. Whenever it is found that any Pakistani person comes into India, without proper travel documents, he is prosecuted, sentenced and after he undergoes imprisonment, he has to be sent back. Before 1953 there were cases of physical eviction, but in view of the Indo-Pakistan Agreement, it is not possible to do so. We have to take the case up with the High Commissioner in Pakistan and that takes a certain time.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know the number of persons who were arrested during this year and the number sentenced?

Shri Datar: This is the number of persons who have been arrested and have also been convicted. —

Dr. Suresh Chandra: May I know whether the Government of India have received any complaint from the Hyderabad State with regard to the entry of a large number of persons from Pakistan, and also that many of them have successfully entered the Government service? If so, what measures do Government intend taking?

Shri Datar: I am not aware whether we have received any such complaints from the Hyderabad Government, but I may point out to the hon. Member that in respect of this 1874, there are no cases from Hyderabad.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the Government has any special machinery to deal with these persons, that is, persons who try to effect an illegal entry into our country?

Shri Datar: Government have the usual machinery which they use to the fullest extent possible.

WELFARE OF STUDENTS

*1187. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States which have taken up Socio-economic Five Year Plan for the welfare of students; and

(b) whether Government have any scheme to encourage students to earn as they learn?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) The relevant information is being collected from the States and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha later.

(b) No.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether one socio-economic institution called Banjiya Samaj Sevi Parishad, which has some idea as has been expressed in the Five Year Plan of the Education Ministry, has applied for grants?

Dr. M. M. Das: We have not yet received any report from the State Government. So far as we are concerned and so far I know, we have not received any such application.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any voluntary organisation of an all-India character is allowed to approach the Central Government?

Dr. M. M. Das: Any organisation is allowed to do anything they like but whether we approve of them is the question.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know the terms of reference given to the people who are making this survey?

Dr. M. M. Das: No survey has been done or proposed to be taken up.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: But you said that survey was going to be made.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may please address the Chair.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What are the terms of reference given to this Committee who will undertake the survey work?

Dr. M. M. Das: What I said was that the relevant information is being collected from the States and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha later.

सीमा-शुल्क की चौकियाँ

*११८८. श्री भागवत झा आजाद: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार भारत-पाकिस्तान की सीमा पर स्थित सीमा-शुल्क की चौकियों के हटाने के बारे में विचार कर रही हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार का ध्यान पाकिस्तान सरकार के संचार मंत्री डा० खान साहब के उस वक्तव्य की ओर आकृष्ट हुआ है जिसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि वे अपनी सरकार से कहेंगे कि वह इन चौकियों को हटाने के लिए भारत सरकार को सुझाव दें, और

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में पाकिस्तान सरकार से कोई प्रस्ताव आया है?

राजस्व और रक्षा मन्त्रि (श्री ए० सी० गुहा):

(क) से (ग). जी नहीं। इस प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव पाकिस्तान सरकार से अब तक नहीं मिला और न ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव भारत-सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: In view of the need for easy communications between the two countries, do Government propose to consider the removal of the check posts on the border of the two countries?

Shri A. C. Guha: As long as there are customs barriers, I think we cannot make a gesture of abolishing these check posts. If the relations between the two countries improve to such an extent as to have no customs barriers, then only this question can be considered.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Are we to understand that in recent years, between the two countries, the cases of smuggling have increased or decreased?

Shri A. C. Guha: I can give the figures for 1952, 1953 and 1954. The value of the goods seized in 1952 was Rs. 22 lakhs; in 1953, Rs. 20 lakhs; in 1954, Rs. 37 lakhs. Though the number of cases might not have increased, the value of the goods have increased.

REFUSAL OF VISAS TO FOREIGNERS

*1190. Chaudhri Muhammed Shaf-fee: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreigners and their nationalities who were refused visas for entry into India between the 1st January, 1953 and the 31st January, 1955; and

(b) the reasons for the refusal of the visas?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The information asked for is not readily available. Its collection will involve a great deal of time and labour which, it is considered, will be incommensurate with the result achieved.

अंश-कालिक हिन्दी अध्यापक

*११९१. सैठ गोविन्द वास : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के हिन्दी न जानने वाले कर्मचारियों को पढ़ाने के लिए जो अंश-कालिक हिन्दी अध्यापक रखे गए हैं उनका शुक्राना १२५ रुपये से घटा कर केवल सौ रुपये कर दिया गया है;

(ख) इसका कितने अध्यापकों पर प्रभाव पड़ा है; और

(ग) इस कमी के क्या कारण हैं?

शिक्षा मंत्री के सभासचिव (डा० एम० एम० वास): (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). (क) में दिए हुए उत्तर को देखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

सैठ गोविन्द वास : क्या इस बात का भी कोई प्रयत्न किया जाता है कि जो हिन्दी भाषा-भाषी सज्जन नहीं हैं उनको ऐसे शिक्षक शिक्षा दें जो उनकी भाषा बोलते हैं और जो हिन्दी अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं? मसलन तामिल भाषाभाषियों को अगर हिन्दी सिखानी है तो

किसी ऐसे व्यक्ति को चुना जाए जो तामिल भाषाभाषी हैं और हिन्दी भाषा भी जानता हैं। क्या ऐसा कोई प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है?

डा० एम० एम० दास : सवाल यह था कि जो इसके लिए श्रुताना मिलता था वह घटाया गया है या नहीं। इसमें से यह सवाल कैसे पैदा होता है, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता।

सेठ गोबिन्द दास : इन अध्यापकों की कितनी संख्या है जो अहिंदी भाषा-भाषी सज्जनों को हिन्दी पढ़ाते हैं?

डा० एम० एम० दास : नौ।

सेठ गोबिन्द दास : क्या यह जो संख्या अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताई, यथेष्ट है, या अभी इस प्रकार के शिक्षकों की और आवश्यकता है कि जिसमें सब अहिन्दी भाषा-भाषी लोग हिंदी सीख जाएं?

डा० एम० एम० दास : अभी हमने जो कहा है खाली है उनमें जो छात्र संख्या है उसके लिए अध्यापकों की संख्या यथेष्ट है।

PURCHASE OF BRITISH PLANES

*1194. **Shri Amjad Ali:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether any order for British planes for the Indian Navy has been recently placed;

(b) if so, the number of such planes ordered and their cost;

(c) what type of planes have been ordered; and

(d) by what time they are expected to arrive here?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) to (d). An order for 5 Fairey Firefly Mark I aircraft has been placed with M/s. Fairey Aviation Company Limited, United Kingdom. Including the cost of equipment and maintenance spares, the cost is Rs. 17½ lakhs. Two have already arrived and the remaining are expected shortly.

Shri Amjad Ali: May I know how many such planes are already in the possession of the Government of India?

Shri Satish Chandra: There have been no such planes in the possession of the Government of India. Only two have recently arrived. Three more are expected. They have been obtained for towing the targets for anti-aircraft practice by the Navy.

Shri Amjad Ali: May I know whether any tender for supply of the planes was called for from other countries before they were chosen from the United Kingdom?

Shri Satish Chandra: The Defence Ministry and the Naval Headquarters go into all those questions. We wanted some planes to tow the targets for anti-aircraft practice. They were very cheap aircrafts and could be adapted for that purpose. They cost Rs. 2 lakhs each and suit our purpose. Therefore, it was decided to get them.

Shri Amjad Ali: Without tenders?

Shri Joachim Alva: One question on this matter, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: In such matters it is better not to go into the details. There is delicacy about them.

GROUND-WATER CONDITIONS

*1196. **Shri Bishwa Nath Roy:** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to refer to the answer given to Starred Question No. 240 on the 22nd November, 1954 and state:

(a) whether the investigations of the ground-water conditions at the Tarai colonisation area and the Eastern districts of U.P. have been completed; and

(b) if not, how much time is expected to be taken for their completion?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The systematic survey of Ground-water conditions of the areas including exploratory borings is a very elaborate process and will take some time to complete.

Shri Bishwa Nath Roy: May I know whether the limitation concerning experts and funds is one of the main reasons for the fact that a systematic survey of ground-water conditions in the country is not progressing as rapidly as it is required?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No, Sir. With regard to the ground-water exploration work, the programme is moving quite fast. I would like the hon. Member to appreciate that one party of geologists, with assistants and surveyors, cannot do more than 200 square miles in a year. Looking to the large area that is still to be explored, it is not likely that the entire ground-water survey programme of the country can be finished in less than a few years.

Shri Bishwa Nath Roy: May I know whether any more team would be appointed for the same purpose?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: There are various teams working on it, but there has to be some limit on the increase of the number of these teams. As I said, the programme is going on quite fast. There are other difficulties also. We have got some experts from America also and they are co-operating with us and as I said it will take a number of years before the programme is completed.

Shri Bansal: The hon. Minister has stated that the work is progressing fast. May I know what is the rate of progress?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I gave the idea that 200 square miles can be completed in one year by one party.

Shri Bansal: Formerly, how many miles were being covered?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It was perhaps less previously. It has now increased to 200 square miles.

Shri Meghnad Saha: What has become of that miracle worker—Pani Maharaj?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: My hon. friend knows more about it than myself.

मध्य भारत में रास्वों की अनुज्ञप्ति

*११६७. डा० सत्यबापू: क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य भारत में गत वर्ष रिवाल्वर तथा २०२ राइफलों की निजी अनुज्ञप्तियां वापस ले ली गई हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस नम्बर के रिवाल्वरों आदि की अनुज्ञप्तियां वापस ले ली गई हैं;

(ग) अनुज्ञप्तियां वापस लेने के क्या कारण हैं, और

(घ) क्या अन्य किसी दूसरे राज्य ने भी ऐसी ही कार्यवाही की है?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्री वात्तार): (क) से (घ). राज्य सरकारों से सूचना मांगी गई है तथा प्राप्त हो जाने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

डा० सत्यबापू: क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इसका सम्बन्ध मध्य भारत में डाकूओं की सरगर्मियों को रोक करने के साथ है?

श्री वात्तार: कुछ मालूम नहीं।

INCOME-TAX OFFICERS

*1198. **Shri I. Eacharan:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) the number of Class I and Class II officers belonging to the Scheduled Castes in the Income Tax Department at present;

(b) the number of Class I and Class II officers directly recruited in the Department during the period from January 1950 to January 1955; and

(c) the number of posts among them that were reserved for Scheduled Castes?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 67].

Shri I. Eacharan: The Statement shows that 54 posts have been reserved for Scheduled Castes. May I know how many applications have been received for this and how many have been appointed?

Shri M. C. Shah: 12½ per cent. is reserved, so far as the direct recruitment is concerned. Last time, in the *ad hoc* recruitment of 179 Income-tax Officers, Class II Grade III, the Union Public Service Commission recommended only 16 as against 22 vacancies reserved for them.

Shri Nanadas: May I know the reasons for not getting adequate number of Scheduled Caste personnel for the posts?

Shri M. C. Shah: Though there were 227 applications, the Union Public Service Commission considered only 18 Scheduled Caste candidates as suitable for those posts.

Shri I. Eacharan: Out of the 34 officers, how many belong to Class I and how many to Class II?

Shri M. C. Shah: I have not got that break up.

CROSSWORD PUZZLES

*1199. **Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States which have so far conveyed their opinion to Government on the proposal to remedy the evils of crossword puzzles and competitions; and

(b) the number of States which have recommended their ban?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). All States have been consulted and their replies received. Their opinions are treated as confidential.

Shri Gidwani: How many concerns were doing the business of crossword puzzles and competitions in India on 31st March, 1954?

Shri Datar: I could not follow the first part of the question.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know the number of people who are carrying on this business.

Shri Datar: I am not aware of the number of agencies doing this, Sir.

Shri Gidwani: What was the total amount received by these concerns during the year 1953-1954 and what was the amount distributed by them as prizes?

Shri Datar: I have no information.

Shri Gidwani: When do the Government propose to ban the business of crossword puzzles and competitions?

Shri Datar: Government are considering the reactions of the State Governments and hope to bring a Bill before this House as early as possible.

Shrimati Sushama Sen: May I know if Government are aware of the educational value which the crossword puzzles have for the students?

Shri Datar: There are only a small number of persons who are enamoured of the test of skill and intelligence in this respect. The general opinion is that this is vicious and has to be controlled, if not completely eliminated.

CROSSWORD PUZZLES

*1200. **Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Conference of Chief Ministers of different States held in Delhi in January, 1955 considered the question of putting a ban on "Crossword puzzles"; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No conference of the Chief Ministers of States was held in January, 1955. The conference of Home Ministers of States was held. It however did not consider the question.

(b) Does not arise.

LEND-LEASE SILVER

***1203. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the answer given to Starred Question No. 366 on the 1st March, 1955 and state:

(a) the quantity and value of lend-lease silver which has to be returned to U.S.A.;

(b) when this has to be returned;

(c) whether Government have asked for extension of time; and

(d) if so, whether the U.S.A. Government has accepted that?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) 226 million ounces of fine silver the value of which will be about Rs. 46 crores.

(b) By 28th April, 1957.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know if we have to pay any interest on these transactions and if so, the rate of interest?

Shri A. C. Guha: I do not think there is any interest. These relate to only certain commodities supplied and under the lend-lease agreement, speaking subject to correction, I can say that there is no interest.

SALARIES OF TEACHERS

***1205. Shri Gadilingana Gowd:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the composite State of Madras ordered the payment of salaries to the teachers of the District Board High

Schools in the Bellary District according to the Government scale of pay before the partition of the State;

(b) whether it is a fact that the teachers working in schools in Adoni, Alur and Rayadurg Talukas (previously of Bellary District) now merged in the Andhra State have not yet been given their salaries according to the State Government's order passed before the merger; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Andhra Government in the matter so far?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das):

(a) to (c). The matter primarily concerns the State Governments of Madras and Andhra. The Government of India are not concerned.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: Now, the Andhra State is under the President's rule, Sir. Therefore, can I have a reply?

Dr. M. M. Das: Most probably, no decision was taken. Of course, at present it is under the President's rule. I beg to have notice of the question, Sir.

गढ़वाल में कोयला-निक्षेप

*** १२०५. श्री भक्त वरुन:** क्या प्राकृतिक संसाधन और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री २ दिसम्बर, १९५४ को दिए गए तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ७२६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या जिला गढ़वाल में लालढांग के निकट जिन कोयला निक्षेपों का पता लगा है उनके बारे में और कोई जांच हुई है; और

(ख) यदि हां. तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले?

प्राकृतिक संसाधन मंत्री (श्री के० डी० बालजीव): (क) और (ख). इस सम्बन्ध में प्राप्त जानकारी एक विवरण के रूप में सभा पटल पर रख दी गई है। [वीरूष परीक्षाएँ ६, अनुबन्ध संख्या ६८]।

श्री भक्त वृद्धन : यह जो विवरण पत्र प्रस्तुत किया गया है इसमें यह बतलाया गया है कि इस सम्बन्ध में कर्ट विटर सीजन में जांच पड़ताल की जाएगी, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह विटर सीजन कब से कब तक चलता है ?

श्री कै० डी० मालवीय : हमारे कार्यक्रम के अनुसार बरसात के फॉरन ही खत्म होने के बाद काम करने के लिए तमाम पार्टियाँ दश भर में फँस जाती हैं और काम करीब अक्टूबर से शुरू होता है और मार्च या अप्रैल तक चलता है।

श्री भक्त वृद्धन : इसका अर्थ मैं यह समझता हूँ कि आजकल वह कार्य जारी नहीं है। और क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि कई उद्योगपतियों ने इस स्थान का निरीक्षण करके यह सम्मति दी है कि यहां कार्य किया जा सकता है लेकिन जब तक कि जिओलाजिकल सर्वे विभाग का समर्थन न मिले कि वहां काफी परिणाम में कोयला है तब तक वह कार्य नहीं किया जा सकता ?

श्री कै० डी० मालवीय : उद्योगपतियों की छानबीन का तो पता सरकार को अभी नहीं है लेकिन जैसा मैंने पहले भी इस प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा था कि जैसे ही हमें प्रदर्शीय सरकार से सूचना मिली और कुछ वहां के नमूने आए तो हमने उनकी जांच पड़ताल कराई और पूरी एनालिसिस के बाद ही यह मुनासिब समझा गया कि इस एरिया में विस्तृत अन्वेषण का काम अपने अगले कार्यक्रम में रख दिया जाए। अगला कार्यक्रम तो जाई ही से शुरू होता है, इसलिए इस जाई में जल्द से जल्द वह काम शुरू कर दिया जाएगा।

DETENUS IN ANDHRA

*1209. **Shri Keshavaleengar:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) the number of arrests made and the causes for which they have been made in the State of Andhra during the period from the 1st October, 1954 to the 20th February.

1955 under the Preventive Detention Act; and

(b) the categories of the offenders and the period of their detention, if any?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). No arrests were made in Andhra under the Preventive Detention Act during this period.

Shri Keshavaleengar: Not even a single arrest?

Shri Datar: "No" includes "Not even one" also.

Shri Keshavaleengar: May we know how many were under detention or arrest before this period?

Shri Datar: I have not got those figures, but the number is likely to be very small.

SARGENT PLAN FOR EDUCATION

*1210. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted the Sargent Plan of Education in toto; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations implemented so far?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das):

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: The Sargent Scheme visualised a system of universal free and compulsory education for boys and girls between the ages of 6 and 14. May I know whether this has been accepted or not?

Dr. M. M. Das: Sir, our Constitution has also visualised the free primary education scheme and we are going ahead with the implementation of this scheme which will take us to this ideal.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: May I know whether the Government think that this imparting of free and compulsory primary education as promised in the directive principles of the Constitution will be achieved by the Government

during the period of ten years from the inauguration of the Constitution?

Dr. M. M. Das: We hope for the best, Sir.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: When free and compulsory education is laid down in our Constitution, may I know why Sir Sargent was asked to give a report?

Dr. M. M. Das: I may remind the hon. Member that the Sargent Report was published in the year 1944 i.e. long before our Constitution was prepared.

INDUSTRIAL TECHNICIANS FROM U.S.A.

*1212. **Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 542 on the 4th March, 1955 and state:

(a) whether any more Industrial technicians are coming from America here shortly under the Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Programme;

(b) if so, how many; and

(c) the branches in which they have specialised?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Five.

(c) 1. Razor Blades manufacture.

2. Electro-plating.

3. Wood-screw Production.

4. Diesel Engine manufacture.

5. Bolt and Nut manufacture.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know how many Americans have already come so far?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Under this scheme?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Yes.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: 7 have already arrived; 5 are coming; the total is 21 and so 9 are still to come.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know whether the Ministry is aware that in the matter of manufacture of diesel engines there are a large number of local technicians available, but they are not employed for this purpose?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That has nothing to do with this. They are coming for just advising in the latest technique and development. As for employment, that is a separate problem.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: It is not a question of employment. I want to know whether the Ministry is aware that there are a large number of technical people who are competent to advise on any matter regarding production of diesel engines, but still they are not employed.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: If he means technical consultants, then I think this question should be referred to the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

Shri K. K. Basu: In view of the existence of the industries which were enumerated just now, may I know whether the Ministry consulted the respective industries before the technicians were invited to come to our country?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This is the result of a consolidated agreement. Before this, requests from various departments as well as private bodies were received and then the consolidated agreement incorporating all previous requests was made.

DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEES

*1213. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the names of the various committees set up by his Ministry from the 15th October, 1954 to the end of the year;

(b) the terms of reference to each committee;

(c) the persons nominated to each such committee including *ex-officio* officers; and

(d) the total expenditure on each committee including the salary, allowances, honoraria and other establishment charges and also the cost of stationery and printing of reports?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know when the information will be available and whether the hon. Minister could give me an approximate idea of the answer?

Dr. M. M. Das: It is not possible at present.

तांबे की खानें

* १२१४. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह:** क्या प्राकृतिक संसाधन और बैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री यह बताने की क्या करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हैदराबाद राज्य में तांबे की खानों का पता चला है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन खानों से कितना तांबा प्राप्त होने की आशा है?

प्राकृतिक संसाधन मंत्री (श्री कै० डी० मालवीय): (क) और (ख). मांगी जाने वाली जानकारी एक विवरण के रूप में सभा पटल पर रखी जाती है। [विस्तर परिशिष्ट ६, अनुबन्ध संख्या ६६]।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : सर्वे आपकी आरम्भ हुई या नहीं?

श्री कै० डी० मालवीय : खनिज पदार्थ के अन्वेषण का कार्य दो हिस्सों में रहता है। एक प्रारम्भिक और दूसरा विस्तृत। प्रारम्भिक अन्वेषण तो हो गया है जैसा कि सूचना में दिया गया है। अब विस्तृत अन्वेषण का कार्य भी जहां तांबा पाया जाता है वहां शुरू किया जाएगा।

Shri Mohiuddin: In view of the importance of copper, does Government propose to undertake prospecting and further working of the mines?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Government agree that there is a lot of urgency in regard to the prospecting of copper because it is a strategic material. That is why, they are now launching upon a programme of prospecting of copper in different parts of the country.

डा० सुरेश चन्द्र : जब खानों के बारे में काम होगा तो उस समय उस काम को गवर्नमेंट अपने आप करेगी या खानों का काम करने वाले व्यक्तियों के हाथ में गवर्नमेंट यह काम देगी?

श्री कै० डी० मालवीय : हमारी मौजूदा नीति के अनुसार तांबे के निकालने का काम खान का काम करने वाला प्राइवेट सेक्टर कर सकता है।

INDIAN CITIZENSHIP

*1216. **Chaudhri Muhammed Shafie:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign nationals who have applied for Indian citizenship since the 15th August, 1947;

(b) the number of applications accepted and the number rejected; and

(c) the number of persons, if any, who have renounced Indian citizenship or who have sought political asylum abroad since the 15th August, 1947?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 2851.

(b) (i) 1525.

(ii) 1328.

These figures are as on 15th December 1953. No later figures are available.

(c) Indian Citizenship is at present regulated by the provisions of Part II of the Constitution which do not provide for renunciation of Indian Citizenship. As regards persons who have sought asylum abroad, the Government are not aware of any such cases.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know how many of the persons who came from Korea have applied for Indian citizenship?

-Shri Datar: I have not got that information, here.

Shri K. K. Basu: May we know whether the Government propose to bring forward an Indian Citizenship Act as promised in 1952

Shri Datar: Yes. Government do propose to bring a Bill before this House as far as possible in this very session.

लेखकों को पोषण भत्ता

* १२९८. **सेठ गोविन्द दास:** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि १९५४ के अन्त तक कितने लेखकों को (अलग अलग भाषा के) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा पोषण भत्ता दिया गया है?

शिक्षा मंत्री के सभासचिव (डा० एम० एम० दास): इसका विवरण सभा के सामने है [बीसिए परिशिष्ट ६, अनुबन्ध संख्या ७०]।

सेठ गोविन्द दास: मैंने इस प्रश्न में यह पूछा था कि ऐसे कितने सज्जन हैं जिनको इस प्रकार का पोषण भत्ता दिया जाता है?

Dr. M. M. Das: I think there is difference between दिया जाता है दिया गया है। जिन लेखकों को सरकारी मदद मिली है उनकी संख्या और नाम हमारे पास हैं।

सेठ गोविन्द दास: जिनको यह पोषण भत्ता दिया गया उनके नामों के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने जो निर्णय किया है वह उन भाषाओं की विशिष्ट संस्थाओं या व्यक्तियों की सिफारिश के अनुसार किया है या किसी और प्रकार से किया है?

डा० एम० एम० दास: हमारे देश के गरीब लेखकों को जो सरकारी मदद मिलती है उसके देने के तीन तरीके हैं। सबसे पहले तो एक कमेटी बनाई गई है जिसके मेंबर हमारे प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री और शिक्षा मंत्री हैं। दूसरा तरीका यह है कि लेखकों की फाइनेंशियल कंदिशन अर्थात् आर्थिक अवस्था क्या है इसका पता लगाने के लिए राज्य सरकारों से पूछा जाता है। तीसरा तरीका यह है कि विभिन्न भाषाओं की जो साहित्यिक संस्थाएं होती हैं, जैसे हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन, उन से पूछा जाता है कि फंतां लेखक किस दर्जे का हैं। जब हमें प्रान्तीय सरकारों से और इन साहित्यिक संस्थाओं से सूचना मिलती है तो उसको कमेटी के सामने पेश

किया जाता है और कमेटी जो राय देती है उसके अनुसार मदद दी जाती है।

श्रीमती माधवदेव: क्या मैं जान सकती हूँ कि बम्बई प्रान्त के कितने लेखकों को मदद मिली है?

डा० एम० एम० दास: बम्बई राज्य का हिसाब तो मेरे पास नहीं है, लेकिन गुजराती और कन्नड़ भाषाओं के कितने लेखकों को मदद मिली है इसकी संख्या मेरे पास है।

AIR FORCE AGREEMENT WITH INDONESIA

*1219. **Shri Amjad Ali:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has recently been concluded with the Indonesian Government for a mutual exchange of officers of the Air Forces;

(b) if so, the main points in the agreement; and

(c) what will be the main purpose of the Courier Service established with Indonesia?

The Minister of Defence (Dr. Katju):

(a) Yes.

(b) The main points of the agreement are

(1) inter-change on reciprocal basis of officers of the two Air Forces; and

(2) a courier service between the two countries.

(c) Apart from giving valuable flying and other experience to the pilots, the courier service will help to bring the two countries closer to each other.

Shri Amjad Ali: May I know with regard to part (a) of the question, how a comparatively younger republic like Indonesia was selected for this purpose?

Dr. Katju: There is no question of a young republic. They made an offer, the matter was discussed and the two countries being friendly, this arrangement was agreed to.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: May I know whether the Government propose to have such exchanges with other friendly countries also?

Dr. Katju: If a suitable opportunity offers, it can be made.

GORKHA BATTALION IN TRIVANDRUM

*1220. **Kumari Annie Mascarene:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to reduce the maintenance staff of the Gorkha battalion posted in Trivandrum; and

(b) if so, the number to be reduced?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Yes.

(b) 19 individuals of the MES staff at Trivandrum are proposed to be reduced during the next four months due to decrease in work.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know whether there was any suggestion that instead of disbanding them or reducing them for a few months, their salary may be reduced so as to keep them continued in service?

Shri Satish Chandra: The hon. Member wrote a letter and a reply has been sent to her.

Some Hon. Members: The House does not know.

अम्बाला छावनी बोर्ड

*१२२१. **डा० सत्यबायी:** क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अम्बाला छावनी बोर्ड के गैर सरकारी सदस्यों ने बोर्ड की बैठकों का बाहिष्कार किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो भगई की विस्तृत बात क्या है, और

(ग) इसे निपटाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

रक्षा उपमंत्री (श्री सतीश चन्द्र): (क) से (ग). सिविल एरिया कमेटी के सभापति की हॉसियर से उप-प्रधान को निर्णायक-गत देने का अधिकार

प्राप्त है या नहीं, इस विषय को ले कर अम्बाला कैंटोनमेंट बोर्ड के प्रधान और उप-प्रधान के बीच एक विवादग्रस्त प्रश्न उठ खड़ा हुआ, जिसके फलस्वरूप कैंटोनमेंट बोर्ड ने १-१०-५४ को एक प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत किया कि उप-प्रधान को बोर्ड की सदस्यता से हटा दिया जाए। इस पर गैर-सरकारी सदस्यों ने बोर्ड की अगली बैठकों में भाग नहीं लिया। जनरल आफिसर कमांडिंग इन चीफ पश्चिमी कमान ने कैंटोनमेंट्स एक्ट, १९२४ की धारा ५२ के अनुसार प्राप्त अपने अधिकार से इस प्रस्ताव को स्थागित करके भगई को समाप्त कर दिया है।

डा० सत्यबायी: क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि सरकार के पास कोई ऐसी शिकायत आई है कि जो एग्जिक्यूटिव आफिसर हैं वह सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी सदस्यों के भगई को बढ़ाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं और क्या गवर्नमेंट ने इसकी तहकीकात की है?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र: मेरे पास ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं है।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know, since the passing of the Act which was debated in this Parliament, even today, the Cantonment Boards still have an official majority and that that is one of the grievances in these Boards?

Shri Satish Chandra: The Cantonment Boards do have an official majority. It is the deliberate policy decided upon by the Defence Ministry that in the interests of the special circumstances that obtain in the cantonments which are primarily for the troops, there should be an official majority.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know if in the Civil Area Committees, they have full autonomy

Shri Satish Chandra: In the Civil Area Committees, the Chairman is always a non-official.

COMMISSION ON SANSKRIT EDUCATION

*1224. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state whether a Commission has been appointed to enquire into the present

state of Sanskrit education in the country and to suggest measures for its improvement?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): No Sir.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the Central Government is aware of the fact that so many States are thinking of setting up Sanskrit Universities, and if so, whether the Central Government is going to make any effort to co-ordinate this activity?

Dr. M. M. Das: The Ministry of Education propose to address all the State Governments to report on the arrangements for teaching Sanskrit in their areas and whether they intend to take any steps to improve the present state of Sanskrit education.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the improvement of Sanskrit education is also going to be one of the items for consideration by the University Grants Commission?

Dr. M. M. Das: That depends upon the Universities.

Short Notice Questions and Answers

POLICE OPERATIONS AGAINST MANSINGH

S.N.Q. 3. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the command of the combined police operations against Mansingh and his gang has approached the army authorities of the Eastern Command for assistance;

(b) if so, whether that request has been complied with by the Army authorities;

(c) if the answer to part (b) above be in the affirmative, what assistance has been given by the Eastern Command; and

(d) how far the assistance given by the Eastern Command has proved beneficial in that operation?

The Minister of Defence (Dr. Katju): (a) No.

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

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Do Government consider it safe from the point of view of security of the Eastern Command Zone that an area comprising over 300 square miles should be allowed to be infested by such dacoits

Dr. Katju: This is a matter primarily for the police. They are responsible for internal security, and Government is satisfied that the State Governments concerned—there are four of them, Madhya Bharat, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh—are taking all effective steps for overcoming this menace.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Has the Defence Ministry or the Eastern Command authorities received any communication of any nature from any of the four States which the hon. Minister referred to?

Dr. Katju: Requests have been made for the supply of ammunition and equipment, and those requests have been acceded to and complied with.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: When was that request first made? Can the hon. Minister give us any idea of the amount of arms and equipment which have been supplied to the police forces?

Dr. Katju: I think it would not be in the public interest to disclose it. It is a matter of detail.

Shri Joachim Alva: In view of the long and protracted time taken by the police to quell the disorders on that border, do the Ministry of Defence consider that it is high time for them to step in.

Dr. Katju: It is not a question of my stepping in. The police there are about 1,600, and they are doing their best. It is the difficulty of the terrain.

Dr. Suresh Chandra

Mr. Speaker: I do not think we need go into this question now.

I find several Members wishing to catch the eye of the Chair, but they

have changed their places and the Chair is unable to recognise those who have changed their places. I just give this hint.

DISCONTINUANCE OF SUPPLY OF FOOD-GRAINS TO MINE WORKERS

S.N.Q. 4. Shri Gidwani: Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian National Mine Workers' Federation has advised all the Unions affiliated to it to serve strike notices on the collieries immediately, in view of the decision of the Indian Mining Association to discontinue the supply of foodgrains to the workers;

(b) if so, the reasons of the discontinuance of the supply of foodgrains to the workers by the Indian Mining Association;

(c) whether Government have taken any steps in the matter; and

(d) the details thereof?

The Minister of Labour (Shri Khandubhai Desai): (a) to (d). The Indian Mining Association gave notice to workers in collieries in their membership that the issue of all food-stuffs from colliery grainshops would be stopped with effect from the 28th March 1955 and that workers would be paid a sum of 2½ annas per attendance in addition to any existing cash concession. Workers organisations affiliated to Indian National Mine Workers' Federation served strike notices on colliery managements concerned protesting against the Association's decision. Government took up the matter with the Association and persuaded them to maintain the *status quo* till such time as the All-India Industrial Tribunal (Code Disputes) gave its award in the matter of grain concessions. The Association have since informed Government that in reference to their wishes their earlier decision to discontinue issue of foodgrains would not now be implemented.

Shri Gidwani: What is the number of mines which are being supplied

foodgrains at concessional rates, what is the concessional rate charged, and what is the total amount involved per year?

Shri Khandubhai Desai: I would require notice for this information.

Shri Gidwani: What has been the yearly profit of the various companies which are running these collieries?

Shri Khandubhai Desai: I am afraid for that also I will require notice.

Shri Gidwani: May I know how many collieries are owned by foreigners and how many by Indians?

Shri Khandubhai Desai: For that also, I think I will require notice.

Shri P. C. Bose: May I know whether this stoppage of ration to the mine workers while the Coal Mines Industrial Tribunal is in session is a breach of the law, and if so, what action Government proposes to take?

Shri Khandubhai Desai: That is really the question which came up and we told the Mine Owners' Federation that it is a breach of section 33 and so they have now decided to continue the grain concession.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know if the reconstituted Tribunal to go into the grievances of the coal miners will start its work *de novo* and if so, do Government propose to include the question of interim relief in the terms of reference of this Tribunal since the original Tribunal was constituted a year ago?

Shri Khandubhai Desai: All the grievances of the miners have been referred to the Tribunal and we must await the decision of the Tribunal.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The question is this. The original Tribunal was appointed a year ago. Now, another Tribunal has been constituted. In view of the delay of one year, do Government propose to include the question of interim relief in the terms of reference of this Tribunal?

Shri Khandubhai Desai: I think no new demands have been placed before the Government.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

NON-REGULAR COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

*1179. **Shri Radha Raman:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of non-regular Commissioned Officers at present in the three services of the Armed Forces;

(b) the total number of Officers amongst them who were given permanent Commissions during the last two years;

(c) what is the Government's policy about these non-regular Commissioned Officers; and

(d) whether Government have alternative proposals for absorbing these young men when their short term of service is over?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) The present strength of non-regular Commissioned Officers in the three Services is 4,562

(b) During 1953 and 1954, 506 non-regular officers were granted permanent regular Commissions.

(c) Those non-regular officers who are found suitable for absorption in the regular cadre are granted permanent regular Commissions. The remaining are allowed to continue as non-regular officers until such time as their services are required.

(d) Assistance is as far as practicable given to these officers to secure alternative civil appointment under Government or private employers on their release from service with the Armed Forces.

LITERATURE IN BASIC EDUCATION

*1183. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether UNESCO has donated a sum of Rupees Forty thousand for financing project for the development

of literature in 'Basic Education' in India; and

(b) if so, how this grant has been utilised?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das):

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

SMALL SAVINGS SCHEME

*1189. **Shri Ibrahim:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount invested separately upto the 31st December, 1954 in all the three types of investments under the Small Savings Scheme; and

(b) the name of the State which has made the largest contribution?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) Presumably, the information is required in respect of the National Savings Certificates, Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates and Post Office Savings Bank Deposits for the period 1st April 1954 to 31st December, 1954. The net investments in these Schemes for this period have been roughly as follows:—

National Savings Certificates—Rs. 13.43 lakhs.

Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates—Rs. 3.87 lakhs.

Post Office Savings Bank—Rs. 13.09 lakhs.

Total—Rs. 30.39 lakhs.

In addition, the net investment during the same period in National Plan Certificates and the 15-Year Annuity Certificates, both of which were introduced during the course of the year, amounted to about Rs. 6.18 lakhs.

(b) The State-wise figures of investments are so far available upto the 30th November, 1954 only. Upto that date the largest investment was made in Bombay State.

TRAINING IN ENGINEERING

*1191. **Ch. Raghubir Singh:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the names of persons selected for the grant of stipends for Practical Training in Engineering during the year 1954-55?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. S-86/55.]

FOREIGN LOANS

*1192. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount, in rupees, which the Government of India have borrowed so far, since Independence from the International Monetary Fund, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and other foreign countries; and

(b) what amount of interest is payable annually to each of them?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The Government of India purchased from the International Monetary Fund \$99.98 million, the equivalent of about Rs. 47.61 crores, in exchange for Indian currency.

The total amount borrowed from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and from foreign countries is about Rs. 122.97 crores.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House giving the information. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 71].

SURVEY OF MINERAL OIL

*1195. **Th. Jugal Kishore Sinha:** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken so far to expedite the survey of oil and prospecting work;

(b) whether any decision to establish an Oil and Natural Gas Division has been recently taken;

(c) if so, what will be its functions; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to meet the shortage of technical personnel?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (d). A statement giving the desired information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 72].

CANTONMENT LAND TENURE

*1201. **Shri Tek Chand:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain decisions have been taken by Government on the Cantonment Land Tenure and orders thereon issued to all the Military Estates Officers and Executive Officers;

(b) whether it is a fact that a Press Note has also been issued on the subject; and

(c) if so, whether Government will place on the Table a copy of the instructions issued along with a copy of the Press Note?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Certain proposals are under the consideration of Government but no final decision has yet been taken.

(b) No official Press Note has been issued in this connection so far.

(c) Does not arise.

THEFTS IN DELHI

*1202. **Shri Chattopadhyaya:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that within the course of three months, between December 1954 and February, 1955, a number of thefts has occurred in (i) Lady Hardinge Road (ii) Baird Road and (iii) Edward Square, areas of New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that in Edward Square alone, on one night there were eight thefts committed; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the ornaments of the Goddess Kali in Kali Bari, Delhi have been stolen?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The following theft cases were reported from the localities mentioned below:—

(1) Lady Hardinge Road.	1
(2) Baird Road.	2
(3) Edward Square	
Total:	4

(b) No.

(c) Yes.

SMUGGLING

***1204. Shri M. Islamuddin:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been any cases of smuggling on the borders of Purnea in the year 1954;

(b) if so, the number of smugglers detected and convicted;

(c) the number of Indian and Pakistani smugglers among them respectively;

(d) whether any of them held passport of either countries and if so, their number; and

(e) the total value if the goods seized at the preventive check-posts during 1954?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) the number of smugglers detected and the number penalised during 1954 were 335 and 116 respectively. There was no conviction as no case was taken to court of law.

(c) out of the 335 persons mentioned in (b), 310 were Indians and the remaining 25 Pakistanis.

(d) none had a passport of either country.

(e) the total value of goods seized during 1954 was Rs. 8,36,200.

CENTRAL SECRETARIAT

***1206. Shri Achuthan:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) the number of vacancies which existed on the 1st January, 1948 and the number that arose after that date and upto the 1st January, 1955 in the grades of (i) Assistants, (ii) Upper Division Clerks, and (iii) Lower Division Clerks, in the Central Secretariat and its attached Offices in Delhi;

(b) the number of vacancies filled up and the manner in which they were filled up; and

(c) the number of persons directly recruited to the above vacancies and the source of recruitment?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). A statement along with an Appendix is placed on the Table of the House [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 73].

HIGH SCHOOLS IN TRIPURA

***1207. Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of High Schools at present in the rural areas of Tripura;

(b) the number of schools which have applied for being converted into High Schools; and

(c) what steps are being taken to increase the number of High Schools in the rural areas?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when available.

RESEARCH IN TRAINING COLLEGES

***1211. Shri Radha Raman:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred

Question No. 971 on the 15th September, 1954 and state the progress made by the end of December, 1954 in the implementation of the Research Projects undertaken in various Training Colleges?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 74].

OPIMUM

***1215. Shri Ibrahim:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the acreage of opium cultivation in the State of Madhya Bharat and Uttar Pradesh during 1954; and

(b) how the crop compares with that of 1953?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha):

(a) and (b). A statement showing the acreage under poppy cultivation in the States of Madhya Bharat and Uttar Pradesh during the opium years 1953-54 and 1954-55 is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 75].

CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES

***1217. Ch. Raghubir Singh:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government allotted some funds for the teaching of Hindi to Africans, and for sending Hindi teachers and Doctors to Africa; and

(b) if so, how many teachers and doctors were sent last year?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das):

(a) Yes, Sir, so far as the teaching of Hindi to African students studying in India is concerned and not for sending of teachers or doctors to Africa.

(b) Does not arise.

ILLEGAL ENTRY FROM PAKISTAN

***1222. Shri M. Islamuddin:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Pakistanis who were arrested for unauthorised entry in the District of Purnea (Bihar) during the year 1954; and

(b) the action taken against them?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 78.

(b) They were prosecuted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

FREE BOOKS TO THE "TRIBAL STUDENTS"

***1223. Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the poor tribal students of Tripura have applied for the supply of books free of cost for prosecuting their studies in higher classes;

(b) the number of such applications received;

(c) the number of tribal students who have been supplied with such books free of cost in the year 1955 so far; and

(d) whether Government will also extend such facilities to other poor tribal students?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House when available.

FOLK LITERATURE

***1225. Ch. Raghubir Singh:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Central Committee has been set up to publish folk literature for the use of the people in the Community Projects areas;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Committee so far in this direction; and

(c) the names of the members of the Committee?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No.

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

HOISTING OF PAKISTANI FLAGS

***1226. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the answer given to Starred Question No. 255 on the 22nd November, 1954 and state:

(a) whether investigations regarding the hoisting of Pakistani Flags in various parts of Hyderabad State have been completed; and

(b) if so, what further steps have been taken in the matter?

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

(b) The cases of the two persons who were arrested are *sub-judice* while warrants have been issued against five persons.

TRAINING OF FOREIGN AIR FORCE OFFICERS

***1227. Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of foreign Airmen and Air-Force Officers under training in the various Air-Force Academies in the country;

(b) whether the cost of the training is paid for by the respective Governments; and

(c) if so, the amount paid for the training of a cadet?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) 36.

(b) Major portion of the expenditure in connection with the training of Air Force personnel of foreign countries is borne by the foreign Governments concerned.

(c) There are several courses of training and the cost varies from course to course. It is worked out generally on the basis of the extra expenditure incurred on the training of the personnel.

शाहर गालिब के लिए स्मारक

***१२२८. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या शाहर गालिब का स्मारक बनाने के लिए सरकार विचार कर रही हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री के सभासदों (डा० एम० एम० दास): जी नहीं।

अम्बाला छावनी

***१२२९. डा० सत्यबाषी :** क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अम्बाला छावनी में छावनी क्षेत्र से असीनिक क्षेत्र को अलग करने के बारे में अंतिम निश्चय किया गया है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी कार्यान्वित कब तक होगी, और

(ग) यदि नहीं तो अभी स्थिति क्या है ?

रक्षा उपमंत्री (श्री सतीश चन्द्र): (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) इस समय यह प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता है।

(ग) यह प्रश्न अभी विचाराधीन है कि कितने क्षेत्र का उच्छेदन किया जाए। राज्य सरकार में परामर्श किया जा रहा है।

TAKING OF PHOTOGRAPHS

***1230. Kumari Annie Mascarene:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreigners are free to take photographs of our country; and

(b) whether Government exercise any check on their taking photographs in this country?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Foreigners and Indians alike are free to take photographs except for certain restrictions imposed by law and the Indian Aircraft Rules.

CANTONMENT BOARDS

337. Dr. Satyawadi: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees of each category, other than the sweep-

ers and scavengers, employed in the Cantonment Boards of Ambala, Jullundur, Ferozepur, Kasauli, Subathu and Dagshai and the number of Scheduled Caste employees amongst them; and

(b) the number and designation of the new appointments made during the current year other than sweepers and scavengers and the number of Scheduled Castes amongst them?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) and (b). Two Statements are placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 76].

RADIO RESEARCH COMMITTEE

338. Shri P. N. Rajabhoj: Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the items of research done at the instance of the Radio Research Committee during the year 1954; and

(b) whether the researches made during the year have been approved by the International Scientific Radio Union?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is attached. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 77].

CENTRAL BOARD OF GEOPHYSICS

339. Shri P. N. Rajabhoj: Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the main activities and the number of meetings held by the Central Board of Geophysics since it was re-constituted in January, 1954;

(b) whether any report has been submitted to Government by the Board; and

(c) if so, whether a copy thereof will be laid on the Table of the House?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is attached. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 78].

SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN TRIPURA

340. Shri Biren Dutt: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount earmarked for non-Government Secondary Schools in Tripura for the construction of school premises during 1954-55 has since been spent; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir.

(b) None of the non-Government Secondary schools satisfied the conditions laid down in the grant-in-aid rules of the Tripura Government.

OVERSEAS SCHOLARSHIPS TO SCHEDULED CASTE STUDENTS

**341. Shri K. S. Gounder:
Ch. Raghubir Singh:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether applications were invited in 1954 from candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes for the award of 12 overseas scholarships for post-graduate courses, or research work in Medicine, Engineering, etc.;

(b) if so, the number of applications received from each group, State-wise; and

(c) the names of the selected candidates with their age, qualification, course for which selected, and group and State to which they belong?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes.

(b) The total number of applications received was 299. Detailed information is not available as the applications were received by the Union Public Service Commission.

(c) The selections have not yet been finalized.

निरुद्ध व्यक्ति

२४२. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री सभा की टबल पर एक विवरण रखने की कृपा करेंगे जिसमें यह बताया गया हो कि निवारक निरोध अधिनियम के अधीन अभी कितने व्यक्ति राजबखार निरुद्ध किए गए हैं?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्री वातार): मैं लोक सभा की टबल पर एक विवरण प्रस्तुत करता हूँ जिसमें स्थिति, जैसी कि २८-२-१९५५ को थी, बताई गई है। [वीलए परीशेष्ट ६, अनुबन्ध संख्या ३६]

NATIONAL PLAN LOAN

343. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts contributed by the Government and the people of the Punjab to the National Plan Loan; and

(b) the name of the District that topped the list?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). The total subscription to the National Plan Loan tendered in Punjab amounted to about Rs. 10 crores. District-wise figures are not available.

SCHOLARSHIPS

344. Chaudhri Muhammed Shafie: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Indian students who were given scholarships for study abroad and the names of the countries where they were sent during the year 1954; and

(b) the number of applications received for scholarships (i) from Indian students for studies abroad and (ii) from foreign students for

studies in Indian Universities, during the same period?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) 1. Kumari Olive Toppo—U.K.

2. Shri L. K. Pandit—Switzerland.

3. Shri S. K. Trehan—U.S.A.

4. Shri Raj Kumar Verma—U.S.A.

5. Shri Wungmareo Shaiza—U.K.

(b) (i) 254.

(ii) 291.

विदेशों में भारतीय

२४५. सैठ गोविन्द दास: क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) कितने व्यक्ति १९५४ में भारतीय नागरिकता छोड़ विदेशों में बसने के लिए गए, और

(ख) उक्त अवधि में कितने व्यक्ति भारतीय नागरिकता गृहण करने के ध्येय से भारत आए?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्री वातार): (क) तथा (ख). भारतीय नागरिकता को अभी संविधान के अनुच्छेद ५ से ८ तथा ९ के अनुसार व्यवस्थित किया जाता है। इनसे निश्चय किया जाता है कि २६ जनवरी, १९५० को कौन भारतीय नागरिक था, जब तक कि विस्तृत नागरिकता विधि न बन जाए। चूंकि २६ जनवरी, १९५० के बाद भारतीय नागरिकता को छोड़ने अथवा स्वीकार करने का कोई संकेत नहीं है अतः मांगे हुए समाचार की संख्या शून्य है।

चीनी सांस्कृतिक मंडल

२४६. सैठ गोविन्द दास: क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि चीनी सांस्कृतिक मंडल के स्वागत आदि पर भारत सरकार ने कितना रुपया व्यय किया?

शिक्षा मंत्री के सभासचिव (डा० एम० एम० दास): यह जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथासमय सभा के सामने रख दी जाएगी।

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)



(Vol. II contains Nos. 16—30)

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(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

Date 09.12.2014

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LOK SABHA

Friday, 18th March, 1955

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS (See Part I)

12—08 P.M.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MAT- TER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPOR- TANCE

STRIKE IN PONDICHERRY

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Har-
bour): Under Rule 216, I beg to call
the attention of the Minister of Ex-
ternal Affairs to the following matter
of urgent public importance and I
request that he may make a state-
ment thereon:

"The situation arising out of
the Government using Malabar
Special Police to beat up and in-
jure workers of Bharathi Textile
Mills, who recently went on a
stay-in-strike in Pondicherry."

**The Deputy Minister of External
Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda):** My
statement is rather long. May I lay
it on the Table of the House?

Mr. Speaker: I think it should be
read. It is better that it is read.
Otherwise the object of calling atten-
tion is defeated.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: On the 15th
February, 1955, the management of
Bharathi Textile Mills in Pondicher-
ry agreed to the request of one Pa-
lani, a mill worker, to employ him on
a lower post rather than leave him

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unemployed on that date. The Pre-
sident of the Labour Union also ag-
reed to this employment. However,
one Alwar, a fanatical communist
who had no place in the labour union,
interfered in the matter, quarrelled
with the other workers for agreeing
to this arrangement, and threatened
the management with strike unless
Palani was given the same job as be-
fore. Alwar was told that the ar-
rangement had been accepted by
Palani and the Labour Union and
that he was unnecessarily creating
agitation and disharmony in the mills
when he had no place in the Labour
Union. Alwar was adamant and ad-
opted an insulting and threatening at-
titude towards the mill management.
Previously too, Alwar had been warn-
ed three times by the management for
negligence of duty, misbehaviour, un-
punctuality, and interference with
other workers. In view of his indis-
cipline and threatening attitude, the
management gave him notice of dis-
missal unless he was prepared to ten-
der an apology. As Alwar refused to
tender an apology, he was dismissed
on the evening of 24th February, 1955.

The above incident provided the
Communists with the pretext to start
a strike in these mills. Under their
directions, the workers stage a stay-
in strike on the evening of 26th Feb-
ruary protesting against the dismis-
sal of Alwar. The Labour Inspector
of the Pondicherry Administration
enquired into the matter and advised
the workers not to resort to strike but
to prefer an appeal to the Labour
Tribunal as provided by law. Des-
pite this advice, the Labour Union
smuggled Alwar inside the mill pre-
mises and continued the stay-in-strike
by preventing the day shift workers
from going out, and inciting the night

[Shri Anil K. Chanda]

shift workers to remain inside the mill premises without doing any work. The police officers and the Labour Inspector did their best to advise the workers against the strike. A number of workers desired to resume work, but were prevented by the Communist workers. According to French Laws, which are still applicable, seven days' notice is required before a strike is declared. As no such notice was given, the strike was declared illegal by the Pondicherry Administration.

The number of workers willing to resume work continued to increase. Nearly, 300 non-Communist workers pressed the mill management and Government to permit them to start work and protect them against Communist strikers. The Communist workers discovering that large sections of workers were clamouring to resume work barricaded all entrances to the Mill with large drums, carts, etc. and posted men on roof tops with brick-bats and missiles.

On the night of March 1, willing workers of the Mill demonstrated before the Mill asking for resumption of work. The management opened the mill on the 2nd March, and requested the Pondicherry Administration to give protection to workers who had the right to enter the Mill. Since strikers threw stones and threatened the willing workers with assault, the latter withdrew from the main gate and tried to enter from the rear gate to avoid clash with strikers. Here again the strikers had barricaded the gates and prevented these workers from getting in. As the management tried to open these gates to admit labourers and remove the barricades, the strikers obstructed them and called for reinforcements of strikers and started throwing missiles. As a serious situation had developed, the police entered with the workers desirous of working and warned aggressive strikers against obstruction and assault. Over a

dozen Communist workers assaulted the policemen but the latter did not resort to use of any arms except small canes against the assailants and pushed back the recalcitrant strikers who had assumed a threatening attitude. Seven workers received minor bruises in this process including one who had a superficial half an inch cut on the scalp. All of them were treated at the hospital. Two of them were discharged after first aid and the remaining five retained for further observation. On the police side, five policemen and two officers received minor injuries. One mill watchman who tried to open the gate was also injured by the strikers. Eleven mill workers who assaulted the police were arrested. The Communists eventually vacated the Mill and about 300 willing workers joined work and started operating the Mill from the 2nd March.

The allegation made by Shri Nambiar in the Notice that the police beat up and injured workers, including hundreds of women, and that the injured persons were denied medical treatment, is absolutely baseless. Mr. Subbiah, the Communist Party leader in Pondicherry, had made similar unfounded allegations against the Administration. The Chief Secretary and the Inspector-General of police, Pondicherry, had offered to accompany him to see the injured. He was not prepared to go with them and stated that his information that over hundred workers were injured was based on what his workers had told him. He was also asked to produce anybody who was prepared to deny that not more than fifteen people were injured and that the police had used any other weapon. Subbiah admitted that according to his information also police had used only sticks.

The Chief Secretary told him that their purpose in meeting him was to make it clear that while the Administration will not interfere in a strike, they will not tolerate any resort to violence against other workers or the

management. Subbiah promised co-operation and after some further demonstration before the Mill, the Communist workers resumed work on the morning of 3rd March.

Despite Subbiah's assurance, on the 3rd morning, the Communists organised another incident when the police had to take prompt action. At about 11.30 a.m. on that date, some leaders from amongst the Communist strikers accompanied by about 150 other Communists formed themselves into an unlawful assembly with the object of intimidating and assaulting Nandagopal, the Mayor of Madaliarpur, the reason for this aggressive plan being that other workers from Nandagopal's village had gone to work to the Bharathi Mill against the wishes of the Communist leaders. Nandagopal had also permitted non-Communist workers to make use of his garden for cooking food and taking rest after work. When this crowd of about 150 Communists led by Kathavarayan and Arumugham proceeded towards Nandagopal's house shouting threats and abusive slogans against him, Molava Ariputhiri of Nandagopal's party gathered together fifty men of his own group and started shouting slogans against Subbiah. Fortunately, the nearest police station got the news immediately and the Police Inspector with a posse of constables arrived just in time when the rival groups were hurling abuses and throwing stones at each other. The police dispersed the unlawful assemblies and arrested seven leading rowdies from the Communist group and four rowdies from the other group. The police investigation has been completed and the case will be put before the court.

GENERAL BUDGET FOR 1955-56

GENERAL DISCUSSION

Mr. Speaker: We shall now proceed with the further discussion of the General Budget. I might invite the attention of hon. Members to the

fact that, as a number of Members are desirous of speaking, it will be better if hon. Members try to curtail the time they take. I do not wish just today to fix the time-limit, though I would request them not to take more than about ten minutes or so; otherwise, it will be impossible to meet the desire of a large number of Members. This is only general discussion, and hon. Members will get further opportunities for discussing specific points, when the Demands for Grants and the Finance Bill come up. I would leave it to hon. Members. Otherwise, the only course for the Chair is to shut out those who do not get a chance.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): May I make a submission? If the time-limit is reduced to ten minutes, hon. Members will be in great difficulties in expressing their views on various subjects. At least fifteen minutes should be allowed to each hon. Member. If it is less than fifteen minutes, there can be no discussion, and there can be no well argued speech made.

Mr. Speaker: The point is that it is a general discussion, which does not go into all details, but touches only the general aspects. Of course, I am leaving it to the Members. But my point is that there need be no repetition of the same aspect of the same point made by the previous speakers, and thus time could be saved. It should be assumed that the House is now in possession of the general background of the entire Budget, and therefore, one need not go into that. That is how I feel about it. But if they want fifteen minutes, I have no objection. I said, therefore, that I would not place any time-limit. I only invite their co-operation for the convenience of other Members who are equally anxious, and perhaps entitled to have their say in this House. It is left to Members themselves as to how they should act.

Shri Mohiuddin (Hyderabad City): I was saying yesterday that, by and large, the rural areas have jumped from the static condition in which they were for the last hundreds of years into a dynamic state. This is a remarkable phenomenon for which the First Five Year Plan and the Finance Minister are responsible. But the President in his Address to Parliament had warned against complacency. The threat of food scarcity has now been removed. Shortage of foodgrains has been made up and we have a surplus of foodgrains. The other threat, of the communists, also seems to have been, to a certain extent, eliminated by the Andhra elections. So we have got to beware that the complacency, against which the President had warned the country, does not unconsciously creep on us so that our efforts are retarded towards the economic progress that we aim at.

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

The Finance Minister has referred this year as well as last year,—I do not know whether he made a reference to it previous year also—to the gearing of the administrative machinery to a state of affairs in which we could fully carry out and implement the Plan. I do not know whether the administrative and technical machinery is fully geared up for that purpose. The short-fall in the absorption of funds that have been provided to the various development schemes, into the details of which I shall not go, shows that we have not been successful in gearing up the administrative and technical machinery to fulfil all that the Plan has laid down. Now, that is very unfortunate, because it is proposed that in the Second Five Year Plan, allotment of funds for development expenditure in the public sector would be much larger than what was provided

in the First Five Year Plan. Therefore, I suggest that the Government and the Planning Commission should very carefully look into this question either by appointment of expert committees or otherwise to see that administrative and technical equipment is fully available for carrying out the various schemes in the larger Second Plan.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has already taken 14 minutes.

Shri Mohiuddin: Two minutes more. I shall refer, in this connection to another important point, and that is, that the grants and aids given to States are on a matching basis. In this connection, I would suggest that the basis for grants and aids to those States whose financial resources are meagre should not be the same as those States whose financial resources are sufficient. For example, if grants are given on a 50:50 basis to Part A States, the basis of grant for Part B should be reduced, that is to say, Centre 75 per cent. and States 25 per cent.

Now, reference has been made by many Members to reservation for small-scale and large-scale industries. Reservation is not a solution of the problem of production or employment. Reservation of course may be adopted and restored to as a temporary measure, but I am sure it will not solve the problem of employment and production. One of the most important and striking features of under-developed countries is the low level of technology. The gap in technology between developed and under-developed countries is more impressive than the great disparity in wealth which separates them. It has recently been decided to establish three or four institutes for cottage industries. We have not had details of those schemes, but what I feel is that if cottage and small scale industries are to make progress, it is only by the increased use of techno-

logy in production. Large-scale industries can import machinery, they can import blue-prints and designs, but for cottage industries we have to fall back on our own resources, our own inventiveness and our own genius. I think that so far very little has been done in regard to experiments for the introduction of improved methods of production in small-scale and cottage industries. I suggest that larger and more funds should be provided for experiments in this connection so that we may have some improvement in technology as far as Production methods in small-scale and cottage industries are concerned.

Another suggestion that I would like to make is.....

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member will kindly see that the next suggestion he is going to make will take at least another two minutes.

Shri Mohiuddin: I will take only one minute.

Mr. Chairman: That one minute also will be taken away from other Member's time. Let him conclude with it.

Shri Mohiuddin: Another suggestion is that Evaluation Committees should be appointed for schemes other than Community Projects. Large amounts are being given for other schemes like social work, sales organisation of handloom and other similar objects. We have got to see that there is no wastage of funds. They are all good objects, no doubt, but we have got to guard against wastage of funds. I suggest that Evaluation Committee should be appointed to look into expenditure under these heads.

श्री ए० एन० बिष्णुलाल (जालन्धर) : मैं प्रारम्भ में अपने वित्त मंत्री महोदय को उनकी बजट स्पीच के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ और मैं

समझता हूँ कि उनके योग्य हाथों में भारत के फाइनेंस बजट ही सुरक्षित हैं। जहाँ तक हमारे फंड्स का तात्लुक है और जहाँ तक हमारी आमदनी और खर्च का तात्लुक है और उसे मिलाने का तात्लुक है, हमें यह मानना पड़ेगा कि हमारा बजट और हमारे बजट की जो नीति है, वह बहुत ही साउंड है और मजबूत है। हमारी साल दर साल दशों के अन्दर बहुत ज्यादा अच्छी है और दश के अन्दर भी अच्छी है और इस बात की कोई चबराहट नहीं है कि हमारी आर्थिक नीति में कहीं पर डीलापन है या उसके अन्दर कहीं पर कोई ऐसी बात है जो खतर की हो। हमारा ज्यादा खर्च डेवलपमेंट पर बढ़ रहा है, और हमारा प्रोडक्शन, हमारा उत्पादन, ज्यादा बढ़ रहा है। यह सब फीचर्स ऐसे हैं कि जिन के लिए हमारे वित्त मंत्री धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं और उनको धन्यवाद देना चाहिए। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि जो हमारा बजट है, जो हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति है वह इतनी साउंड है, इतनी मजबूत है कि इसके अन्दर हम इस वक्त से ज्यादा बोल्ट तरीके से, ज्यादा हाँसले के साथ आगे बढ़ सकते हैं। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट जितना हाँसला इस वक्त डीफीसिट फाइनेंस के अन्दर दिखला रही है, उससे कुछ ज्यादा हाँसला दिखलाये और गवर्नमेंट कुछ ज्यादा आगे बढ़े। मैं मानता हूँ कि डीफीसिट फाइनेंस में हम काफी हाँसले के साथ काम कर रहे हैं लेकिन अभी और काफी आगे बढ़ने और हाँसले के साथ काम करने की गुंजायश है।

इस वक्त हमारे सामने मिसाल के तौर पर सबसे बड़ी समस्या अनएम्प्लायमेंट की है, बेकारी की है, उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं ज्यादा नहीं कहूँगा, क्योंकि अनेक सदस्य इस सम्बन्ध में काफी कह चुके हैं लेकिन मैं यह समझता हूँ कि अगर हम बोल्ट तरीके से और ज्यादा हाँसले के साथ काम नहीं करेंगे और जिस तरीके से हम गणनाएं करते हैं और जो गणनाएं पैश की गई हैं, उसी तरीके से ही हम चलेंगे तो यह बेकारी की समस्या बहुत समय के बाद हल

[श्री ए० एन० विद्यालंकार]

हो सकेगी। बेकारी की यह समस्या तो ऐसी है, जैसे कि अभी उस दिन हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा था और सही तौर पर कहा था कि हम भले ही अपना हिसाब लगाते रहें, हम अपनी गणनाओं को गिनते रहें लेकिन जो लोग बेकार हैं या जो लोग भूखे हैं, वह इन्तजार नहीं कर सकते। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि मेरे देश के अन्दर ऐसी स्थिति तो नहीं है कि कोई बेकारी की वजह से या भूख की वजह से मर रहा हो, यह हमारी जिन्दा एकोनामी की, हमारी मजबूत एकोनामी की एक मिसाल है, लेकिन हमें देखना है, कि सिसक सिसक कर मरना एकदम मर जाने से ज्यादा तकलीफ़दाँ होता है। इस समय हमारी जनता के अन्दर असन्तोष है और आज वह असन्तोष बढ़ता जाता है क्योंकि वह आधी बेकारी के अन्दर, हाफ़ एम्प्लायमेंट के अन्दर सिसक सिसक कर अपना जीवन गुज़ार रहे हैं। आज इस कारण से हमारे देश में काफी असन्तोष का वातावरण है। हमारे देश में आज इतनी साउन्ड एकोनामी रहते हुए लोगों में जो उत्साह होना चाहिये था, इतना प्रोडक्शन रहते हुए जो उत्साह लोगों में होना चाहिये था वह उत्साह आज प्रतीत नहीं होता। बजट का जिस तरह से स्वागत हुआ है, जो कुछ रायें बजट के ऊपर दी गई हैं उन से भी यही प्रतीत होता है कि एक तरफ़ जहाँ लोगों में उत्साह है कि हम ने सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ़ सोसायटी को अपना आदर्श माना है, हम ने कहा है कि वही हमारा उद्देश्य है, वहाँ दूसरी तरफ़ उस से जो उत्साह लोगों में पैदा होना चाहिये था, डेवलपमेंट स्कीम्स से जो विशेष उत्साह पैदा होना चाहिये था, वह पैदा नहीं हो सका। हमें सोचना चाहिये कि अगर कोई गलती है, तो वह कहाँ पर है, अगर कोई कमी है तो वह कहाँ पर है और हमें उसे दूर करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये। जैसा मैं ने कहा कि लोग पूरे हौसले से काम नहीं कर रहे हैं, हम और आप भी हौसले से काम नहीं कर रहे हैं, तो हमें उन उस्लों को, जिन को कंजर्वेटिव उस्ल कहा जाता है, पुराने ढाँचे और पुराने अर्थ शास्त्र के

अनुसार हम ने जो उस्ल बनाये हुए हैं, उन को थोड़ा सा बदलना होगा। मिसाल के तौर पर जैसी कि हम बहस भी कर रहे हैं कि हम प्रिंटिंग प्रेस पर डिपेन्ड कर रहे हैं। हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि जो काम हाँ उन को हम प्रिंटिंग प्रेस के ऊपर चलायें। मैं समझता हूँ कि अभी और गुंजाइश है और हम को प्रिंटिंग प्रेस के ऊपर और बाँझ डालना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि सिर्फ़ सोने के रूप में, फार्न एक्स्पेंज के रूप में जो हमारी सिक्योरिटीज हैं उन के आधार पर हम नोट्स का एक्स्पेंशन कर रहे हैं, लेकिन आज की अवस्था में, आज गवर्नमेंट के पास जो रिसोर्सिज हैं वह इस बात की डिमान्ड करते हैं कि हम और ज्यादा प्रिंटिंग प्रेस की मदद लें। मैं समझता हूँ कि यदि हम इस बात को सामने रखें तो देश के सारे रिसोर्सिज इस काबिल हैं कि हम प्रिंटिंग प्रेस का और ज्यादा एक्स्पेंशन करें। इस के अन्दर कोई खराबी नहीं है। जब हम दूसरे ऐसे एक्स्पेंशनों के साथ इस बात को रखते हैं कि जो पेपर करेंसी का एक्स्पेंशन है वह दूसरे एक्स्पेंशनों को बैलेन्स करता है या नहीं तो हम देखते हैं कि जो हमारा कम्प्लेटी प्रोडक्शन है, जो हमारा आर्थिक प्रोडक्शन है जो उत्पादन है वह उसे बैलेन्स नहीं करता है। अगर दोनों चीजें बराबर बैलेन्स कर दी जायें तो हमें किसी बात का खतरा नहीं है चाहे हम कितनी ही पेपर करेंसी का एक्स्पेंशन कर दें। हाँ एक चीज का खतरा जरूर मालूम होता है और वह यह कि आज हमारी पेपर करेंसी काफी एक्स्पेंड हो रही है, हमारा काफी रुपया जा रहा है, अगर हम बजट के फिगर्स को देखें तो पता चलेंगा कि हम कितनी बड़ी बड़ी रकमें व्यय करते हैं देशी एकोनामी के अन्दर, हम करोड़ों रुपयों की रकमें देशी अर्थ व्यवस्था के अन्दर फेंक रहे हैं, शहर की अर्थ व्यवस्था के अन्दर नहीं। हमें देखना होगा कि वह जो रुपया हम खर्च करते हैं उस में से कितना रुपया देशांतरों के अन्दर रह जाता है, कितना रुपया देशांतरों के

लोगों की पर्चेजिंग पावर बढ़ाने में मदद देता है। हमें यह देखना होगा कि हम जितना रुपया खर्च करते हैं कहीं वह वहां खर्च हो कर उलट कर कुछ आदिमियों के हाथ में तो नहीं आ जाता है, कुछ आदिमियों के हाथों में तो कंसेन्ट्रीट नहीं हो जाता है। हमें देखना होगा कि हमारी जितनी कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट्स की स्कीम हैं या दूसरी स्कीम हैं, जिन को हम दहातों में चला रहे हैं, कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि उस में से एक बड़ी रकम उस प्रोजेक्ट का प्रबन्ध करने वालों के हाथ में चली जाती हो या उन के हाथों में चली जाती हो जो सामान तैयार करते हों। मिसाल के तौर पर मैं ने बजट में देखा है कि हमारी कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट्स की एक बड़ी रकम मोटरों को खरीदने में और पेट्रोल खरीदने में, सरकारी कर्मचारियों की तन्खाहों में या और इसी तरह के कामों में खर्च हो जाती है। तो जहां हमें इसे तब्दील करना है जहां हम अपने एक्स्पेंशन के ढांचे को बदलना चाहते हैं और अपने यहां अर्थ व्यवस्था को, हमारी जो आमदनी की आज व्यवस्था है, उस को ठीक करना चाहते हैं, वहां हमें अपने खर्च की व्यवस्था को भी बदलने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये। अभी तक हमारी खर्च व्यवस्था के अन्दर काफी गुंजाइश है, उस में काफी लूप होल्स हैं। हमारी काफी स्कीम्स ऐसी हैं जिन में से हमारा रुपया जाया हो जाता है। अभी हम ने उसे ठीक नहीं किया है। जितने हमारे डिपार्टमेंट्स का एक्स्पेंशन हुआ है उस में इस की काफी गुंजाइश है और हम उस को चेक कर सकते हैं। आज हम अपने इन कामों के अन्दर जो खर्च करते हैं और उन के लिये जो बजट बनाया जाता है उस में से बहुत सारा रुपया सरकारी अफसरों की तन्खाहों में और दूसरी चीजों में खर्च हो जाता है। हम को देखना होगा कि हम इस को कम करें क्योंकि वह रुपया सीधी तौर पर उस एकानमी को, जो कि दहातों की एकानमी है, बढ़ाने में खर्च नहीं होता, बल्कि वह लौट कर फिर शहरों के अन्दर आ जाता है या दूसरी जगहों पर चला जाता है। वह रुपया फिर कुछ

हाथों के अन्दर आ कर कंसेन्ट्रीट हो जाता है। हमें इस बात को ठीक से देखना होगा।

मुझे अपनी खर्च व्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध में एक और चीज कहनी है। अभी तक हम ने इस बात की कोई मिसाल कायम नहीं की कि गवर्नमेन्ट के कामों के अन्दर जो लोग काम करते हैं उन की तन्खाहों के अन्दर जो भेद भाव हैं, जो अन्तर हैं उस को हम कम कर सकें। प्राइवेट सेक्टर और पब्लिक सेक्टर के ऊपर काफी बहस होती है, लेकिन हमें देखना होगा कि गवर्नमेन्ट पब्लिक सेक्टर को क्यों अहीमयत देती है, हालांकि पब्लिक सेक्टर बड़ा अच्छा होता है, क्योंकि जिन नये उसूलों पर हम चलना चाहते हैं, उन की इन्स्टीज को हाथ में ले कर हम क्रिया में ला सकते हैं, लेकिन पब्लिक सेक्टर के हक में होते हुए भी मैं कह सकता हूं कि आज हमारे पब्लिक सेक्टर के अन्दर जिस तरह से काम हो रहा है दरअसल वह बहुत सन्तोषजनक नहीं है। मैं ऐसे पब्लिक सेक्टरों की मिसाल दे सकता हूं जहां कि बहुत ज्यादा वेस्टेज होता है, बहुत ज्यादा फर्जुलखर्ची होती है। वहां पर मुझे कुछ स्टोर्स को देखने का मौका मिला है। स्टोर्स भर हैं और वह स्टोर्स बगैर किसी प्लैन के खरीद लिये जाते हैं और जाया होते हैं। जो फिक्स्ड प्राइवेट सेक्टर में की जाती है कि एक एक चीज को जांच कर खरीदा जाता है, वह फिक्स्ड पब्लिक सेक्टर में नहीं है। मैं यह चाहता हूं कि पब्लिक सेक्टर बर्द इस लिये कि जो काम करने वाले हैं, मजदूर हैं, जो कर्मचारी हैं, उन के साथ मनुष्यता का बर्ताव किया जा सके और जो उन की ह्यूमन नीड्स हैं, आवश्यकतायें हैं, उन की पूर्ति की जा सके और उन के साथ बेहतर सुलूक किया जा सके। इस विषय में गवर्नमेन्ट को आदर्श बनना चाहिये, लेकिन वहां पर इस समय वह चीज नहीं है। आज पब्लिक सेक्टर के अन्दर हम उन्हीं आदर्शों पर चलते हैं जो प्राइवेट सेक्टर ने अपने यहां रखे हैं। अगर हमें उन्हीं पर चलना है और उसी तरह की व्यवस्था करनी है जिस तरह से कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में चल रही

[श्री ए० एन० विद्यालंकार]

हैं तो मैं समझता हूँ कि पब्लिक सेक्टर को ज्यादा बढ़ाने का जो लाभ है वह पूरा नहीं हो सकेगा। यह बात बहुत ज्यादा जरूरी है अन्यथा पब्लिक सेक्टर की तमाम यूटिलिटी, जिस के लिये हम उसे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, वह खत्म हो जायेगी।

अब मैं एक बात कह कर अपना भाषण खत्म करूंगा। हम ने एक्साइज ड्यूटी की जो लिस्ट रखी है, उसे बहुत सोच विचार कर रखना चाहिये था। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो एक्साइज ड्यूटी रखी गई है, उन पर फाइनेन्स बिल पर बहस करते समय गौर किया जायेगा लेकिन मैं अर्थ मंत्री का ध्यान इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि छोटी छोटी इन्डस्ट्रीज, मिसाल के तौर पर सोइंग मैशीन इन्डस्ट्री, या इसी तरह की दूसरी इन्डस्ट्रीज, पर जो एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाई गई है उस का पूरा असर उन छोटे छोटे लोगों पर पड़ रहा है जो स्माल स्कैल पर काम कर के अपनी रोटी कमाते हैं। इस लिये मैं चाहता हूँ इस से पहले कि फाइनेन्स बिल हम पास करें, हमारे अर्थ मंत्री इन चीजों पर गौर करें।

अन्त में, मैं सिर्फ एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा। पिछले साल पोस्टल रेट्स बढ़ाये गये थे। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस विषय पर विचार किया जाय। पोस्टल रेट्स के मुताबिक जो शिकायतें हमारे मंत्री महोदय के पास आई हैं उन के होते हुए यह जरूरी है कि उन को कम किया जाय। चूंकि इस चीज का असर आम लोगों पर होता है इस लिये इस को जल्दी से कम किया जाना चाहिये क्योंकि हम जनता को मदद देना चाहते हैं। आज वह जनता बेहद परेशान है, जो भी टैक्स लगाये जा रहे हैं, खास तौर पर इंडस्ट्रियल हैं जैसे कपड़े पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाई जा रही है, या दूसरे टैक्स हैं, उन सब का बोझ ज्यादातर आम जनता पर पड़ता है। यदि हम इस तरह से टैक्स लगाते चले गये तो जो सहायता जनता की करते हैं वह दूसरे रास्ते से वापस होती चली जायेगी।

Shri N. M. Lingam (Coimbatore):
Within the short time at my disposal it is not possible to examine all aspects of the Budget. So I propose to confine myself to matters which have not been referred to by speakers who have taken part in the discussion already.

Before I go to specific questions, I shall present to the House the main features of the Budget as they strike me. In the first place, it appears that our economy is not able to sustain development expenditure even on the scale envisaged in the Plan. We are in the final year of the First Five Year Plan and out of an outlay of nearly Rs. 1,000 crores, we are resorting to deficit financing to the tune of Rs. 300 crores. So, the first lesson that we draw is that we cannot raise by loans and taxes more than what the Finance Minister has proposed to do in the Budget proposals. Secondly, where increased investment is the need of the hour—and the Finance Minister is straining every nerve of his to achieve this end—our organisation and trained personnel are unequal to the task. So, I would like to know from the Finance Minister how he proposes to utilise the increased investment to the maximum possible advantage. The third main feature, according to me is that although we have resorted to deficit financing on a considerable scale now, prices have tended to lower, especially agricultural prices. This aspect of our economy also needs explanation. To a student of economics, it is clear that the development expenditure has not dealt with all sectors of the country for raising the income or employment potential. This is an aspect which the Planning Commission has not looked into carefully and before we launch on the Second Five Year Plan, it is absolutely necessary that a survey is carried out regarding the segments of society that have been helped

by the First Five Year Plan. Otherwise, our economy on the surface will be sound, but our permanent ills like unemployment, lower agricultural prices and under-employment will remain as they are. It is also necessary to have an assessment of the physical targets achieved under the Five Year Plan. Every effort is made to see that the outlay on the Five Year Plan is extended to the maximum possible extent, but unless we know the targets achieved physically, more expenditure, as shown in the progress report, is not going to help us in making a correct appraisal of the progress of the Plan.

I must, in this connection, utter a warning that it should not be our aim, within the framework of our institutional weaknesses, to go ahead with expenditure, because in such an event, the expenditure will not yield good results, but it will only result in waste. For instance, take the National Extension Service and Community Projects schemes. These schemes are well conceived, but as long as the agricultural labour is what it is today, that is, under-employed, and as long as it has not per capita land or other gainful employment, even the Community Projects and National Extension Service schemes will help only the well-to-do class in the village. It is true that roads, hospitals and colleges are intended for the benefit of all, but the enormous outlay, as much as Rs. 64 lakhs per Block, will help only the "haves" in the village. That does not make any difference to the "have-nots". So, it is necessary that we go ahead with land reforms, that we also go ahead with the development organisation of small-scale and cottage industries. Unless these are attended to simultaneously and employment given to all, the enormous outlay on National Extension Service and Community Projects will help only people who are already on their feet and will not contribute to the largest

number in the village. So, I would utter this word of caution in proceeding fast in the matter of spending money on these projects.

Then I come to the expenditure on roads. Towards the end of 1953, this House discussed the question of unemployment, then considered to be very serious, and the Plan itself was enlarged and a sum of nearly Rs. 200 crores was added to the Five Year Plan for meeting this specific situation. Under this scheme, a sum of Rs. 10 crores was earmarked for roads. Although it is nearly two years since we considered this problem, the expenditure has been very slow. It is difficult to see how in a matter like this we could not keep to schedule. This is what the *Explanatory Memorandum* on the Budget proposals says:

"The estimated expenditure during the current financial year is Rs. 1.75 crores, while the budgeted expenditure for 1955-56 is Rs. 5 crores. There is thus expected an expenditure fall of Rs. 3.25 crores, as compared to the provision in the Plan. This shortfall in expenditure is mainly due to the fact that the scheme has been put into execution only from 1st April 1954, that some time was taken in finalising the programme of works...."

I have chosen only one item to show how bureaucratic delay is causing an upset in the implementation of the Plan. With regard to the expenditure on roads, we have organisations already, for instance, even on the district level, we have engineering staff, etc., and if the sum only had been allotted to the States to be distributed among the districts, it could have been utilised already. I know the District Boards are now starved for want of funds and they are not able to maintain the roads even. They have the engineering department and they have all other

[Shri N. M. Lingam]

machinery and there is no bottle-neck anywhere.

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): What is the hon. Member referring to?

Shri N. M. Lingam: I am referring to the item of Rs. 10 crores on roads. I only want a slight change in the administrative set-up involving decentralisation of the authority to spend. I mean to say that if the allotment have been placed at the disposal of the States, we would have succeeded. Now the delay has been caused because all the schemes have to go to the Centre and naturally when district schemes go to the State first, and then to the Centre, it takes time.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: There is no Central machinery for roads.

Shri N. M. Lingam: But the Central Roads Organisation sanctions the schemes. They want to see every item of work suggested by the districts before the schemes are sanctioned. There is naturally delay.

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): We have sanctioned Rs. 20 crores to the States for the purpose.

Shri N. M. Lingam: The Progress Report shows that there has been delay. That was a scheme drawn up to alleviate the acute unemployment problem. Even now we have spend only Rs. 1.75 crores. If our progress is so slow on an item like this where we have the machinery and technical personnel, it is not difficult to imagine how we will not be able to spend the allotments in respect of other schemes. This inevitably leads to the question of decentralisation in the administration. I have some experience at the district level, and I find that unless the district is made the unit for administra-

tive purposes, our success not only in the National Extension Service and the Community Project but also in the organisation of small scale and cottage industries will not be so full and complete as we would like them to be.

In this connection, I venture to suggest that now that the National Extension Service is made a permanent organisation, we must create one statutory body to control all the planning, and the expenditure thereon. Now, there are many agencies at the district level—there are the panchayats, there are the District Boards, and then there is the Planning Body, and there is an organisation almost for this, that and the other. So, it is best to have one statutory body consisting of the district heads of departments, the legislators and other technical experts to attend to all these things—planning, National Extension Service and the Community Projects, and to see generally to the implementation of the Plan in the district. Otherwise, there is bound to be a lot of overlapping, delay and waste. Since the district administration is dealing with the entire administration of the country, as much power as possible should devolve on them. Even with regard to the cottage and small-scale industries, if every district is charged with the task of surveying the existence of industries and organising them, progress would be faster.

Now, we have achieved great things; we have constructed huge projects, but with regard to the cottage industries, we have talked so much and after so much delay, we want the Ford Foundation to come here and examine the conditions, and they have just suggested that we should start regional institutions.

I want to know if the Ministers met these people in the villages, who are engaged in the industries and

asked them what their difficulties are, what their needs are and how they could be best helped. I want the Central Ministers to go to these people and the villages, get contact with the people who are engaged in the small-scale and village and cottage industries, see what their difficulties are and realise how best they could be helped and the difficulties solved. To depend on reports, to have schemes chalked out and make plans here, sitting in Delhi is not going to help matters. I would earnestly urge up on the Government to see that the cottage and small-scale industries are given the highest priority in the matter of rehabilitation of the rural folk.

In the Explanatory Memorandum, I came across the lot of the cinchona plantations. During the war, Madras and West Bengal Governments were asked to extend cinchona cultivation, and Rs. 99 lakhs were given to them. We hear that these plantations in Bengal have failed and in Madras, the harvesting is not over and the return expected is only Rs. 14,000 from West Bengal. We have incurred a loss of Rs. 1 crore. But now I understand that the Assam Government is going ahead with the extension of the cinchona plantations. I would ask the Finance Minister whether this has been done with the concurrence of the Centre and even if it is done, it should not be stopped. Because, unless there is co-ordination, we cannot proceed far in the implementation of the Plan.

I have only two points more.

Mr. Chairman: I am very sorry. He has taken 16 minutes.

Hon. Members might have heard the speaker saying today that only ten minutes should be taken. But I went that every Member should have full time. So I do not ring the bell before 12 minutes are over. But if I have to ring the bell three or four times for every Member, then I will

not be able to control the debate and allow many Members to take part. I request the hon. Members not to take up the new points at the end of their speeches.

Shri T. Subrahmanyam (Bellary): I congratulate the Finance Minister on the note of optimism that he has struck, for the confidence that he has created now and for the hope that he has created for the future. There was a line of criticism adopted by a Member in the Opposition group saying that deficit financing was bad, it is risky, it is dangerous and that it should not have been resorted to. There was another Member who said that there has not been adequate deficit financing, that there were shortfalls which should have been avoided with better organisation of our institutions and organisations. There is also a complaint against fall in prices and the lack of adequate price support. It is gratifying in this connection to note that we have reached a stage in our country when the controls over food distribution have been lifted. We must remember that three years ago there was severe food shortage in our country and we had to import 4.7 million tons in 1951, 3.9 million tons in 1952, 2 million tons in 1953 but in 1954 we imported only .8 million tons. It is gratifying that we have reached food self-sufficiency, and with the removal of the zonal restrictions on the movement of wheat in this country, it marks the culmination of the Government's policy of decontrol.

With regard to price support of the Government, I urge that it could be rendered more effective with deficit financing and greater and more vigorous implementation of the developmental plans and putting more money in those plans and projects, and also extending the price support which has been done by the Finance Minister. The implementation of the de-

[Shri T. Subrahmanyam]

velopment plan and should be more effective, and price support give more encouragement to the agricultural producers.

Favourable weather conditions played a large part in achieving this satisfactory food position, but at the same time, we have to recognise that the introduction of improved seeds and improved methods of agriculture and also an increase in the irrigated area had much to do with it.

In this connection, I suggest that there should be no complacency in this matter. I come from a chronically bad famine zone and I suggest that full utilisation of the waters of the Tungabhadra Project must be made to maximise the benefits from this great project. Today, it is the largest reservoir in India but that will not be enough solace or consolation unless the water is put to full and maximum use. I suggest that the high level canal also should be taken up. Then the ryots should be enabled to have loans so that they may level up their lands and make them fit for irrigation. Otherwise, there will be a bottle-neck and we will not be getting the maximum results by bringing all those lands under irrigation. I suggest to the Government that they must keep a little check over this aspect and see that the development of this area is done to schedule and achieves the target.

Other minor irrigation schemes also should not be ignored. I suggest the taking up of Malvi project in the Hadagalli taluk of Bellary District. It is a small project irrigating about 7,000 to 8,000 acres and should be taken up.

I now come to industrial production. Mill cloth production has increased to 5,000 million yards. The handloom cloth production has increased to 1,400 million yards. In this connection, I urge with all earnestness that the employment potential of handloom is twenty times more

than that of the mills. Therefore, it is desirable and necessary that the weavers should be helped with loans to use improved types of handloom, so that we can put more purchasing power into their hands. Then they should also be supplied with adequate quantities of yarn at reasonable prices.

Coming next to cement, the production in 1954 was 4.36 million tons. It marks a large increase: that is, from 2.6 million tons in 1950. But this is not adequate. There have been some persons from South India who have been trying to get licences to start cement factories. I earnestly urge that they should be enabled to start those factories and instal them at an early date.

1 P.M.

Then there is the sugar industry which is the only major industry to show a decline in production of nearly 2 lakh tons. This is second only to the cotton mill industry possessing a capital of nearly Rs. 35 crores and employing about 1.35 lakhs of people. It also encourages and supports 20 million agriculturists to produce sugarcane. The output of sugarcane in our country is generally very low—an average of about 14 tons per acre. But, in South India, I know in some places—for instance, Hospet taluk—where 50 to 60 tons per acre have been produced. When I recently went to Hospet one person told me that he was able to produce even 90 tons. It may be an extraordinary thing. But, I suggest that sugar factories may be started in South India. At Kampli in Bellary District, it is proposed to start a sugarcane co-operative factory. I earnestly urge that, because it is started as a co-operative concern with the support of the local agriculturists, maximum financial aid should be rendered to this factory.

Next I come to small-scale and cottage industries. For lack of finance, technical assistance and marketing facilities, these industries have not developed as fully as they should. During the Plan period Rs. 15 crores was provided for expenditure on these items, but actually the accounts show an expenditure of Rs. 14.3 lakhs in 1951-52, Rs. 29.3 lakhs in 1952-53 and Rs. 79.9 lakhs in 1953-54. In addition to this, from the mill cloth cess about Rs. 6 crores was to be collected and a substantial financial assistance to khadi and handloom industries was provided. I suggest that in future these industries should be specially taken up as the employment potential there is very great. We propose to provide employment to 24 million people in ten years and therefore, these industries should be taken up very seriously.

With regard to State industrial enterprises, the Sindri Fertiliser Factory has reached its rated capacity. There are proposals now for additional units or fertiliser production. In this connection I suggested that besides the large unit to be started at Bhakra-Nangal, smaller units should be set up in South India with a manufacturing potential of about one lakh tons per annum. This would mean decentralisation and also help in removing the bottle-necks in distribution and a reduction in the freight charges.

With regard to iron and steel industry, I would like to say a word. Its production in 1954 was 1.23 million tons. The United States is producing about 125 million tons and the United Kingdom 25 million tons. We cannot compare ourselves with those very advanced countries. We have made a good beginning at Rourkela with Rs. 70 crores. A good unit is to be started and the production—initial output—may perhaps increase from 5,00,000 tons to 1 million tons, which is a gratifying thing to note. Then at Bilhai in Madhya Pradesh

with the co-operation of U. S. S. R. there is a proposal to instal another plant with a capacity of 750,000 tons. In this connection it is gratifying to note that other countries like the United Kingdom, United States of America and even Czechoslovakia are all coming forward with proposals to help us. I suggest that smaller units or pilot projects should be taken up in South India. In Bellary District we have got a very excellent and precious variety of iron ore. There is water also provided by Tungabhadra. Power also is generated there by the Tungabhadra hydro-electric works and also in other projects of Mysore. There is lignite also which will be made available for industrial purposes in South Arcot. With the help of these factors I earnestly urge that pilot projects should be taken up in Bellary District and other places in South India.

Then, with regard to the balance of payments, I would like to say a word. On page 7 of the Budget speech it is said:

“Although the balance of payments position has so far been satisfactory, the increase in imports, which would become necessary with increased investment expenditure, would place considerable strain on the payments position in the future. It is therefore, necessary to increase foreign exchange earnings through increased exports and considerable attention is being paid to export promotion.”

In this connection, I would like to refer to one item, that is, the export of manganese and iron ore from this country. If it is the policy of the Government to conserve our mineral resources and prohibit or discourage export of manganese and iron ore I have nothing to say against such a proposal. But, I find that the export of manganese has decreased from Rs. 3.57 lakhs in 1953-54 to almost nil in 1954-55.

[Shri T. Subrahmanyam]

There is also a fall with respect to export of iron ore. It has fallen 19 lakhs to 4 lakhs. When I went to my district recently I found there plenty of stocks of manganese and also plenty of stocks of iron ore which have been collected there for export. I do not know where the bottle-neck lies. If it is due to inadequate allotment of wagons, I suggest that adequate allotment of wagons may be made. It is possible to give export facilities for other countries. Czechoslovakia is willing to take our iron ore and Belgium and Germany are willing to take manganese. We need plants for our sugar factories, other machines and tractors. If these countries can send us the much-needed tractors and other machines in exchange for our manganese and iron ore, I suggest with all earnestness that it should be taken up.

Sir, the expenditure for next year is placed at Rs. 498.93 crores of which Rs. 202.68 crores is under Defence Services and Rs. 296.25 crores under civil heads. Two years back there was a criticism that we are spending too much on Defence Services. Now that criticism is not made; probably, it may have something to do with the American military aid to Pakistan. It is gratifying that our Defence Services have actively associated themselves with the relief work and national welfare activities. They did excellent service for famine relief in South India three years back. During the floods last year in Assam and Bihar they did excellent work by air—lifting food packets and other much needed relief articles. Then in the field of afforestation also they are doing excellent service to arrest the march of the desert on the western side. This is a moral equivalent to war.

In this connection, I would like again to congratulate the Finance Minister because he proposes to pro-

ceed boldly with the work of implementation of the Five Year Plans and initiate the socialistic pattern of society in our country. People say: what is the socialistic pattern? A resolution was passed recently at Avadi. I say that it is the socialistic pattern which is suited for a democratic structure and a democratic climate. The Indian socialistic pattern is rooted in our culture, heritage, leadership, in truth and in non-violence. I am confident that with the present policy adopted by the Finance Minister we are going to achieve this socialistic pattern.

Dr. J. N. Parekh (Zalawad): The Budget can well be said to be a mild beginning towards the declared ideal of a socialistic pattern of society. The year under review has recorded substantial improvement in various phases of the country's economy and development. Nobody can deny that we have made commendable progress both in the national and international field. The record of our achievements on some of the fronts is certainly one of which we can be proud.

The tempo of work in the Plan is gathering momentum as is evident from the reports all over the country. The industrial output and economic progress have steadily maintained progress. In agricultural production also, there has been a marked improvement. So also basic and consumer goods industries have shown steady rise.

While it is true that we have attained self-sufficiency in food, the prices of agricultural raw materials have tumbled down without any appreciable decline in the manufactured goods. This is bound to create problems for us in the long run. Government's apathy and only lip sympathy at the problem appears surprising. No concrete steps appear to have been taken. There is no concrete

plan for warehousing facilities. No easy credit or financial accommodation has been given to the farmers. Prices of foodgrains, pulses, seeds and cotton have seen new low levels after many years. A very careful eye on the situation is warranted. In the plan period, when the time-lag is over and production starts increasing in various sectors, a judicious handling of the impact and its economics aspects will be required.

The achievements of the First Five Year Plan and our approach to the Second Five Year Plan with more emphasis on industrialisation have to be co-ordinated. The role of deficit financing has been properly considered. Thus, to mobilise men, material and money to achieve the desired results in a development economy is a great thing.

The proposal for more direct taxation and more excise duty has had a mixed reception. Enhanced levy on sugar and cloth is bound to hit the middle classes and lower classes. The condition of middle classes is getting from bad to worse. They are the intelligentsia and backbone of any civilized society. Yet, they are the worst victims of a crippling, war-torn economy. The apathy of Government to their problem is surprising. It is no doubt perhaps due to lack of organisation in the middle classes, unlike labour, backward classes and others. May I suggest the creation of middle class welfare corporations in all the States from where credit facilities and subsidy to middle class organised ventures could be given? While it is true that our small-scale and cottage industry development requires further fillip, the existence of a sort of conflict with heavy industries requires a suitable solution. The State must step in and subsidise the small-scale and cottage industries and make it possible for a co-ordinated and all-round industrial development. I think that any country that has to progress in this modern and nuclear

world must be industrialised. It is gratifying to learn that the Second Five Year Plan envisages industrial development both in the public and private sectors on a much larger scale. We must go in for heavy capital goods in industries, viz., power house machinery manufacturing, marine engines, aero engines, etc. The announcement to give a 25 per cent. development rebate is bound to have good effect on the formation of new industries. Similarly, another laudable recommendation of the Taxation Inquiry Commission should have been implemented: I mean the suggestion of a tax holiday for six years. Though, no doubt, some of the loopholes in the income-tax Act have been plugged, I say that some of the loopholes in the Estate Duty Act should have also been looked into.

The whole world today is passing through a period of stress and strain. The events abroad are far from happy. Our great faith in Panch Shila and peace are good as an ideal. But, what do we find in the troubled world? Tension is mounting up. All the Big Powers are preparing atomic and hydrogen bombs though they always talk of disarmament. The events in Korea, Indo-China, and Cambodia are too recent to be forgotten. The formation of military alliances, the SEADO, the Turco-Iraqi Pact are pointers to the coming events. The Paris Treaty and its reactions on the different Power blocs, the German re-armament problem and the situation in Formosa are problems of the world. Can we then delude ourselves into thinking that tension is lessening? It appears that a third world war is only a question of time. The thermo-nuclear weapons, hydrogen bombs and the atomic bombs are no doubt a danger to humanity. In such an eventuality, it is essential that we should not be caught napping. It is essential that the country should be prepared for such an eventuality as well as for internal defences. Our defence services should be

[Shri J. N. Parekh]

geared up. If possible, separate Ministries for the Navy and the Air Force should be created. Our Ordnance factories must be made self-reliant in as short a time as possible. Vizagapatam must be equipped to cater for the requirements of our Navy also. A research wing should be created in the Army Medical Department to assess the effects and to find treatment for ravages of thermo-nuclear weapons.

I shall next take up the question regarding the nationalisation of the Imperial Bank and other banks. It is a good thing that it is proposed to nationalise the Imperial Bank and amalgamate some other banks into a State Bank of India. While the same may have been proposed from national interests, it is requested that a concrete and clear indication may be given about the same. The way in which the shareholders are treated in such a nationalised proposal requires careful consideration. In this connection, I may say that the shareholders in the B. E. S. T. Co., Bombay which was nationalised by the Bombay Municipality, have just got their last instalment of money. The shareholders in the air line companies, which were recently nationalised have not started getting any money. I would therefore request that in order to create confidence in the investment market, it is necessary that a suitable machinery should be devised so that the shareholders may get soon their dues either in cash or in kind.

The idea in acquiring State control in banks appears to be to provide credit to the villages and small centres. What is happening? At present, agricultural credit is given through apex co-operative banks by the Reserve Bank. I find that the apex co-operative banks in the various States charge exorbitant rates of interest. They get money from the Reserve Bank at the rate of 1½ per cent. But they charge 4½

per cent or even a higher percentage in some cases, with the result that the very idea of easy money to the agriculturist is defeated. The Reserve Bank should exercise control and stipulate the maximum rate of interest that should be charged by such banks.

While on banking, I should like to make some observations. In an under-developed country where large-scale development in a short time is undertaken, the banking structure, the mode and pattern of advances and credit structure should be moulded in such a manner as to suit local conditions and should not follow the orthodox and academic practice of highly developed and highly industrialised countries. It should not be only the persons or institutions with assets that should get financial accommodation. But efficiency and ability should also be recognised for giving banking accommodation. Thus industry, trade, commerce and agriculture should get banking accommodation on very liberal terms and academic concepts should not come in the way of full utilisation of the financial resources for providing credit facilities. In Japan, after the second world war, to rehabilitate their trade and industry, Japanese banks are allowing liberal advances. Their ratio of advances to deposits is about 92 to 95 per cent.

Then, I suggest the creation of an Export-Import Bank to develop and finance the export and import trade of the country and to subsidise the same and if and when necessary to support our industries and agricultural prices. I would also suggest the formation of a Housing Finance Bank to undertake the financing of the housing programme for the low income group and middle classes on a very large scale, thus opening also a very good avenue for employment. I suggest a "Buy Swadeshi" drive should be undertaken. Though the

Government of India has appointed a Stores Purchase Committee and it must be directing its attention in this direction, I feel that a directive should be issued to all Government departments that they should give preference to Indian made goods even if they are costly by 20 per cent. I am glad to say that it has been done in Saurashtra and a directive has been issued that Indian goods should be given preference over other goods. Similarly, in banking, insurance, shipping and all fields, Indian companies should get preference.

Regarding transport, I suggest that a Transport Commission should be appointed to co-ordinate the working of sea, rail and road travel, so that they could be put on a well-organised basis.

I come from Saurashtra which is a comparatively under-developed State. I request the Centre to start some industries in Saurashtra. There has been a suggestion, I understand, to start a fertiliser factory in Saurashtra. Saurashtra has many ports, and port development could be undertaken. Also, fishing, fish canning, fish oil and molecular distillation of oil could be undertaken very well over there. Caustic Soda and Soda ash industry also should be undertaken on a big scale because of the availability of raw material. There is a possibility of pyrites in Saurashtra and sulphuric acid *cum* super-phosphate factories could be started in Saurashtra.

I have one or two points regarding small factories in Saurashtra. The small paint and varnish factories and paper mills are hard hit by the new proposal of excise duty and I might point out that unless some liberal view of exemption just as has been done in soap factories is taken, these factories will find themselves in great trouble.

As foodgrains were imported by the Food Ministry on a large scale through Saurashtra ports, I suggest that sugar

should be imported through Saurashtra ports like Navlakhi, Bedi and Bhavnagar so that it can cater to the markets of Northern India and other places and relieve the congestion at other places.

While on sugar, I would like to observe that our country is not self-sufficient, though efforts are being made by the Government to make it self-sufficient. Moreover, production is not increasing very rapidly. The Government has given licences to various factories, but it has been found that the factories take some time to start. It has also been declared that refineries are going to be started. The import policy of the Government also leaves much to be desired. It must be suggested when the licences are issued that the factories should be installed within a given time-limit, so that the licence-holders may not just delay and sit tight on the licence. Similarly, the refineries also should go into production very soon, so that the country becomes self-sufficient in sugar.

श्रीमती कमलेंद्रु मीत शाह (जिला गढ़वाल—पश्चिम व जिला टिहरी गढ़वाल व जिला बिजनौर—उत्तर) : मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देती हूँ कि उन्होंने इस वर्ष अपना बजट हिन्दी में भी पेश करने का प्रबन्ध किया है। यह बहुत ही अच्छी बात है और मैं आशा करती हूँ कि अन्य मंत्रीगण भी उनका अनुकरण करेंगे। इससे न सिर्फ हिन्दी का ही प्रचार होगा बल्कि हमारा वह व्रत भी शीघ्र पूरा होगा जहाँ हम ने हिन्दी को राष्ट्रभाषा बनाने का निश्चय किया था।

इतना कहने के बाद, मैं अनाज के गिरत हुए भावों के सम्बन्ध में दो चार शब्द कहना चाहती हूँ। यह तो सब जानते ही हैं कि अनाज के भाव काफी गिर गए हैं लेकिन इसके साथ ही साथ जो कर की दरें हैं वे कम नहीं हुई हैं। अनाज के भाव कम होने से और करों में कमी न होने के कारण इस का बोझ कबल किसानों पर ही पड़ता है। अनाज के भावों के

[श्रीमती कमलेंदु मति शाह]

गिरने से रोकने के लिए मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहती हूँ। अनाज के भावों के गिरने का एक बड़ा कारण अनाज की ज्यादा पैदावार है और अब हमारे यहां हमारी जरूरत से ज्यादा अनाज पैदा होने लग गया है। अब हमें तुरन्त ही पूर्ण रूप से अनाज का विदेशों से आयात बन्द कर देना चाहिए। इस से अनाज के भाव और गिरने से बच जाएंगे और भावों में स्थिरता भी आ जाएगी और किसान जिस आर्थिक संकट में से गुजर रहे हैं वे उससे बच जाएंगे।

इतना कहने के बाद मैं थोड़ा सा सिसाई की योजनाओं के बारे में कहना चाहती हूँ। हमारे यहां आज बड़े बड़े बांध और नहरें बनाई जा रही हैं और यह सभी जानते हैं कि इन का फल तभी मिलना शुरू होगा जब वे पूरी हो जाएंगी। किसान लोग डर रहे हैं कि कहीं उन पर अभी से सिसाई कर न लगा दिया जाए। इस बारे में मेरी माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना है कि सिसाई कर उन पर सिसाई की सुविधाओं के मिलने के एक वर्ष बाद लगाया जाना चाहिए। ऐसा करने से उन को यह पता लग जाएगा कि जो सिसाई की सुविधाएं उनको दी गई हैं उनसे उनको लाभ हुआ है और इसलिए उनको कर देते हुए कोई एतराज नहीं होगा। इस लिए मेरा निवेदन है कि कम से कम एक साल के लिए यह कर न लगाया जाए।

घाट को पूरा करने के लिए कर वृद्धि में विचार से अनुचित है। घाट को पूरा करने के लिए हमें और उपाय करने चाहिए थे। कर जांच समिति ने जो तीन सिफारिशें की हैं यानी, खर्च में कमी, घाट का बजट बनाना और करों का समायोजन, माननीय मंत्री जी ने इन तीन सिफारिशों में से केवल कर सम्बन्धी सिफारिश को कार्यान्वित किया है और बाकी सुझावों की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। मेरा निवेदन है कि घाट के बजट के साथ साथ हमें अपव्यय को रोकना चाहिए। हमारे जो व्यवसाय हैं उनको हमें अपना समझना चाहिए और अपव्यय को रोकने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए

और रुपया ऐसे कामों में लगाना चाहिए जिस से ज्यादा से ज्यादा लाभ हो।

खर्च में कमी करने के बारे में जो सुझाव मेरी कुछ बुद्धि में आए हैं, मैं वे आपके सामने रखना चाहती हूँ। मेरा ख्याल है कि हमारे यहां मंत्रीयों की संख्या बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ रही है और संख्या ज्यादा होने के साथ ही साथ उनका वेतन भी बहुत ज्यादा है। हम दूसरे मुल्कों का अनुकरण तो करते हैं और कहते हैं कि वहां भी मंत्रीयों की संख्या बहुत ज्यादा है लेकिन जहां तक उन मंत्रीयों के वेतन का सम्बन्ध है, उस के बारे में हम उनका अनुकरण नहीं करना चाहते। चीन के प्राइम मिनिस्टर 800 रुपये प्रति मास वेतन पाते हैं.....

श्री डी० सी० शर्मा (होशियारपुर) : कितना पाते हैं ?

श्रीमती कमलेंदु मति शाह : 800 रुपये।

श्री बी० जी० वृंशापांड (गुना) : हमारे यहां तो मैम्बरज की इतनी तनखाह है।

श्रीमती कमलेंदु मति शाह : इस वास्ते मेरा निवेदन है कि मंत्रीयों की संख्या घटाने के साथ साथ इन का वेतन भी घटाया जाए।

खर्च घटाने का तीसरा तरीका विदेशों में राजनीतिज्ञों के खर्च में कमी करना है। वहां पर बहुत ज्यादा व्यर्थ खर्च हो रहा है। तीन चार जगहों का मुझे पता है और मैं जानती हूँ कि कितना फजूल खर्च वहां हो रहा है। उनके खर्च घटाने से भी खर्च में कमी हो सकती है। इसी प्रकार अन्य स्थानों पर भी जहां अपव्यय होता है उसको रोकना चाहिए और जो लोग अपव्यय करते हैं उनको सजा मिलनी चाहिए।

खर्च में कमी करने का एक और तरीका है। जब मैं यह तरीका आप के सामने रखूँ तो शायद आप यह समझें कि क्योंकि मैं राजाओं के खानदान से हूँ इसलिए यह सुझाव दे रही हूँ, लेकिन ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है और यदि आप ठीक समझें तो आप इस को भी कार्य रूप दे सकते हैं। अगर राजाओं को आनररी गवर्नर

बना दिया जाए तो इस से भी काफी बचत हो सकती है, क्योंकि इनका रहन सहन का जो स्तर है वह काफी अच्छा है और अगर इन को इन पदों पर नियुक्त कर दिया जाए तो सरकार को अपने पास से कुछ नहीं देना पड़ेगा और वे आनंदरिरी काम कर सकते हैं।

एक सुझाव मेरा यह भी है कि बड़े बड़े पदों पर निःस्वार्थ और निष्काम भाव से सेवा करने वाले व्यक्तियों को, जिन्होंने कि स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में हिस्सा लिया और हमारे देश को आजाद कराया, यदि लिया जाए तो वे किसी लाभ की परवाह न करते हुए सेवा करने की भावना से काम करेंगे और इस से देश को लाभ पहुंचेगा।

एक आखिरी बात में अपने जिले के बार में कहना चाहती हूं। सिंचाई योजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि हमारे यहां चार पांच बांध बनाए जा सकते हैं और मेरी प्रार्थना है कि कम से कम एक बांध हमारे इलाके में जरूर बनाया जाए। यदि मंत्री महोदय चाहें तो मैं इसका पूरा विवरण भी उनको दे सकती हूं। मुझे आशा है कि मंत्री महोदय इस ओर जरूर ध्यान देंगे।

डा० एस० एन० सिंह (सारन पूर्व) : हमारे वित्त मंत्री ने जो आयव्यय का चिट्ठा प्रस्तुत किया है उसमें मुझे भिन्न, भय और संकोच का आभास मिलता है। आजकल की जो देश की आर्थिक स्थिति है उसके भी इसमें एकांगी अध्ययन का चित्र है। इस समय, जब हमारा ध्येय एक नई सामाजिक व्यवस्था प्रस्थापित करना है तो हम लोग अपने वित्त मंत्री से कुछ अधिक आशा करते हैं। इस चिट्ठे को अगर हम वैज्ञानिक विचार प्रणाली की कसौटी पर रखें तो इसका खोखलापन और इसमें बहुत सी खटकने वाली बातें हमें दिखायी दे जाएंगी।

सबसे पहला उदाहरण मैं खाद्यान्न का लेता हूं। हमारे देश में खाद्य पदार्थों की कीमत आज गिरती जा रही है, और शिल्पीय पदार्थों की कीमतों में कोई भी कमी नहीं हुई है, बल्कि उनकी कीमतें बढ़ती जा रही हैं। इसका क्या

नतीजा होता है ? इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि जब हमारा किसान अपने अन्न का विनिमय करता है शिल्पीय पदार्थों से, कपड़ों के लिए, दियासलाई के लिए, किसान तेल के लिए, तो उसे बहुत नुकसान रहता है। आप कपड़े का हिसाब लगायें तो आपको मालूम होगा कि एक सौकंड में एक गज कपड़ा बनता है, और अगर आप गेहूं का हिसाब लगायें तो आपको मालूम होगा कि उतने ही मूल्य का गेहूं पैदा करने में एक दिन लगता है। अब तक किसान को अपने एक दिन के परिश्रम का विनिमय कारखाने के एक सौकंड के श्रम से करना पड़ता था। लेकिन अब यह हो रहा है कि उसे एक दिन से भी ज्यादा परिश्रम का विनिमय एक गज कपड़े के लिए करना होगा। इसे ही हम आगे ध्यान में रखें। इसे ही गांधी जी ने स्पष्ट शब्दों में कहा था कि वह गांव वालों का शोषण है। इसी के खिलाफ गांधी जी थे। यही वह स्थिति है कि जहां मार्क्सवाद समाप्त होता है और जहां गांधी जी का समाजवाद शुरू होता है। उन्होंने कहा था कि :

"Villagers should not be used as a means of exploitation of others."

और यह देखना हमारे वित्त मंत्री का सबसे पहला कर्तव्य था कि हम इस विश्रंखला को किस प्रकार रोकें। वह कहेंगे कि मैं इसमें क्या कर सकता था ? मैं लाचार था। जी नहीं। सिर्फ यह कह देने से आपका काम नहीं चल सकता। यह एक विश्रंखला स्थापित हो गयी है और आपके भीतर जो भय है उसको आपने स्वीकार किया है कि हमारे देश में १४७ परिवार ऐसे हैं जिनकी आमदनी बहुत ज्यादा है। हमारा ख्याल है कि हमारे समाज के लिहाज से उनको इन १४७ परिवारों से कहीं अधिक ध्यान एक बहुत बड़े वर्ग का करना चाहिए। यदि ये १४७ परिवार न रहें तो हमारे मुल्क का कुछ बिगड़ता नहीं। कारण यह, कि जो हमारे यहां का कारखानेदारों का वर्ग है वह दलालों का वर्ग रहा है। मेरा मतलब मिडिलमैन से है। ब्रिटिश हुकूमत के जमाने में उन्होंने दलाली की, कारखाने बनाये और मजदूरों को घसने में

[डा० एस० एन० सिंह]

समर्थ हुए। आज जो सबसे बड़ा रोग इन लोगों ने हमारे समाज को लगा रखा है वह यह है कि उन्होंने बहुत से प्रतिबन्ध लगावा रखे हैं आप मोटर का उदाहरण लें। यह बहुत जरूरी चीज है। हम अपने यहां अपने युग की सबसे बड़ी क्रान्ति ला सकते हैं अगर हम बैलगाड़ियों की जगह डीजल इंजन तैयार करें। यह टैक्निकली सम्भव भी है। इसे किया जा सकता है। हम तीन हजार रुपये में एक डीजल इंजन तैयार कर सकते हैं जो न सिर्फ सिचाई के काम में मदद दंगा, न सिर्फ ट्रक्टर चलाने में मदद दंगा, बल्कि उससे दूसरे काम भी किये जा सकेंगे, उससे बाजार सामान ले जा सकेंगे और उससे सवारी गाड़ी भी चला सकेंगे। लेकिन हमारे यहां मोटर के मामले में जो सिद्धान्त रहे हैं वे गलत रहे हैं। हमारे यहां के पूंजीपति कहीं से टायर खरीदते हैं, कहीं से बैटरी खरीदते हैं, अपना लोहा तक नहीं लगाते, और कहते हैं कि हम मोटर बनाने वाले हैं और स्टैंट से मांग करते हैं कि प्रतिबन्ध लगाओ जिसमें बाहर से मोटरें न आवें। उनकी इस नीति से सारी जनता वंचित होती है और उसे धूल फांकनी पड़ती है और उसे कभी जीवन में मोटर पर बैठने की आशा नहीं हो सकती। इसी तरह से कैमीकल्स के मामले में है। अगर कोई मामूली भी दूदा बना लेता है तो उसके बाहर से मंगाने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगवाना चाहता है। आज १९५५ में यह सम्भव है कि लोगों को अधिक से अधिक सुख दिया जा सके। मैं ने दखा है कि हमारे यहां मलैरिया से लाखों आदमी हर साल मरते हैं। मैं ने इस मामले में बहुत से प्रयोग किये हैं लेकिन उनको यहां समय की कमी की वजह से नहीं बतलाना चाहता। लेकिन आपसे इतना कह दूं कि चूंकि एक बहुत बड़े कारखाने-दार ने एक चीज का सिर्फ १५० टन उत्पादन कर लिया है, इसलिए वह नहीं चाहता कि उस चीज को बाहर से मशीनें लाकर सरकार बनवावे जब कि हमारे देश को उसकी १५ या २० लाख टन की आवश्यकता है। और हमारी सरकार भी उस चीज को बाहर से नहीं मंगाती है

क्योंकि उस कारखानेदार को नुकसान होमा। इसलिए, मैं कहने का अभिप्राय यह है कि आजकल यह जो प्रतिबन्ध हमारे पूंजीपति वर्ग ने लगावाया है उसको हमें मिटाना पड़ेगा।

आज अगर हमारी सरकार प्रतिद्वन्द्विता के लिए अगसर होना चाहती है तो उसे होना चाहिए, लेकिन एक दृष्टिकोण अपने सामने रखना चाहिए। वह दृष्टिकोण क्या है? हमें देखना चाहिए कि अधिक से अधिक लोगों को काम मिले। यह ठीक है कि पिछले सालों में कुछ प्रगति हुई है, कुछ कारखाने हमने बनवाये हैं। लेकिन अगर समूचे मुल्क का नक्शा देखें तो हमें इसके लिए घमंड करने का कोई मौका नहीं है। हमने प्रगति बहुत कर ली है लेकिन सारे मुल्क को देखते हुए वह नहीं के बराबर है।

हमने बेकारी की समस्या को दूर करने की कोशिश की है लेकिन उसमें हम असफल रहे हैं। हमें यह स्वीकार करना पड़ेगा। हमने उत्पादन को बढ़ाने की कोशिश की है लेकिन जिस हद तक यह हमारे मुल्क में सम्भव हो सकता है उतना नहीं हुआ है। इसकी क्या वजह है? इसकी वजह यह है कि लोगों में आज उत्साह नहीं है। लोगों में उत्साह क्यों नहीं है? सबसे बड़ी बात तो यह है, अगर आप इसका वैज्ञानिक ढंग से विश्लेषण करें, कि अपने 'आइरन ला आफ वेजेज' (Iron law of wages) लगा रखा है। जो उत्पादन के साधन हैं उनको चलाने के लिए जितने व्यक्तियों की आवश्यकता होगी उन्हीं को काम मिलेगा दूसरों को नहीं, चाहे वह स्टैंट की संस्था हो या प्राइवेट सेक्टर की हो। अगर अधिकारी वर्ग चाहें तो भी ज्यादा आदमियों को नहीं लिया जा सकता। यही वह लॉह नियम है जिसको सबसे पहले मार्क्स ने दिखाया था।

श्री रामानन्ध शास (बैरकपुर) : क्या वे भूख मरेंगे ?

डा० एस० एन० सिंह : इसका उपाय यह है कि आप शक्ति को मजदूरों के हाथ में दें, उनको यह महसूस करने दें कि यह कारखाना उनका है और तब आप पायेंगे कि कितनी

उन्नति होती है और कितना आपका उत्पादन बढ़ जाता है, और किस हद तक वह उसे संभालते हैं। अगर यह न होगा तो हमारा काम ज्यादा आगे नहीं बढ़ सकेगा। और हमारे यहां के पूंजीपति न तो उत्पादन करते हैं और न निर्माण करते हैं बल्कि जो असली निर्माण है उसमें यह बाधा डालते हैं। हमारा मजदूर वर्ग जो कि असली उत्पादन करने वाला वर्ग है उस पर हमारा विश्वास नहीं है, बल्कि उनका उलटा शोषण और किया जाता है। सबसे बड़ा काम तो हमारा मजदूर वर्ग करता है लेकिन उसे आगे बढ़ने का कोई प्रोत्साहन नहीं दिया जाता। लेकिन उनका ध्यान न रखकर हमारे वित्त मंत्री पूंजीपतियों का ध्यान रख कर चल रहे हैं। यह गलत है, यह नहीं होना चाहिए था।

जहां तक डीफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग का तात्पर्य है, मैं कहूंगा कि मैं इसके पक्ष में हूँ। हमारे यहां की जो टैंडेंसी है, वह डिफ्लेशन की तरफ है। इससे आपकी मुद्रा की कीमत अधिक बढ़ती चली जा रही है। हमें इसको गिराना चाहिए। इसके लिए मैं अपने वित्त मंत्री से कहूंगा कि वह जितने नोट छापना चाहें छापें हमको एतराज नहीं है। आपका यह कानून है आपको उसके लिए 80 प्रतिशत सोना व विदेशी द्रव्य रखना पड़ता है। अगर आप ऐसा किये बिना भी नोट छापें तो आपका काम चलता रहेगा क्योंकि जनता का विश्वास आपके साथ है, आपकी सरकार के साथ है। और हमारे वित्त मंत्री ने भी यह स्वीकार किया है कि हमको पैसों की कमी नहीं पड़ेगी। हमारे लिए सबसे पहली आवश्यकता है आर्गेनाइजेशन की और दूसरी आवश्यकता है टेक्निक की। यह दोनों ही ऐसी चीजें हैं जो कि हमको मजदूर वर्ग से प्राप्त हो सकती हैं। लेकिन उनके उत्साह का तो हम इलन कर रहे हैं और इसी वजह से हमें न तो जीवन में कोई आनन्द आता है और न किसी चीज को करने में आनन्द मिलता है। हमें यह काम पूरा करना चाहिए।

इसके अतिरिक्त मैं आपसे एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। आज हम समाज से बहुत

दूर हो गये हैं। चाहे हमारा यह सदन हो या हमारी सरकार हो हमारा जनता से सीधा तात्पर्य नहीं रह गया है। गांधी जी का जनता से सम्पर्क रहता था। आज हमारे पीछे जवाहर लाल भी थोड़ी बहुत जनता की नज़्ज पहचानते हैं। लेकिन जनता की क्या आकांक्षाएँ हैं और वह किधर जाना चाहती है यह हम नहीं देख पाते और इसीलिए इस बजट में उनके हित का कहीं जिक्र नहीं है। वे लोग, इस वक्त आप ऐसा कहें कि वह हमेशा ऐसे ही रहेंगे, जैसे आज तक रहते चले आये हैं, तो मैं कह दूँ कि ऐसी बात नहीं है। उनमें भी आज एक नई स्फूर्ति जागृत हुई है, वे एक बहुत बड़ी क्रान्ति के लिए आगे आ रहे हैं। गांधी जी का इस क्रान्ति के बारे में क्या ख्याल था? उनके अनुसार इस क्रान्ति का क्या स्वरूप होना चाहिए, यह उन्होंने बड़े स्पष्ट शब्दों में कहा था "समाजवाद बड़ी शुद्ध और पवित्र चीज है, इसीलिए उसके पाने के साधन भी शुद्ध होने चाहिये। अपवित्र साधनों से मिलने वाली चीज भी अशुद्ध और अपवित्र ही होगी। इसीलिए राजा को मार कर, राजा और प्रजा एक से नहीं बन सकेंगे। मालिक का सिर काट कर मजदूर मालिक नहीं हो सकेंगे। यही बात सब पर लागू की जा सकती है।" यह हरिजन में उन्होंने लिखा था। हम इसके पक्ष में नहीं हैं कि हमारे मुल्क में मारकाट हो। अगर खून खराबी रोकने की व्यवस्था की जा सकती है तो इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए की जा सकती है कि जिन्होंने आपके हाथ में शासन कार्य सौंपा है, जिन्होंने चुन कर आपको भेजा है, उनके हित का आप पहले ख्याल रखें और उससे 1945 या 1942 आदिमियों का कुछ नुकसान होता है तो हरगिज़ आप उसका ख्याल मज़ करिये, क्योंकि उनके रहने से मुल्कान ही होता है और वे हमारे समाज को बिगाड़ते ही हैं। इस दृष्टिकोण से अगर आज हम बजट के दस्तावेज़ में पायेंगे कि इसमें थोड़ा सबसे बड़ी कमी रही है कि हमारा दृष्टिकोण बिल्कुल अलग है और बिल्कुल भ्रमपूर्ण किस्म का रहा है। ऐसे लोग जो हमारी उत्पत्ति के सोचने के प्रतिबद्ध नहीं हैं, दलाल वर्ग के हैं उनको

[डा० एस० एन० सिंह]

कायम रखने की कोशिश इस बजट में हैं और मैं इसीलिए सोचता हूँ कि यह बजट इस वक्त हमारे देश के लिए उपयोगी सिद्ध नहीं हो सकता है....

सभापति महोदय : आपका वक्त पूरा हो गया ।

डा० एस० एन० सिंह : मैं अपना भाषण अब समाप्त करूँगा । चूँकि हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय को कविता का बहुत शौक है, इसलिए एक तुकबंदी में, जो कुछ मैंने कहा है उसे स्पष्ट किये देता हूँ : वित्त मंत्री जी :

धनियों से कर ले लो,

जितना भी संभव है ,

जमीन दिलाओ किसानों को,

और कारखाने मजदूरों को ।

एक होगा देश-मुख उज्ज्वल,

क्योंकि—सुखी होगी जनता विहल ॥

Shri R. S. Diwan (Osmanabad): The hon. Finance Minister deserves compliments for the progressive trend which has continued in respect of taxing people with higher incomes. But though you collect more taxes, you do not provide amenities. That is what I want to say in respect of the Budget.

We have promised to the Indian masses increased production, fuller employment and social justice, as three things for the Welfare State, of the socialistic pattern of society. There is no doubt about our increased production. We have become self-sufficient in respect of food, cloth and some other things which are necessary for our daily life. But this self-sufficiency alone cannot give full bread or sufficient bread to the agriculturist, to the common man. There is, no doubt, surplus food with us. But can he purchase the food which is in the market? We have got surplus production of cloth, but is it sufficient to clothe the common man, still half-naked, still half-starved? So what is the provision

for him to get sufficient food and sufficient clothing? To give him fuller employment, the hon. Minister has in his speeches in this House and in the other House laid stress upon cottage industries. The Minister of Commerce and Industry, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, also has in the last week spoken before Congressmen about his faith in cottage industries. He says that he is not against cottage industries. But I want to ask them, do they mean it? Have they faith in it? If at all they had faith in cottage industries, if at all they had faith that cottage industries alone are going to give fuller employment to the general masses of India, what have they done for them? They should have done two things. First, they should have found out industries for the agriculturists who are not fully employed in agriculture for the whole of the year. What is the vocation, what is the industry they should go in for in their leisure period, say about five or six months in the year? They have not given them anything. So you have to find out some such industries which can give employment to them in their leisure period.

Then there are small-scale and cottage industries.....

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Can the hon. Member suggest an industry for his own constituency? I will be very glad to get suggestions.

Shri R. S. Diwan: Well, that is the business of the technicians and the authorities.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta South-East): Is that an invitation to every hon. Member?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Yes.

Shri R. S. Diwan: I am coming to that point. The cottage industry which can give fuller employment to the agriculturists today is only the *charkha*, and it has been found out by Mahatma Gandhi. If you produce the *Amber charkha* on a mass scale and give it to the agriculturist, he can find out a supplementary employment

to get sufficient bread. But I want to say that you are not sincere in your efforts for this purpose. If at all you were sincere in your efforts to give some employment to the agriculturists, you would not have kept on this kind of unfair competition between a big-scale industry, that is, the textile industry, and the handloom industry. Our friends on the other side requested you to decentralise the textile industry and other big-scale industries and provide the agriculturists with some sort of work. But competition between small-scale and big-scale industries is continuously going on simultaneously and thereby the small-scale industries suffer loss; at times, they never survive and even if they survive, they survive by doles in the form of subsidies which you give them, at the rate of three annas in the rupee or something like that. So what I mean is this, that if at all you are sure that cottage industries alone are going to give fuller employment to the people, you should be sincere in your efforts.

Then it is said by the Finance Minister in his speech that he could not get the magnitude of the problem of unemployment assessed. Well, there is the national sample survey. You could find out from statistics how many people are unemployed, in what parts, and in what society. All these things are to be known to the Government before they find out employment for the people. But may I ask the Government what they are doing in this respect for the last three or four years? They have simply established one organisation, the National Sample Survey. This National Sample Survey has got to work under the Indian Statistical Institute which is an autonomous body and which is not working under the Government. This National Sample Survey organisation collects data and passes them on to the Indian Statistical Institute. This Institute is not under the obligation to collect particular data nor has it been instructed

as to what kind of data should be collected nor has Government prescribed any rules that they want information regarding particular items, 1, 2, 3 and 4. This has not been done by our Government. It has not also been prescribed within what time the Survey should publish the data and statistics. You are finding out some statistical information for the sake of providing some work to people.

What is the actual problem of unemployment? If you find out the figures, say for the last six months you can find out some means to provide for that within the next six months. But if you get the figures for, say, three or four years before, what can you do with those stale figures and how can you tackle the problem? The figures might have changed and the problem of unemployment might have increased or decreased. You cannot depend on those stale figures. Therefore, for getting some correct reports you must have some sound organisation. If at all you have this organisation of the National Sample Survey, you must have a governmental organisation to prescribe the procedure and the method of work for that. You are giving funds to the Indian Statistical Institute. This Institute is in no way bound to give you the reports you want and give them within the time within which you want them. Besides that, you have no control over the accounts of this Institute. The accounts of the Indian Statistical Institute are not audited by Government. If you go on in this way, you will never get the figures which you want—the correct figures—and you will never tackle the problem of unemployment. What I would suggest in this case is that if at all the Government want to tackle this unemployment problem of the nation, they must find out ways and means to encourage the cottage industries, to see that there is no unfair competition between the small-scale and the

[Shri R. S. Diwan]

large-scale industries and, because people are judged by their actions, to show that you are prepared to remove disparity between the incomes of man and man. If you do that you will enthuse people. You said that you have removed the disparity between one government servant and another, between the lowest government servant and the highest paid government servant. But, what about the private sector which pays 100 times more? You are changing the Constitution. Why don't you change the Constitution to the effect that even in the private sector no person should be paid beyond a particular sum? You are authorised to do it but you don't do it.

Let Government see that apathy in the administration goes away. I see so many things here. Offices are created for persons. There are Directors and there are Superintendents. There is staff but they never work, they never do the work for which they have been appointed. They are idle. Their ideal is how to get a higher grade and in this competition for getting higher grades, I might tell you, agricultural graduates have been appointed as Superintendents of structures of Building Research Institute. This is the result of the competition that is going on in the administration. People who want to do something never get a chance because they have no godfathers in the administration and people who have them go to any extent—as I have just now pointed out.

Shri Mohanlal Saksena (Lucknow, Distt. cum Bara Banki Distt): May I inform him that he is not an agriculturist, but he is an Irrigation Engineer?

Shri R. S. Diwan: Whatever it might be, part of it you have admitted.

If Government takes my suggestions into consideration, the masses will be benefited.

Shri Punnoose (Alleppey): I would be satisfied by making certain observations about certain general features or broad aspects of the Budget. In the last two days, we have been listening to the discussion in this House. Many Members on the other side have begun their speeches with presenting bouquets to the Finance Minister but they have not stopped with presenting bouquets. If you go through the speeches, the impression gathered is that there is a strong critical note in their speeches. I do not know what impression the Finance Minister has.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: The same.

Shri Punnoose: Not only in this House but in the country at large there is a strong note of criticism about this Budget. What has it been due to? I believe people have looked into this Budget to see something of the Plan. Some people have looked into it to see whether there are the beginnings of the socialistic pattern of society. The Finance Minister wants us to look elsewhere for the Plan.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Elsewhere for the pattern and not the Plan.

Shri Punnoose: If the pattern is something real, something concrete, it should be there in the Budget, the Budget being the instrument to implement the Plan itself. People would naturally look into it to see the beginnings of that implementation. Nobody expects the whole Plan to be there in the Budget. We have to examine what steps have been taken to implement the Plan. I am prepared to concede that there are many bright spots in the Budget. I am prepared to say that the Finance Minister

ter is not guilty of minor mistakes. His mistakes are major, more fundamental. I would like to point out some of them as I see them.

2 P.M.

While examining the Budget, I would like to see how the revenues are derived, from which sections of the people they have been derived, what is the effect of these various taxes on the various classes and how these funds are being distributed, and what is the net result of it. I believe we have to look at the Budget from that standpoint. In a country like India where the purchasing capacity or purchasing power of the people is very low, I believe, we have to be definite about certain things. I do not know how far the Finance Minister will agree with me, but I believe that the revenue that can be derived from the people by way of taxation, direct or indirect, has very serious limitations. In a country like India where the purchasing power is so low that the majority of the people have to spend nearly 70 per cent. of their income on food and clothing alone, I believe the revenue that can be collected from the people in the way of taxation, etc., can be only small; any way, it cannot answer the very big national requirements. There are working class sections where the percentage of income that has to be spent on food and clothing is much higher than 70 per cent. Naturally, in a country like India, we have to explore other sources. What would be the other sources? I believe that the Government of India should be able to come into the general picture of industry and trade in a more effective way. The State sector has to be broadened and strengthened. I do understand that the Finance Minister is claiming that he is trying to own and have a controlling interest of strategic industries. I do not oppose that. I want the Government of India to come in such a way as to make revenue collections. It should be a source of revenue for

the Government because the requirements of nation-building demand it. Thus, money can be raised without imposing additional burdens on the people. For example, we have got our railways. Whatever criticism there might be, they are a source of revenue as well as a source of service to the people. I can point out other things. For example, take our big plantations. We do not take over the plantations simply to oust the owner, whether Indian or foreign. By taking over certain plantations, we can develop them. If Government take over the rubber plantations, then by re-planting it with better plants, the yield of rubber can be trebled in 7 or 8 years or at the most 10 years.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Compensation?

Shri Punnoose: I am coming to that. The Finance Minister is more worried about compensation than anything else. The Prime Minister was telling the other day that we are not against compensation and we will not get away like that. We will have to pay compensation when we take over anything. There are several ways of dealing with that question and the Finance Minister is clever enough to do it. It must be done in a way which is profitable to the country. You can have consultations with the other Governments; you can negotiate with the parties concerned and you can make settlements in such a way that it is profitable to our people and to our country. I do not want expropriation now and here. What I want is that the Government should take over certain industries with a view to increase the revenue of the Government. In the same way there is trade, both internal and foreign. Especially, the foreign trade is a very profitable proposition for the Government. These are highly advantageous to the people. Take, for example tea or jute or pepper. Our tea has got a market, but our

[Shri Punnoose]

tea market is not in Calcutta but in London. Suppose the Government is able to take it over, it would mean that we would get the best prices for our tea. The Finance Minister knows much better than anybody the manoeuvrings that go on today between companies here and the sister companies there and how the Indian goods do not get their price. For example, there is pepper. If the Government can invest a few crores of rupees, it is not only a profitable proposition for the Government, but it can also do infinite good to the peasant, because there is a market for India's black pepper. Individual merchants and companies buy our stuff at the lowest price possible and put our peasant to all sorts of difficulties and India is deprived of her vast revenue.

There is another benefit in taking over the foreign trade. We can deal with all sorts of economy. The convulsions and depressions that take place in the economic situation or in the economy of various countries need not affect our trade as much as they do today. Also we can deal with countries with a planned economy. With individual merchants, or companies, whose only outlook is short-term profit, it may not be possible. I see in the papers that as much as Rs. 125 crores can be made by Government in this way, not in one, two or three years, but if a long-range policy is adopted, we can derive larger profits.

Then, there is deficit financing. Nobody finds faults with Government for this, but deficit financing must be accompanied by certain measures. Every economist would admit that there must be steps taken to mop up the additional purchasing power that settles down at certain points.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Immediately?

Shri Punnoose: In the way of excess profits tax, it must be done. For the

last four years the Finance Minister has been coming with his Budget proposals to tax the ordinary people. Though 1954 was a year of unprecedented profit and also boom in the stock exchange, the excess profits tax has not been proposed still. On the other hand, a rebate has been given. Lastly, for want of time, let me only say this. No plan in India can succeed if it is dependent only on financial resources. You have to depend on human resources and for that, there are a hundred and one ways which I think we can discuss and accept. The Finance Minister is depending only on financial resources and he is a sinner, an unrepentant sinner, as he holds fast to this and will not move.

Mr. Chairman: Before I allow Shri Jhunjhunwala to begin his speech, let me request him to finish it within 12 minutes, which is the time that I have allowed for the last three or four speakers.

Shri Jhunjhunwala (Bhagalpur Central): Though I am at a disadvantage because of the remark of the Speaker that we should not repeat the points, which other have made out I have one advantage that I was in a position to hear all the Parties—the Socialists, the Communists, the Independents, the Industrialists and the Ram Rajya Parishad—and now I know what they had to say on this Budget. After hearing all of them, I have no hesitation in saying that in the ultimate analysis of things they want the same thing what we want and I congratulate our Finance Minister for he is consistently, non-violently and democratically moving in the same direction, so far as the results is concerned, as all other Parties want.

Shri T. N. Singh (Banaras Distt—East): How do you say 'non-violent'?

Shri Jhunjunwala: He is non-violent.

Even our industrialist friends say that they are prepared to follow the Government. Sir Homi Mody said—and he gave an offer at the last meeting of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry—that they are prepared to go along with the Government, but the Government should see that they are not carried in an ambulance. So far as I am able to understand the Government, our Finance Minister and our Prime Minister, I can say that in case the industrialists decide to co-operate with the Government by changing their background, they should not simply accept what the Finance Minister and the Prime Minister say and do what they are required to do as a matter of compulsion; but they should understand, realise and cheerfully accept that it is in the interest of the country as well as in their larger interest to do so. If with that background, they proceed, and also with the determination, that they must themselves decide that they will no longer resort to any anti-social activities, and expose those amongst them who will, then they need have no fear of being carried in an ambulance but that they would be carried in a *Viman*. With these words, I have to congratulate again the Finance Minister.

The Finance Minister goes on doing his job unperturbed, without caring for the sloganistic criticisms. But then he keeps his mind open and listens to whatever constructive criticism anybody makes. On one point, he does not keep an open mind and I shall touch upon that point at the end of my speech.

As I have said earlier, I do not want to repeat what the other hon. Members have said. I shall simply point out and express my agreement with those points which had been pointed out by the other Members and say that

those things should be taken into consideration. Shri Asoka Mehta referred to the employment question and said that the housing problem is an important problem and if a housing scheme is taken in hand which can be done without much organisational difficulty and there is not much technicality involved in it then some employment can be given on that score. My hon. friend Dr. Krishnaswami had pointed out that if the Finance Minister wants to develop industries, it is not only the development rebate that will help, but that, so far as the income from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 40,000 is concerned, Government should show some concession regarding the super-tax, so that those people can have some saving and invest the savings in industries and similar enterprises. The other point which Dr. Krishnaswami has pointed out was that there should not be an apparent discrimination. When a government servant goes to the Irwin Hospital, he can get all treatment free, while if anybody else has to go there, he has to pay Rs. 40 per day.

Shri Dhulekar (Jhansi Distt.—South): Including Members of Parliament.

Shri Jhunjunwala: I don't know that. I have simply touched the points. I do not want to elaborate them.

The other thing which strikes me is the disparity regarding excise duty on cotton-textile, as it affects, and falls inequitably on the poor and the rich. In this connection I would suggest that it should be an *ad valorem* duty so that the rich man and the poor man alike may have to pay equitably.

Then there is the question of woollen fabrics. A ten per cent. duty has been levied on this item. But if this industry is examined, it will be found that this industry is running at a loss and the Government should see whether the industry can bear a ten per cent. duty on it, if the Government wants to develop this industry.

[Shri Jhunjhunwala.]

The last point which I said I would touch at the end is this: the Finance Minister has no open mind.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: And open ears.

Shri Jhunjhunwala: For my point neither. He sticks to his own methods and says that by 'this' he will be able to solve the unemployment problem. Though when he finds that even after trial of eight years, he has not only been not able to solve the problem but it is going the other way as though there has been greater flow of physical goods in the market, there has been no simultaneous flow of purchasing power among the people. Why is it so? He sticks to his method of large scale production. I want to lay stress on this point for the consideration of the Finance Minister, and I would request him to think over it. It is not because of any ism that I am putting forward my point of view. I do not follow any ism. Though the Finance Minister and Prime Minister always say that they are against any ism, I feel, Sir—I may be wrong—that they have become slaves to isms and what is that ism? That is 'Moneyism'. This keeps his mind closed to other method. That is why they will export anything for earning dollar, even the skin of good calves, good cattle and good cows and young cows at the risk and sacrifice of so much employment in the country. What for? For earning dollars. They will not take to Prohibition as this will touch their pocket. They have taken to this pattern of economy, this economic set-up. This is entirely a western economic set-up. Within such a limited time of 12 minutes which is almost over, I cannot elaborate it in my own way. I shall refer to Acharya. Kripalani's speech. From what I have understood the word 'Independence' had a different meaning before 1920 and after 1920. Before 1920, it was vaguely conceived that by 'Independence' we meant only to take up power to have a change in the personnel of those who were sitting on the Treasury Benches. But in 1920 and after 1920,

after a thorough study by going into the villages and preaching—the preachings which we heard from the Father of the Nation—we learnt that Gandhiji did not mean a change in the personnel on the Treasury Benches but a change in the background of those who would be sitting on the Treasury Benches. That background was to see that the masses of the people not only had bread and butter and cloth but that they had all round improvement. That is possible only when they have economic Independence. Now it is the western philosophy that they want to develop. But life cannot be divided and developed into different compartments separately. If you develop only one compartment of life that is material compartment, if you just only care for bread, butter and clothing, and lose sight of moral, social and other developments, that is no development. That cannot bring about the peaceful co-existence which we have been thinking of. It is by the simultaneous development of all compartments of life as a whole that we shall be able to bring about peaceful co-existence in the country. The independence that we conceived of was not only for India, but for giving a message to the world of non-violence, fearlessness and peaceful co-existence. We are proud that we have been able to give this message to the world and the world also recognises it. But in order that we can keep up to it, in the words of our Prime Minister, the backbone of our masses, the backbone of our people, must be strong enough, morally, materially, socially and spiritually, to keep to it and show to the world at large that it is only by these methods that there could be peaceful co-existence.

Shri M.S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore):

Within the short time at my disposal, I will not be able to make all my points, but I will try, as far as possible to lay stress on a few important points which I want to raise on this occasion. This Budget is the final Budget of the Five Year Plan and we

are in the last lap of the Five Year Plan period. It is, therefore, very necessary to take the whole picture of the Five Year Plan and assess its achievements.

What are the achievements of the Five Year Plan? What are the achievements of the economic policy of the Government? The achievements may be enumerated in a few phrases: price depression, unemployment, under-employment, dislocation of small scale industries and low purchasing power of the masses. These are the achievements of Government's economic policy; these are the fruits of the Five Year Plan; these are the results of the economic development of the last five years.

The Finance Minister gloated over the fact that there has been over-fulfilment of the target in certain sectors of our economy. True: there is over-fulfilment of the target in certain sectors of our economy. There is marked increase in production, but at the same time, Sir, may I point out that this marked increase in food production has led to accumulation of stocks and a precipitous fall in food prices and the prices of other agricultural commodities? Then again, this increase in food production this year was not due to the Five Year Plan or the special efforts of the Minister. He must bear in mind that this was mostly due to the favourable seasonal factors and also because of the low purchasing power of the people that they are not able to purchase the food grains even at reasonable prices. Now, what has happened? Government have not taken steps to fix either the ceiling or the floor price of the agricultural commodities. My hon. friend Mr. Asoka Mehta yesterday pointed out that the support that is being given now by Government is a notional support: the price policy that has been announced in regard to certain commodities is not real support and Government is lagging in planning price control. Sir, Government should take more permanent measures if they want to stabilise prices at a reasonable level, if they want to see that our economy is not jeopardised. I would

suggest that, as far as possible, Government should try to fix up the ceiling price and the floor price of all the important commodities. In the meanwhile, they may also think of the possibility of having physical control of certain commodities. The Taxation Enquiry Commission has pointed out that there are certain important commodities which should be taken over for trading purposes by Government and it is high time that Government stepped in to regulate the movements and prices of certain commodities.

Next I come to the problem of unemployment. A lot of things have been said about unemployment. In this connection I have only to point out that if Government makes up its mind, if it is very serious, it should invite all the people who are on the pavements, beggars, vagabonds, thieves and so many people who are going about without employment, without work, and promise them food and shelter free, if they are prepared to work. Why can't they build up a land army? Why can't they build up a body for the purpose of working in certain community project areas or river valley schemes? Sir, we have been told that there has been accumulation of rice stocks. Why can't this rice stock be used for this purpose? If you guarantee free food and shelter people in thousands and millions are prepared to work freely without expecting any return. Only assure this and then you will be able to fulfil your Five Year Plan target. So long as people suffer, so long as they are turned out from their employment, your Five Year Plans have no meaning.

Today instead of increase in employment, we have been hearing of retrenchment; we have been told that the number of unemployment has been fast increasing. Yesterday, my hon. friend Mr. Asoka Mehta, pointed out that there is a steep fall in employment figures. This should have caused serious concern to Government. But unfortunately the Government is very complacent in this matter.

Sir lastly,.....

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member can go on till 2-33.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Sir, the Government has in this Budget tried to mislead the people in so many respects. I shall substantiate my statement by giving one or two instances. This Budget is nothing but a camouflage. It is only a shuttle-cock Budget. It does not carry the country any farther. Take the *per capita* income in the country. What is the level that we have achieved after two decades of economic development, at the end of the first Five Year Plan? The *per capita* income in 1929-30 was Rs. 200; in 1951 it was Rs. 264 2. Now it has not increased. What is the *per capita* increase in income? It has not been made clear to us. Is there any change in the sector of economy after so much of development? Has there been any effect on the structure of economy as a result of these various policies of development? Nothing has been done. The structure of economy is there as it was; it is in a static condition. It has not changed. I may quote a few figures to show that there is no appreciable alteration in the structure of our economy. In 1929-30, the people who were depending upon agriculture were about 71.2 per cent. Now, the people who are depending upon agriculture is 73 per cent. People depending upon industry were 16.3 per cent in 1930. Now, it has been reduced to 13 per cent. It is really amazing how the Finance Minister can claim to justify his stand that we are progressing? What is the progress? The progress should be measured in terms of net gains in physical things to the people. What is the effect of these policies on the wage level? What is the effect of all these development plans on the standard of living of the people? Nothing. When we talk in absolute terms, the wage level of the factory labour is not altered. If you compare the figures of the present day with the figures in 1929-30, which was a period of depression, there is no alteration. In spite of the Five Year Plan, what is it that we have achieved? In spite of the 20 years of development, what is it that we have achieved? I must

say that this budget is very gloomy budget. We have achieved nothing in spite of the fact that we have been spending two thousand crores of rupees. It is very unfortunate. I expected that the Minister would bring forward more concrete proposals. I may state this for his consideration. We have been telling here that the most significant factor which has been responsible for the fluctuation in prices is the speculative element, and that it is due to the operation of middlemen. What has the Government done so far to control the profit margins of these people? Has he able to fix the profit margins of the wholesalers and retailers? He could have done that. It would not have been impossible. Even today, if you want to mop up the extra profits and keep the prices of essential commodities at a reasonable level, you have to fix the profit margins both of the wholesalers and retailers and also undertaken co-operative marketing as far as possible and also state trading in certain goods. Unfortunately, Government has not done that. I say therefore that this budget is only a camouflage. We cannot expect this boom in food and in certain other commodities to continue for ever. They are not due to special efforts by the Government. Unfortunately, the government machinery and the people who are working in the Planning Commission take credit for everything, that is good, though the reasons are different.

I may end by saying that the Finance Minister should import more socialistic conceptions into his economy. Socialist forces should be let loose into his economy. Unless that is done, there is no hope and mere talk of socialistic pattern without meaning and without working for it would be useless and this socialistic pattern cannot keep the people in hope for a long time. They want concrete results and concrete proposals to come from the Government. Unless the whole budget is based on a socialistic pattern, unless the classes in our society are reduced, to a minimum, unless class tension is reduced, there is no hope. We want a society

of equals. We want a republic of equals. We do not want a society of unequals. Government should take steps to bring this society of equals by reducing the disparity of income and disparity in the distribution of wealth. I appeal to him that he must radically change his opinion about his policy. Let him not think that the approach that he has so far made has worked. It has not worked. He must take into consideration the opinions that we have expressed on this side and adjust his policy accordingly

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS TWENTY-THIRD REPORT

Shri Altekar: (North Satara): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Twenty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 16th March, 1955."

This report is in connection with the classification of two Bills and that classification is given in Appendix I. The allotment of time for certain other Bills that would come up in due course, is stated in Appendix II.

I commend the report for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Twenty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 16th March, 1955."

The Motion was adopted.

INDIAN TRADE UNIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Insertion of new section 15A)

Mr. Chairman: The House will now resume further discussion of the motion for consideration of the Indian Trade Unions (Amendment) Bill moved by Shri Namblar.

Out of the total time of 2½ hours allotted for the discussion of this Bill, 25 minutes were taken up on 4th March, 1955. The balance of time left for its further discussion is 1 hour and 35 minutes. The Mover and one Member have already spoken and concluded their speeches. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao had not concluded his speech on 4th March 1955, when the House adjourned for the day. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao will now continue his speech.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: (Khammam): Last time, I was referring to the formation of the Central trade union organisation. I would not have referred to it but for the fact that Shri Venkataraman referred to it. Now, I would take up this question of recognition of the unions. There have been many strikes in the past and there will be many strikes in the future also. In 1950 I remember the textile workers of Bombay, numbering about 240,000 were on strike. Their only demand was that their union should be recognised. The Government had recognised another union. I am not telling whether it is the I.N.T.U.C. or the H.M.S. or any other union. I am saying that the 58 day-old historic strike in 1950 was on that question of recognition. Nearly 85 or 90 per cent of the workers were involved in that strike. A thousand workers were arrested, firing was resorted to and 12 were shot dead. But, yet, even though the representative character of that organisation was proved beyond doubt, recognition was not granted.

I come now to another union under the railways. The National Federation of Indian Railwaymen is recognised by the Government and the Railway Board. No other union can be recognised unless and until it is affiliated to the National Federation of the Indian Railwaymen. It is very good that we should have only one union and we should strive for that end of one industry—one union. In the present context when the workers are organised in different trade unions with different ideologies, you say that unless you affiliate yourself to the National Federation of Railwaymen, you cannot get recognition.

[Shri T. B. Vittal Rao.]

This runs counter to the right granted under the Trade Unions Act and under our Constitution, namely, that the workers can form a union of their own choice, organise themselves into a union of their own choice. Now, this union was told: "Unless and until you affiliate yourself to the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen, you cannot get recognition." This is what the Railway Minister says. This is required even for recognising it not on a Ministerial level or the Railway Board level but at the divisional level. This union in the Southern Railway has got a membership of 25 to 30 thousand. We feel that disputes which could be avoided are going on for considering this question of recognition in the absence of legislation.

Now, I come to the Communications Ministry. We all know the National Federation of Posts and Telegraphs employees was formed as a result of the acceptance by the postal employees of the Government scheme of realignment. The realignment scheme came into force, and then the unions had their democratic elections and after that the Federation was formed. Though this scheme was accepted by the Posts and Telegraphs employees, when they approached for recognition from the Ministry, they were told that unless and until they removed from their constitution the clause relating to strike, they would not get recognition. What does this amount to? This amounts to the employees being denied the right to go on strike which is a fundamental right. Imposing such conditions actually runs counter to the very trade union principles. So far about the trade unions under the various Ministries.

In the private sector, there are small unions but the employees recognise only the unions which toe their line of their policy. The absence of legislation gives an opportunity for the employers to just have a few workers and organize some unions as the tools of the employers, so that they are able to deny recognition to the representative unions and deny all other things.

There is one good principle that I admire with reference to the Indian Labour Conference. Despite the fact that there are different unions with varying memberships, the representatives of all the four Central Trade Union organisations are invited to take part in the deliberations and discussions of this conference. Some unions get more representation, the number of delegates from particular trade unions are more, yet all the four central trade union organisations are represented. Not only that. Observers are invited from the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen and the National Federation of Posts and Telegraphs employees. There we have been able to sit across the Table and discuss matters irrespective of our political differences. When this is possible at the national level. I do not understand why it is not possible at the industry level or at the State level. So, I very strongly urge that every union in an industry, whether affiliated to any central trade union organisation or not should be recognised.

Of course, Mr. Venkataraman the other day pointed out that if we have to accept this principle of recognising all the unions, in the Railways for instance where there are ten lakhs of workers, there will be ten lakhs by seven unions. But we should take the reality into consideration. Are there ten lakhs by seven unions in the Railways despite the fact that only the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen is recognised. There are only a few unions. To put forward a hypothetical argument like that does not stand to reason.

Then, he made out another point, namely, that the question of recognition should be made an industrial dispute. Why should we go to a Tribunal for this? You can fix certain principles, certain criteria to determine which of the unions should be recognised, either on the basis of membership or any other basis like the regularity of their meetings, their attitude in the course of negotiations with the employer etc.

I strongly urge that this Bill which has been moved by Shri Nambiar should be accepted by the Minister with whatever amendments he may like to propose.

Now, in the Railways an *ad hoc* Tribunal has been constituted and before this Tribunal only the representatives of the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen can go. Even the right to appear before the Tribunal is not given to other unions, whatever their representative character, merely because they are not affiliated to the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen.

There are many things I would like to tell. The trade unions today are not the trade unions of some years ago. Today, the trade unions realise their responsibility towards the workers. Not only that. They do understand the responsibilities devolving upon them to the community at large. Therefore, this question of recognition which would enable the union representatives to sit across the table and negotiate is of importance. I can say from my personal experience that though I have been connected with unions which are recognised. I have never objected to sitting by the side of another rival union which is not recognised, because I knew full well if I were to object, that weakness would be taken advantage of by the employer. So, the formation of the yellow unions can be effectively checked if there is legislative sanction.

Some people say that we cannot strike, that if any union sponsors a strike, whether legal or illegal, there is the Industrial Disputes Act which can be invoked. It can take care of strikes. This issue of recognition should not be allowed to lie without any legislative sanction.

Therefore, I strongly urge upon our Labour Minister to accept this Bill with whatsoever amendments he may propose.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur): I am not a trade union leader in the accepted sense of the word, but I do have some experience of the trade

union movement and I therefore speak about the social implications of the Bill which my friend, Shri Nambiar, has brought forward.

The trade union movement is gathering momentum in this country. Speaking as a teacher, I would say that this trade union, in one form or another, is to be found even amongst the students. Every college has its trade union. It is not in spite of me, but it is very much on account of me, because I want to lead the students along very healthy channels into which we want to divert them. I said that there is a trade union movement amongst students. I find also that there is trade unionism amongst teachers of all grades. And this trade union movement is extending itself to all professions. Every kind of interest is coming to realise the advantages of this trade union movement. Therefore, to take any hasty step about the implications of the trade union movement would be a very dangerous step for India, whether India is to be understood in its present context or in its future context. Our trade union movement, if I may say so, is yet in its infancy, and it has to be nurtured and fostered with the utmost care. If that is not done I am sure this trade union movement will go into very unwholesome channels, and instead of doing some good to the workers and to others, it will be doing something which may be disastrous.

It was said that the trade unions are responsible. I agree with that in the main. But I must also say that the new awareness which has come to India on account of independence has not infiltrated into the ranks of the trade union movement in as great a measure as it should have. It is for this reason that I say that we have to do this thing in a very cautious and circumspect manner.

What do I find in the trade union movement today? I find that there is division, sub-division, and sub-sub-division of this movement. Half a dozen persons of one union come to you and say, we are the "union"; and half a dozen other persons come to you "and say, we are the union". Therefore, this

[Shri D. C. Sharma.]

movement has to be guarded against all those tendencies which make for division and fragmentation. I say that if the Bill of Shri Nambiar is accepted, we will be putting a premium upon this fragmentation of the trade union movement, which I see with my own eyes going on everywhere in India at this time. I would say that every person who is interested in the trade union movement wants solidarity of the movement, wants unity of the movement, wants that there should be no disruptive tendencies in the movement. We want that the workers should be strong. We want that they should have the best bargaining power. We want that they should be able to get the best, and also that they should be able to do their best for their country. We all want that certainly. But if this principle enunciated by Shri Nambiar is accepted, then there will be nothing but confusion in the ranks of the trade union movement.

Now, what are the arithmetical repercussions of the Bill brought forward by my hon. friend Shri Nambiar? Five per cent of the members of any profession, trade or avocation should be allowed to form a trade union. It means that Shri Nambiar, to start with, is envisaging twenty trade unions in every branch of an industry or trade or profession. Can anything be worse than that, namely that you should have twenty different trade unions working in the same way, and in the same place and that the employer, whether he is a government employer or a private employer, should have to deal with all those twenty trade unions? I grant that it may not be possible for them to form a trade union like that. But the basis of the recommendations made by Shri Nambiar is this, that there should not be one single union, but there should be a multiplicity of unions. I say that this multiplicity of unions will mean multiplicity of conflicts; it will mean multiplicity of approaches; it will mean multiplicity of divisions. Therefore, I say it will mean something which will be detrimental to the interests of our

trade union movement.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: What is your suggestion?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I shall give my suggestion if you wait for some time. You and I are good friends, and you should wait to listen to your friend.

Shri Nambiar says that recognition should be automatic. I do not know whether this 'automaticity' is to be applied only to trade union movements or to all movements in the world.

Shri Punnoose (Alleppey): Does the hon. Member know that even now the trade union law allows a certain number of workers to unite together and form a union? The only question now is whether it should be recognised by the management.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I know that. I thank you for your information, but the information that you have given me is already in my possession.

I was saying that the 'automaticity' is not going to work. The whole point is this. The principles which have been put forward by Shri Nambiar are not going to work to the good of the trade union movement as a whole. I am not making a sectional approach to this problem; I am not making a party approach to this problem; I am not making a partisan approach to this problem; but I am making the approach of a person who is interested in the welfare of the trade union workers, and also in the welfare of India. It is from that point of view that I am making this approach. If you insist on this principle of 'automaticity', I can tell you that instead of having 20 unions, you may have 200 unions or 250 unions and you will be making the situation worse thereby.

Again, it has been said that this will eliminate differences between employers and employees. That may be the intention of the framer of this Bill; and that may be his desire. But I would say that the effect of this Bill if passed will be just the reverse of that. With how many trade unions will the employers have to deal? With how many different parties will they

have collective bargaining? To how many different unions, will they give recognition?

I have been listening to the speeches that have been made on the floor of this House by Shri V. V. Giri. I have also listened to the speeches made by the hon. Minister Shri Khandubhai Desai on the floor of this House. Shri Nambiar paid a great compliment to Shri V. V. Giri. If I have listened carefully to Shri V. V. Giri's speeches and understood them rightly, I say that if there is one person who has stood by the unity of the trade union movement, it is Shri V. V. Giri; and Shri V. V. Giri has always been saying that we should not have anything in this trade union movement which will make for a division of interests or a conflict of interests. If that division takes place, then I am sure the trade union movement will be divided into so many cells or so many units and the result will be that there will be ideological conflicts. It is to perpetuate these ideological conflicts that this measure has been brought forward. There will be so many organisational conflicts thereby; and it is to perpetuate these organisational conflicts that this measure has been brought forward. There will also be personal rivalries, and all kinds of unhealthy competition in the movement.

I would, therefore, say that instead of enhancing the prestige of the trade union movement, and instead of serving the cause of the workers, this kind of a measure is bound to lead to these results which are unwholesome.

3 P.M.

We know that in our country we have mushroom growths of every thing. We have some good movements. There are so many imitations of that movement. We have a good medicine and there are so many cheap imitations of that medicine.

An Hon. Member: Socialism.

Shri D. C. Sharma: If you have some good thing you will find that that thing is copied and imitated immediately.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): What about socialism?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I may with all deference to the friends of the trade union movement and the so-called leaders of the trade union movement, ask them a question.....

Dr. Rama Rao (Kakinada): Are they 'so-called'?

Shri D. C. Sharma: So many mushroom organisations are growing up in the country which ostensibly seek to serve the cause of workers but in reality they are only organisations that want leadership and organisational control. Therefore, I say that this Bill is one which will add to the number of these mushroom organisations and will not do good to the workers as a whole.

It has been said that the workers have a fundamental right to strike. I concede that, but when should they strike? At what time should they strike and for what purposes? These are very relevant considerations and the persons who have brought this Bill want that the workers should be like clay in their hands and that they should be able to mould them in any way they like. I think it is this privilege which they want to possess by putting forward this Bill.....

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: How do you prevent strikes by not recognising them?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I will tell you it is not a question of recognising or not recognising. What I mean to say is this. It is not the right to strike which is being questioned; I have said that that right should be there what I say is that the trade union movement has to be fostered in a healthy manner so that they know when they are to strike; for what purpose they are to strike and under whose auspices they are to strike. You cannot give them unqualified right as you want it.

It is good in the interest of the trade union movement that they should have

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

all these privileges and all these privileges should be exercised by them in a wholesome manner. This Bill wants that they should be able to strike whenever they like. Mr. Vittal Rao said that and therefore, I say that: it is not like that (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. Let him speak un-interrupted.

Shri D. C. Sharma: A very fine device has been put forward in this Bill. If you want to recognise a union, have a secret ballot of the workers. What is the secret ballot for? You want to recognise a union with five per cent members and you want to have a secret ballot of all the workers. In what way is it possible? It is not possible (*Interruptions*)

An Hon. Member: Why?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I understand what you have in your heart; it is not written here. The secret ballot of workers will not be called into play; it will be a provision but it will become a dead letter.

I am very much interested in workers. I have seen the trade union movement at many levels—at the students' level, at the teachers' level, at the clerks' level and at other levels also and at the workers level also. From my experience of this movement, I would say that the Bill which has been put forward will go against the very interests which the framer of the Bill has at heart. I therefore, request the hon Minister of Labour who has the good of the workmen at heart as we all have the good of the workmen at heart, to bring forward a comprehensive labour legislation which was promised by Shri Giri at one time.

An Hon. Member: That is what we want.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The comprehensive legislation should make for good relations between the employers and the employees; that kind of a Bill should come. I am sure that if he brings that, there will be no need to have a Bill of this kind which, I re-

peat, is not conducive to the solidarity of the workers but which is detrimental to the unity and solidarity of the workers.

Shri Keshavalengar (Bangalore North): I rise to oppose this Bill tooth and nail. I have given a careful consideration to all the aspects arising out of this Bill and I do not agree with my learned colleague who spoke just now that the objects of the Mover will not be served if this Bill is passed. The object of the Mover appears to be on the face of it very laudable and couched in very nice words. He says that there is a universal demand and it is there ever since employment started. Perhaps it may be right if I were to say that this demand is there ever since the communists got into the field....

Shri Punnoose: Before that you were there.

Shri Keshavalengar: It looks as though it is very innocuous apparently but I have no doubt whatsoever that it is pregnant with possibilities of potential mischief and danger to the country. It is one thing to have recognition of the union. Any union is recognised under the statute if seven people come forward for registration as a union. But it is entirely a different thing to have recognition at the hands of the employer. The point at issue in this case, as it is now put forward before the House, is recognition by the employer. That, I think, is not a matter which rests on the 15 per cent. of the membership or five per cent. as is now proposed by my hon. friend, Shri Nambiar.

The object of the Mover becomes very clear if I were to bring to the notice of this House that in the Bombay Act they have provided for the compulsory recognition of a union if it has got a membership of at least 15 per cent.

In a case which went to the High Court, my friends on the other side fought against that representative

union which was compulsorily recognised and which had more than fifteen per cent of the total strength of the labour force on their rolls. The High Court allowed their contention. But in the Supreme Court—in 61, Bombay 1954—wherein also the communists appeared it was disallowed and the contention put forward in favour of the representative union which had fifteen per cent strength was recognised. My friend fights against that fifteen per cent membership there and here he comes into this forum and says that even a five per cent membership ought to be allowed compulsory recognition. I have no doubt that this is nothing but blowing hot and cold in the same breath.

My friend wants us to believe that in India the labourers are very well organised and non-recognition of the labour union would be detrimental to their interests. On the other hand, let me give facts and figures from latest census report. We find that there are only 1018 lakhs of people who are income-earners, out of whom non-agricultural income-earners are only 324 lakhs of people.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member on this side wants to have some information. If the hon. Member wants to give that information, he may kindly listen and give the information.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: (Calcutta South East) I want to know the reference of the Bombay case in the Supreme Court.

Shri Keshavalengar: It is in para 15 of Appeal No. 61 of 1954, Bombay Labour Appellate Tribunal. The previous case is at page 296 of Volume II of the 1954 Labour Law Journal. I think Mr. Norgolkar was the lawyer who appeared for the Communists.

As I was telling you, if you take the figures from the latest census of 1951, we find that out of 1018 lakhs of income-earners, only 324 lakhs are non-agricultural income-earners. Out of this 11 lakhs are the employers. Deducting that, there are not only 313

lakhs of workers. Among the 313 lakhs of workers, the biggest organisations of labour in India claim only 30 lakhs of members. The census figures show that about 164 lakhs of income-earners are engaged in cottage and small-scale industries. So, virtually there are 160 lakhs of industrial workers in our country, out of which barely about 30 lakhs of workers are admittedly organised workers under the labour unions. That clearly goes to show that not even 50 per cent. of the workers in our country are yet organised. It is not a strange fact that illiteracy is rampant among the workers and they are not aware of their own rights, privileges and obligations. Such being the case, to allow the labour union which has got 5 per cent. of the workers on their rolls as members to get recognition from the employers would lead to nothing but terrible confusion and a very sad state of affairs. Apart from that it will also lead to multiplicity of unions.

One other most important factor that I would like to place before this august House is, what is it that is mainly depending upon the question of recognition of labour unions by the employers. The point at issue is recognition by the employer. My friend wants to provide it through a legislative measure. In spite of the fact that I am a lawyer myself, I am one of those who feel that law is an ass and the less we have to do with it, the better.

An Hon. Member: Do you mean to say that there should be no legislation at all?

Shri Keshavalengar: I said, the less we have to do with it the better. I am not for barring all legislation for everything, but I am one of those who feel that this is absolutely a premature time to bring in a legislative measure of this kind. The employer recognises a labour association due to its inherent strength to have control over the workers. It is not a matter

[Shri Keshvaiengar]

of seeking statutory recognition of unions having only a percentage—5 per cent—of the number of workers on their registers.

We have a significant instance in the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association. This is one of the best and well-worked labour associations in India and for the past 18 years they have had a thorough recognition, not by law, but by an agreement among themselves and their employers. It is a thorough recognition of reference of every matter of dispute to voluntary arbitrators. In fact, the Textile Association in Ahmedabad is so strong that the voluntary recognition agreement entered into lapsed a few months ago and I learn that the employers have not yet made up their mind to renew that agreement, because they are themselves aware of the strength of their partners in the industry. The workers also said that they would accept to place their disputes at the hands of the Labour Tribunal rather than the voluntary tribunal. That is the measure of strength of the labour association to claim recognition at the hands of the employers. It is not a question of legislative measure. If we provide for such a measure in the present state of affairs existing in our country, I am sure it will lead to very great confusion and, apart from the other apparently good objects and reasons mentioned, namely, to promote production and things of that kind, it will result exactly in the opposite of those things that have been mentioned by the promoters of the Bill.

For these reasons, I have no hesitation in saying that it is too premature and we ought not by any means to accord our sanction to this Bill.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: The debate on this Bill has gone on for a long time, but not much contribution has been made from the other side towards the refutation of the principles that are contained in the Bill. The Bill tries to

make a very salutary provision in the interests of trade unions in this country. It is unfortunate that today we have not a united trade union movement. We know that if we had a united trade union movement, we would not have had to look to the law for the purpose of getting recognition. The working class would have by its own sheer strength won the recognition from the employers. But today the trade union movement is disunited and we have to face the fact. We have also to face the fact that we cannot allow the employers to take advantage of the disunity of the trade union movement to deny in a *mala fide* manner recognition to workers' unions or to deny recognition to those unions of workers which really represent the interests of the workers. It happens that when there are some unions in a concern, the employer either takes advantage of the position not to recognise any, or recognise the one that is most suitable to himself, although it may not even command the confidence of the workers. This situation has to be remedied in this Parliament. Even if the trade union cannot unite, we cannot allow the workers to go to dogs. We cannot allow the employers to have their own way in the matter of affording recognition to the workers' unions. That is why this Bill accepts as a fact the division in the trade union movement; and in the light of that fact, it tries to create a law which will, in spite of the division, protect the interests of the workers.

The demand is very simple. If in a particular case, 5 per cent. of the workers of a particular concern belong to a particular union, that union will have to be recognised. It is not a very unfair demand in the context of our country. Trade unionism has not taken such deep roots in our country as in other countries. The bulk of the workers are unorganised and if any headway has to be made in organising workers, circumstances must be created in which they will realise the

benefits of their organisations. Even small unions are to be recognised; that is the way to promote trade unionism in this country. This particular provision is necessary also because there are likely to be more than one union in many concerns in view of the prevailing division in the trade union movement, and as a result, no particular union may be able to command the confidence of the entire masses of the workers, and yet there may be one, two or even three unions which command the confidence of a sufficient number of workers. From this point of view, it is an entirely legitimate demand to make of this House that it should enact a legislation by which it would be provided that when 5 per cent. of the workers of a concern belong to a particular union, that particular union will have to be recognised.

The next question that is asked is rather naive—as Shri Sharma has said—why do you provide this as it will lead to more sub-division? I do not see how. The sub-division is there; there are unions and unions, and they will continue as long as the central trade unions of different shades of opinion do not coalesce together. It is very desirable that they should coalesce, but as long as they do not coalesce, this kind of sub-division will continue. How, by the mere provision that a union representing 5 per cent of the workers will have to be recognised, can you say that more unions will be created? It is not unnatural for Shri Sharma to think in this manner because he is a professor and not a trade unionist and he is apt to take it from the theoretical point of view, from the point of view of abstract things, divorced from the realities of the situation. What is the position in reality? You do not have 10 or 15 unions in reality and the workers understand the position all right. They have the confidence in certain leaders, they have the confidence in certain of their fellow workers who organise unions, and so you find that, although there are four central

trade union organisations, yet in many concerns, there are not even two unions and in other concerns there are only two unions and not more than that.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if a law court is the best training ground for trade union activities? —

Shri Sadhan Gupta: The law court is not the best place for judging these matters, I agree; it is certainly not the best place, but it is a better place than the Professor's ivory tower. We do have to come in contact with trade unions in the course of our practice and I for one will say that my experience is not only of law courts, but I have some connection with trade unions and I know these things a little better than Shri Sharma.

The practical experience is that you do not have many unions; you have mostly one, sometimes two and rarely three. This is the position. Therefore, we have to decide whether if there are three unions, who are representatives of the workers of a concern, the employers should not be made to recognise all the three. Shri Sharma, of course, again due to his theoretical predilection, asked: With how many unions will the employers deal? To anyone who has practical experience of trade unionism, this question has no real significance. After all, we have seen in a good few concerns, where there are two unions, that both are recognised and it is going on smoothly. For example, in so big a concern as the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, there are two very big unions, both are recognised and both carry on their functions, in spite of their rivalry without much hitch. They fought tribunals and I have fought a tribunal on behalf of one of them, and we have the greatest amount of co-operation with the representatives of other unions, because what Shri Sharma does not know and does not appreciate is that the union leaders may have some rivalry, but the workers do not understand any bickerings which will sacrifice their interest. Therefore,

[Shri Sadhan Gupta.]

when a union does represent a section of the masses of workers, it has to look to the feelings of the workers and it cannot go on bickering indefinitely without losing the support of the workers altogether. That is why we find that although there are rival unions, on specific issues and on all important issues, they have no difficulty in collaborating. I have the instance of the Calcutta Tramway Workers Union. There are two other unions there, one, the Calcutta Tramway Mazdoor Panchayat, which is P.S.P.-led, and the other, the Calcutta Tramway Employees' Association, which is Congress-led. I can tell you that on every important issue concerning the tramway workers, all three have come together, fought together and have compelled the tramway employers to yield to their demands. This is really the result accruing from recognition of all really representative unions, and Shri Nambiar has not pleaded for recognition of mushroom unions, unions representing, as Shri Sharma said, half a dozen people—I think it was Shri Sharma who said so and perhaps he did not know that less than seven cannot form a union. However, a mushroom union is not asked to be recognised. What is asked to be recognised is a union that represents a sizable section of the workers of a concern. Therefore, if you have the real interests of the trade unions at heart, there should be no difficulty in accepting the Bill.

The other provision, which is an incidental provision to this Act, is the procedure for determining the representative character, for determining whether the union commands the confidence of even 5 per cent. The provision is that a secret ballot of the whole body of the workers is to be taken for the purpose of determining this particular point. Shri Sharma, again from his theoretical predilection, has showered ridicule on the secret ballot of the workers in order

to determine 5 per cent—I do not know why. For example, we find that in a general election, about 60 per cent. vote; in a bye-election it has happened that in many cases about 30 per cent. vote.

Yet, the secret ballot is for the whole 100 per cent of the voters on the roll. What is ridiculous about it? If you have to determine whether the union represents five per cent or not you cannot pick out that five per cent and have a secret ballot of the five per cent. You have to conduct a secret ballot of the whole body of workers. I would submit that this is a very sensible proposition in order to prevent the mushroom unions claiming recognition on the false plea that they have five per cent. If there is a feeling that there is a dispute between the employers and the workers, whether raised by the employers or raised by the workers, that a particular union which claims recognition or which gets recognition from the employer does not represent even five per cent of the workers, nothing is easier than to hold a secret ballot and ask the workers, "Say whom you recognise". You then get their verdict and determine whether that union commands the confidence of at least five per cent. of the workers. That is the essence of the Bill, in short, and I would commend this Bill to the acceptance of the House.

There has been a dissertation on the right to strike, I do not know what relevancy it has, but I would tell my hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma in reply to his suggestion, that after all the right to strike is a right which a worker enjoys and no one has a right to determine that right to strike except the worker himself. It is not the employer who can determine it. It is not Shri D. C. Sharma or myself that is going to determine it. It is a sacred right of the workers. They will exercise that right according to the best of their judgment, and according to whether they think it is in their

interest and then exercise it. In conclusion, I would say that here is a Bill which is very important from the point of view of trade unions. There may be divisions in the trade union and the trade union movement. It may be necessary to have one union in one industry. I agree to all that. But that is the concern of the workers and the workers alone, and not of the employers. An employer cannot tell the worker, "You form one union and then I will recognise," as the Government seems to say to the railway workers. It is the worker's choice to determine which union they would belong to. It is the workers' choice to determine whether they will form one union or many unions. If they choose many unions, then the employer must recognise those many unions for the simple reason that those many unions command the confidence of the workers. Therefore, I commend this Bill for acceptance of the House.

श्री आर० आर० शास्त्री (जिला कानपुर-मध्य): जो विधेयक इस सभा में पेश किया गया है मैं उसके लिए श्री निम्बयार जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। उन्होंने एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर इस सभा का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। हम लोगों ने अपने देश के लिए प्रजातंत्र को स्वीकार किया है और अब हमारा देश ने यह भी स्वीकार किया है कि हमें अपने देश में समाजवादी समाज व्यवस्था कायम करनी चाहिए, और इसके लिए इस बात पर बहुत जोर दिया गया है कि हमारा उत्पादन बढ़ाया जाय। लेकिन यह मानना होगा कि उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए हमारा देश के जो उत्पादक हैं, जो हमारा देश के मजदूर हैं उनका स्थान हमारा देश की समाज व्यवस्था में उपयुक्त और ऊँचा होना चाहिए। इन सब बातों से कोई भी इन्कार नहीं कर सकता। लेकिन ऐसा करने के लिए सबसे बड़ी आवश्यकता आज हमारा देश में यह है कि एक मजबूत और संगठित मजदूर आन्दोलन हो, मजबूत यूनियन हो जो कि सही ढंग से मजदूरों का नेतृत्व कर सकें और सही ढंग से देश को भी आगे बढ़ा सकें। लेकिन

इस बात से कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता कि आज हमारा देश में जिससे मजदूर आन्दोलन कहा जाता है वह बहुत ही शोचनीय अवस्था में है। हम में से सभी लोग जो कि मजदूर आन्दोलन में काम करते हैं इस बात को जानते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान का ही नहीं सारी दुनिया के मजदूर आन्दोलन का यह एक ही नारा है कि दुनिया भर के मजदूर एक हों। हम लोगों को जो कि मजदूरों के बीच में रह कर काम करते हैं यह शर्म के साथ स्वीकार करना पड़ता है कि हमारा देश का मजदूर आन्दोलन एक नहीं है। चार हिस्सों में यहाँ का मजदूर आन्दोलन बँटा हुआ है और हर हिस्से के सामने एक ही नारा है कि मजदूरों को एक होना चाहिए। नारा हम सभी बुलन्द करते हैं लेकिन सब की विचारधारा एक न होने के कारण हम एक नहीं हो पाते और उसका नतीजा यह होता है कि आज मजदूर सही तौर से मालिक के साथ सामूहिक सौदा नहीं कर पाते। जब तक मजदूर एक यूनियन में आकर अपने को मजबूत नहीं करते हैं तब तक वह मालिकों से अपने हक नहीं ले पायेंगे। जब ऐसी दशा है तो हर एक की स्वादिष्ट यह होती है कि मजदूरों की यूनियनस मजबूत हों। जो विधेयक इस सभा के सामने पेश किया गया है उसका उद्देश्य यही है कि मालिकों को ट्रेडयूनियनस को मान्यता देनी पड़ेगी। जो यूनियनस रजिस्टर्ड हैं और जिनकी सदस्य संख्या ५ फी सैंकड़ा है उनको मान्यता मिलना चाहिए।

अब सवाल यह उठता है कि आखिर ये ट्रेडयूनियनस अलग अलग हिस्सों में क्यों बँट गयीं और कैसे इनको एक किया जा सकता है। क्या जो तरीका विधेयक में बताया गया है वही मजदूरों को एक करने का तरीका है या कोई दूसरा तरीका भी हो सकता है? जैसा मैं ने कहा कि पहली चीज तो यह है कि मजदूर आन्दोलन विभाजित हो गया है। पहलें भी राजनीतिक मतभेदों के कारण विभाजित था और स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त होने के बाद भी विभाजित है, बल्कि स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त होने के बाद वह

[श्री आर० आर० शास्त्री]

विभाजन और भी अधिक हो गया है। चाहिये तो यह था कि स्वतंत्र होने के बाद हम एक हो जाते, लेकिन स्वराज्य मिलने के बाद तो हम यह देखते हैं कि एक एक व्यवसाय में राजनीतिक होड़ की वजह से कई कई यूनियन बन गयी हैं। यहां कहा गया कि एक एक व्यवसाय में एक एक दो दो यूनियन हैं। लेकिन मुझे बड़ा दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि अकेले कानपुर में जहां से मैं आ रहा हूं सूती बस्त्र व्यवसाय में ६ यूनियन थीं अब आप स्वयं अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि एक व्यवसाय में एक ही जगह पर ६ यूनियन रहते हुए वहां के मजदूर किस तरीके से मालिकों के साथ अपना सौदा कर सकते हैं। इन विभाजनों का नतीजा यह है कि मालिक कभी एक यूनियन का हाथ पकड़ते हैं, कभी दूसरी यूनियन की पीठ पर हाथ रखते हैं और इस तरह से दोनों यूनियनों को लड़ाकर अपना उल्लू सीधा करते हैं। अगर मालिक ऐसा करते हैं तो मुझे उनसे कोई शिकायत नहीं है। उन्हें तो ऐसा करना ही चाहिए। मेरी शिकायत तो यह है कि जहां हम मालिकों को यह दोष देते हैं कि वह मजदूरों को विभाजित करते हैं, वहां मुझे बड़ा दुःख और अफसोस के साथ यह कहना पड़ता है कि कितने ही मामले ऐसे आते हैं कि जहां सरकार भी एक ऐसा राजनीतिक खेल खेलती है कि जिसकी वजह से किसी यूनियन को वह पसन्द करती है, किसी को नहीं पसन्द करती है और किसी यूनियन के साथ वह पक्षपात करती है। खास तौर से मैं माननीय सभापति जी का ध्यान इस तरफ दिलाऊंगा कि इस बात का एलान किया गया था कि तमाम कारखानों के अन्दर वर्क्स कमेटीयां होंगी। लेकिन जहां तक ५० पी० का ताल्लुक है मैं यह कह सकता हूं कि वर्क्स कमेटीयां के बनाने की यह शर्त लगा दी गयी थी कि आई० एन० टी० ५० सी० की जो यूनियन होगी उसी को यह हक दिया जायगा कि वह वर्क्स कमेटी बनाए और इसी तरीके से हमारे यहां वर्क्स कमेटीयां काम करती रहें। हमने गवर्नमेंट को इस बात के

लिए चुनौती दी और कहा कि यह तरीका गलत है, गवर्नमेंट को किसी भी संगठन के साथ पक्षपात नहीं करना चाहिए, और मुझे खुशी है कि हमारी सरकार ने इस चुनौती को स्वीकार किया और शक्कर के व्यवसाय में एक मत-गणना की गयी। प्रोफेसर शर्मा ने यह कहा कि यह कैसे हो सकता है कि सब मजदूरों की मतगणना की जाय। लेकिन मैं उनको बतलाता हूं कि शक्कर के व्यवसाय में पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश में मतगणना की गयी कि सरकार ने जिस यूनियन को हक दिया है उसे मजदूरों का प्रतीनिधित्व करने के लिए स्वीकार किया जाय या उन यूनियनों को स्वीकार किया जाय जो गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी के खिलाफ हैं।

मतगणना हुई, दोनों तरफ से बड़ी कोशिश की गई। नतीजा यह निकला कि २७ हजार वोट से सरकारी यूनियन हार गई और उसका नतीजा क्या हुआ। चाहिए तो यह था कि जो यूनियन जीत गई उसको मान्यता दी जाती लेकिन गवर्नमेंट ने यह फैसला किया कि सारे ५० पी० के अन्दर से वर्क्स कमेटी की व्यवस्था ही खत्म कर दी गई। अभी प्रोफेसर शर्मा ने यह बात बड़े मार्क की कही कि हड़ताल कब की जाय, कौन हड़ताल करे और किस के संचालन में हड़ताल की जाय, बड़े मार्क की बात उन्होंने कही है। मैं भी महसूस करता हूं कि सरकार जब इस नीति को मानती है कि किस को मान्यता दी जाय, किस यूनियन को मान्यता दी जाय और किस के नेतृत्व में मजदूर चलें तो मैं समझता हूं कि इसका फैसला हुक्मत को नहीं करना चाहिए। मजदूर किस यूनियन को मानेंगे इसका फैसला मजदूर करेंगे। हम अगर वाकई प्रजातंत्रवाद को मानते हैं तो मेरा विश्वास है कि इस सिद्धान्त को आपको मानना पड़ेगा और इसलिए मैं यह जरूरी समझता हूं कि वास्तव में यूनियन की मान्यता का सवाल एक ऐसा सवाल है जिसकी ओर माननीय श्रम मंत्री को ध्यान देना चाहिए। मैं अपने देश में मजदूर आन्दोलन को आज सन् १५, और २० से देखता आ रहा हूं, ट्रेंड यूनियन मूवमेंट यहां पर चला, लीजस्लेसन की व्यवस्था तो यहां पर बहुत की

गई लेकिन यूनियनों को रैकगनीशन देने के सम्बन्ध में कोई भी नियम दश में अब तक नहीं बनाये गये और एक प्रकार से अराजकता सी फैली हुई है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो विधेयक सभा के सामने पेश किया गया है, आप उसको स्वीकार करें या न करें, आप उससे सहमत हों या असहमत, लेकिन मैं अपने श्रम मंत्री से इस मौके पर दूरस्थास्त करूँगा कि वह इतना ज़रूर बतलायें कि अगर वह इस विधेयक से सहमत नहीं हैं तो उनकी सरकार क्या कोशिश कर रही है कि किस तरीके से यूनियन्स के रैकगनीशन का सिद्धान्त दश में आये, किस तरीके से मुल्क की यूनियन्स को मानना लाजिमी कर दिया जाय, उसके लिए जो भी शर्तें आप लगायें, मुझे उसके लिए कोई एंटराज नहीं है। अगर कोई यूनियन उन शर्तों को पूरा करती है तो उस यूनियन को स्वीकार करना चाहिए। अब सबाल वह उठता है कि आज हम लोग इस बात को भी मानते हैं और बहुत दिनों से इस बात की कोशिश की जा रही है कि जो अदालतबाजी का तरीका हिन्दुस्तान में शुरू हुआ है, वह जायज नहीं है, बल्कि हमको सामूहिक समझौते कलैक्टिव बागर्निंग का सिद्धान्त मानना चाहिए। इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि जो लोग मजदूर आन्दोलन में काम करते हैं वह जानते हैं कि सामूहिक समझौते का सिद्धान्त बहुत सही सिद्धान्त है और मजदूर लोग अपनी ताकत, संगठन और एका इन चीजों के जरिए ही मालिकों से अपनी मांगों को मनवा पाते हैं। हम लोग भी इस चीज को स्वीकार करते हैं। हम किसी से कोई दया नहीं चाहते, हम किसी से कोई भील नहीं मांगते। हम मानते हैं मजदूर तहरीक जब एक होगी, तभी वह वास्तव में सही माने में मालिकों को दबा सकते हैं और गवर्नमेंट को भी कह सकते हैं कि तुमको हमारी बात माननी पड़ेगी। लेकिन अफ़सोस यह है कि इतने कारण कर दिये गये हैं कि जिनके कारण मजदूर तहरीक आज कई हिस्सों में बिभाजित हो गयी है। इस तहरीक को किस तरीके से एक किया जाय ? मुझे इस बात से भी बड़ा अफ़सोस है

कि जब कभी गवर्नमेंट की कमीटियों में हम लोग बैठते हैं तब तो वहाँ पर हम एका कर लेते हैं। जब गवर्नमेंट हमें मजदूर करती है कि फ़्लॉ कमेटी में आइये तो चारों केंद्रीय संगठनों के नुमायन्दे वहाँ पर जाते हैं, एक साथ बैठ सकते हैं और मजदूर तहरीक पर बहस कर सकते हैं लेकिन अगर गवर्नमेंट हमें नहीं बुलाये तो हम चारों केंद्रीय संगठनों के काम करने वाले लोग आपस में एक जगह बैठ कर बातचीत नहीं कर सकते हैं और अपनी समस्याएँ हल नहीं कर सकते हैं, वह सचमुच बड़ी शर्म और दुःख की बात है। हम ज़रूर चाहते हैं कि अगर कम-से-कम और कुछ न हो और अगर हम मजदूर तहरीक में काम करने वाले लोग आज किन्हीं बज्जहात से एक नहीं हो सकते हैं तो मैं श्रम मंत्री जी से केवल एक बात कहता हूँ कि वह इसी विषय को लेकर के कि रैकगनीशन मजदूर यूनियनों को कैसे दिया जाय और उसके लिए क्या शर्तें रखी जाय, उसका क्या तरीका रक्खा जाय, इन विषयों पर विचार करने के लिए ही चारों केंद्रीय संगठन जो कि दश के हैं उनको निमन्त्रित करें और मेरा विश्वास यह है कि जो भी लोग इस बात को मानते हैं कि मजदूर आन्दोलन में एकता होनी चाहिए। उन लोगों को इस निमन्त्रण को स्वीकार करना चाहिए और यह एक ऐसी चीज है जिसको लेकर हमें और आप सबको विचार करना चाहिए। हम यह भी मानते हैं कि मजदूर आंदोलनों के जो चारों केंद्रीय संगठन हैं, उनका एक ही संगठन हो। एक व्यवसाय में एक ही यूनियन हो। आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० भी यही नारा बुलन्द करती है, हिन्दू मजदूर सभा भी यही नारा बुलन्द करती है, आल इंडिया ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस भी और यूनाइटेड ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस भी यही कहती है कि सबसे ऊँची चीज मजदूर आन्दोलन की यह है कि एक व्यवसाय में एक यूनियन होनी चाहिए। जब एक व्यवसाय में एक यूनियन की बात को हम मानते हैं तब सचमुच हमें विचार करना पड़ता है कि इस विधेयक में जो यह बात कही गयी है कि जिस किसी यूनियन की पांच

[श्री आर० आर० शास्त्री]

परसेंट की मॅम्बरशिप हो उसका रैकगनीशन सरकार की ओर से स्वाभाविक तौर से हो जाना चाहिए तो अब सवाल यह उठता है और जैसा कि अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने अपना भाषण करते हुए कहा कि हम चाहे इसे आदर्श के रूप में न मानें लेकिन व्यवहार रूप में हम देख रहे हैं कि मजदूर तहरीक में एका नहीं हैं और वह अलग अलग बंटी हुई हैं और मिल मालिक तो मानते हैं कि मजदूरों में डिसयूनिटी बनी रहे, क्योंकि इसी में उनका स्वार्थ निहित है। इसलिए यह देखना बहुत जरूरी है कि वास्तव में हम जिस एकता के नार को बुलन्द करते हैं और एक व्यवसाय में एक यूनियन के सिद्धान्त को हम स्वीकार करते हैं, उसकी ओर हमारा कदम बढ़ा, कोई ऐसा काम न हो जिसकी वजह से जिधर हम जाना चाहते हैं उधर से हट कर दूसरी तरफ चले जाय। जहां तक विधेयक में यह तजवीज है कि एक व्यवसाय में एक यूनियन को मान्यता दी जाय, वहां तक मैं उससे सहमत हूं और मैं उसको स्वीकार करता हूं लेकिन जो तरीका उसमें बताया गया है कि जिस किसी यूनियन की पांच परसेंट मॅम्बरशिप हो उसको मान्यता दी जाय, तो मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि लोअर क्लास टाइप की यूनियन्स ही इस बात के लिए रैफर करेंगीं और मैं तो मान नहीं सकता हूं कि हमारे जो मजदूर आन्दोलन में काम करने वाले संगठन हैं, वे ऐसा करने के लिए कहां तक सहमत हो सकेंगे लेकिन मजदूर आन्दोलन की मौजूदा शांतिपूर्ण दशा को देख कर मेरे दिल में यह ख्याल पैदा होता है कि चाहे एक व्यवसाय में कितनी यूनियनें क्यों न हों लेकिन गवर्नमेंट को चाहिए कि वह एक व्यवसाय के अन्दर एक को ही रैकगनाइज करे। जैसे कि ५० पी गवर्नमेंट ने शक्कर के व्यवसाय में एक मतगणना की थी, उसी तरह हर एक व्यवसाय के अन्दर आप मतगणना कीजिए कि कौन सी मजदूर यूनियन पर मजदूरों का विश्वास है और जिस यूनियन पर मजदूरों का विश्वास हो, हम समझते हैं कि उसको रैकगनीशन मिलना

चाहिए और जब वह रैकगनाइज्ड हो जाती है तो बाकी जो यूनियन्स हैं उनके रैकगनीशन का सवाल नहीं उठना चाहिए। मजदूर वर्ग सभी मजबूत हो पायेगा जब कि जो उनकी रैकगनाइज्ड मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियन हो, सारे लोग उसी के मॅम्बर बनें और ऐसा होने पर हम समझते हैं कि कारखानों के अन्दर अनुशासन भी ठीक हो सकता है, यूनियन भी मजबूत हो सकती है और उनके फाइनेंसिंग भी ठीक हो सकते हैं और हर मजदूर उस यूनियन को मानेगा। मैं अपनी ओर से कहने को तैयार हूं कि मैं अपनी विपरीत विचाराधारा वाली यूनियन में काम करने के लिए तैयार हूं अगर मेरी यूनियन हार जाती है। मान लीजिये वह यूनियन कम्युनिस्टों के हाथ में चली जाती है, तो मैं अल्पमत में होते हुए भी उस यूनियन में काम करने के लिए तैयार हूं। मतगणना होती है और आई० एन० टी० ५० सी० यूनियन जीत जाती है तो मैं एक माइनारिटी की हेंसियत से उस यूनियन में काम करने के लिए तैयार हूं, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि यूनियन एक ही हो, उसको मान्यता मिलनी चाहिए और हर एक विचाराधारा के लोग उसी के अन्दर काम करने जाय। राजनीतिक विचारों में उस यूनियन में काम करने वालों में आपस में मतभेद हो सकता है, कई विचाराधारा के लोग उसमें हो सकते हैं लेकिन मजदूरों की यूनियन एक ही होनी चाहिए, अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो मैं कहता हूं कि कभी भी मजदूर आन्दोलन एक नहीं हो पायेगा। मैं मानने को तैयार नहीं हूं कि भिन्न भिन्न ख्यालात रखने वाले लोग एक होकर इसके अन्दर नहीं चल सकते हैं। यदि म्युनिसिपैलिटी एक हो सकती है, कॉर्पोरल और असम्बली एक हो सकती है, सारे देश की पार्लियामेंट एक हो सकती है, फिर मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि एक व्यवसाय के अन्दर एक यूनियन क्यों नहीं हो सकती है? इसी सिद्धान्त को लेकर हमारी बात होनी चाहिए

अन्त में मैं माननीय श्रम मंत्री से केवल एक ही दुरव्हास करके अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा

कि यह विषय काफी महत्वपूर्ण हैं और इस पर दश का भविष्य बहुत कुछ निर्भर करता है, व्यवसायों का भविष्य बहुत कुछ इसी पर निर्भर करता है, अगर आप इस बात की तरफ ध्यान नहीं देंगे कि दश में मजदूर यूनियनों बनें और उन्हीं यूनियन्स को मान्यता मिलनी चाहिए—सरकार की तरफ से भी और मिल मालिकों की तरफ से भी—और जब ऐसा होगा तभी इस दश के मजदूर लोग एक यूनियन के इंडेंट के नीचे खड़े होकर अपने अधिकारों की रक्षा कर सकेंगे। अगर आपने ऐसा नहीं किया तो जैसी अराजकता आज फैली हुई है, वह चलती रहेगी। चाहे उत्पादन की कितनी ही बातें आप क्यों न करें लेकिन मुझे इस बात का भय लगता है कि दश में हम वास्तव में उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ा सकेंगे। मजदूर एक नहीं हो सकेंगे और जोश में आकर काम नहीं कर सकेंगे। इसीलिए अन्त में मैं अपनी बात खत्म करते हुए उम्मीद करता हूँ कि चाहे माननीय मंत्री इस विधेयक को स्वीकार करें या न करें, लेकिन यह जरूर बतलायें कि यूनियनों की मान्यता के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की पालिसी क्या है।

Mr. Chairman: As the House is aware, discussion on this Bill is going to finish at 4-15. I propose to call the hon. Minister to reply at 4. There are only 10 minutes left now. I intended to call two Members, but it so happened that the last speaker took more time than I expected him to take, and all his points were relevant.

Three hon. Members, Shri Satyawadi, Shri Sreekantan Nair and Shrimati Renu Chakravartty have expressed their desire to speak. If the speakers do not exceed five minutes, at least two of them can participate.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Can we ask the hon. Minister to intervene? Since this is a Private Member's Bill, we would like to know the attitude of Government.

Mr. Chairman: It is not the usual practice; no Member and no Party can force the Minister to express his views in the middle.

Shri Punnoose: It is a non-violent measure.

Mr. Chairman: Order order. When the Chair is speaking, there should be no interruption. I myself wanted to see that he intervened in the middle. But, in view of the line that the Government is going to adopt, I thought that the best course would be for all the Members to express their views. Therefore, I did not ask him to intervene in the middle. Now, Dr. Satyawadi. I would like the hon. Member to finish in five minutes.

डा० सत्यवादी (फरनाल—रीढ़त—अनु-सूचित जातियाँ) : मैं केवल दो तीन बातें ही कहने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। प्रोफेसर शर्मा, श्री केशवबंगार और श्री बेंकटरामन् उस रोज बोल रहे थे और बड़ी संजीदा दलीलें दे रहे थे इस मसविदा कानून की मुतालफत में। लेकिन यहां पर मुझे एक शायर की बात याद आती है :

“नुक्ताची” हैं गमे दिल उस को सुनाये न बने।
क्या बने बात जहां बात बनाये न बने ॥”

दलील सुनाने की बात तो यहां है ही नहीं, यहां बात कुछ और ही है। दखने में जो बात पेश की गई है कि यूनियन के पांच फी सदी मेम्बर होने पर उसे तसलीम कर लिया जाय, वह बड़ी आसान और बड़ी जायज मालूम होती है। लेकिन दखने में जो चीज बड़ी अच्छी मालूम होती है वह दरअस्त अच्छी है, इस में मुझे शक है। एक और कवि की बात याद आई जिस ने कहा है कि :

“अपने जूतों से रहें सारं नमाजी होशियार।
एक बुजुर्ग आते हैं मस्जिद में खिजूर की सुरत ॥”

हर वह आदमी जो मस्जिद की तरफ जा रहा है, यह न समझिये कि नमाज पढ़ने के लिये जा रहा है, हो सकता है कि वह जूते चुराने के लिये जा रहा हो। इस लिये यह जो पांच फी सदी मेम्बरशिप की किसी यूनियन को तसलीम करने की बात है उस में कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं

[डा० सत्यवादी]

हैं, जो हमारे दोस्तों की दृढ़ यूनियनिज्म का एक खास तरीका है, कि सेल बनाने के लिये कोई लीगल मंजूरी और ताकत हासिल करना चाहते हैं। मैं उन से अर्ज करूंगा कि कानून का सहारा लेकर सेल न बनायें। आप इसी तरह से बनाते रहिये, हम इस में आप के साथ चलने के लिये तैयार हैं, लेकिन सेल बनाने के लिये गवर्नमेंट के कानून की मदद न लीजिये।

अभी श्री राजा राम जी शास्त्री फरमा रहे थे कि आज मजदूर यूनियन की जरूरत है और इस से किसी को भी इनकार नहीं। इस पांच फी सदी वाली बात के कारण मैं अपने कम्युनिस्ट दोस्तों से नहीं घबराता कि हमारे यहां यूनियन में आ कर पांच मजदूरों को लेकर अपनी यूनियन बना लेंगे, मेरे सामने जो खतरा है वह सरभायंदारों और कंपटीलिस्टों से है, जहां कारखानों में मालिकों की तरफ से चन्द गुंडे इकट्ठा कर के और नाँकर रख कर हमारे काम में रुकावट डालने और उन को फेल करने के तरीके अख्तियार किये जाते हैं। अगर मेरे भाई श्री नम्बियार की यह तजवीज मान ली जाय और कानून बना दिया जाय तो इस का मतलब यह होगा कि एक तसलीमशुदा यूनियन मालिकों की यकीनन हो जायेगी जिस में सिर्फ गुंडे होंगे, और हर बात में वह उन गुंडों की बात को आगे रख कर आप की बात को भी नहीं चलने देंगे और हमारी बात को भी नहीं चलने देंगे। आप इस झगड़े को इस तरीके से न लायें। अगर आप की नीयत साफ है तो मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यकीनन यही आप की तजवीज, यही आप का बनाया हुआ मस्विदा कानून जिसे आप ने पेश किया है कानून बन जाने के बाद आप के रास्ते में कार्ट बोन बाला साबित होगा।

[SHRI BARMAN in the Chair]

मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि सिर्फ यूनियन बनाने के लिये इस बिल को तसलीम कर लिया जाय, यह कोई सिद्धान्त नहीं। यह कहीं नाजायज यूनियन तो नहीं है? यह यूनियन किसने ही किस्म की हो सकती है। एक

ताल्लुक जायज होता है और एक ताल्लुक नाजायज होता है। कहीं मेरे दोस्त नाजायज ताल्लुकात के लिये मंजूरी लेने के लिये तो नहीं बैठे हुए हैं? यहां यकीनन यह बात हमें सोचनी चाहिये कि हमें कोई ऐसा तरीका अख्तियार करना चाहिये, कोई ऐसा रास्ता बनाना चाहिये कि इस मेथार पर जा कर हम यूनियन को मंजूर कर लें।

सभापति महोदय : आप का समय खत्म हो गया है।

डा० सत्यवादी : मैं अपनी बात कह चुका हूँ, लेकिन मैं फिर से कहता हूँ कि यूनियनों की तहरीक का जो मकज है, केंद्रीबिन्दु है, जिस को कि हम लाना चाहते हैं, यह चीज उस के रास्ते में रुकावट डालेगी और इस लिये मैं इस की मुखालिफत करता हूँ।

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: I wanted to hear the Minister and then, may be, we could have understood what is in the mind of the Government. But, unfortunately that chance has been denied to us. Further, the main thing which I have not been able to follow from the speeches of those Members who opposed this Bill is, what is the fear? The fear is that the Communists are there and some of their unions may be recognised. Some have called it an innocuous Bill. Some others quoted Urdu Saycorgs—I did not quite follow what they were saying—probably their idea was also the fear of our coming into the picture. The point is, it is not an innocuous Bill. It is a very important Bill. It is an open Bill. We want that every section of labour, whatever policy they may want to follow, or whatever political ideology they may follow, to whatever trade union they may belong, should have the right to negotiate with the employer. That is the position we want and we make it quite clear.

I want to know whether the communist worker does not create value through his labour? Does not the socialist worker create value through

his labour? If that is so, he is a partner in the industry. You may not like it; Shri Keshavaiengar may not like a person who belongs to a communist labour union. You may not like a person if he belongs to a socialist labour union. You may give all credit for patriotism to those who belong to the I.N.T.U.C. But, what is the position? In our country, as the situation today is, there are four Central trade union organisations and there are certain other trade unions that are not affiliated to any of these four. In that situation, what is it that we want? In the international sphere, what do we say? We say, we do not want the attitude of bargaining through strength. Our Government says, bargaining through strength is not right. The workers know that if they are all united, they will get their demands. I do not think anybody need argue on that question. I do not think anybody will deny it. Nor do I think that anybody will not be sorry that labour is not united. But, in the international sphere, we say, better than bargaining through strength, let us sit round a table and let us negotiate with the employers, and why should we not follow the same principle here however many trade unions there may be. Why is that in the national sphere we do not allow it? I can understand the capitalists now allowing it. It is to their advantage. Why should the Government refuse to recognise them? Some of the biggest unions are not recognised. Sometimes, even small unions are recognised if they happen to belong to the I.N.T.U.C. Do we believe in the principle of negotiation or not? It is not that the workers go on strike every day. There are so many other factors. One has to take so many other steps. A strike is the last weapon. Everyday there is not a strike. There are so many other factors facing labour. I ask, why is it that when labour has fulfilled its part of the contract, when they have worked and production has gone up, in spite of that today, we find such as in the tea industry, and

in so many other industries, even though they are making profits, they do not care, not only to give more, but even to make up the concessions which were subtracted earlier in time of crisis. That is why we want to know why the Government is today supporting these employers and saying that we are not going to recognise you although we have allowed registration and allowed organisation of trade unions created on the basis of law.

4 P. M.

But when it comes to a question of recognition by law which means that we can sit round a table, even if you think: "This is a trade union which I as a Congressman do not like", even if you believe that, why can we not have that recognition by law which gives to the various sections of the trade unions the right to appear before Tribunals and employers for a discussion. It is that which this particular Bill seeks to do. Whether the unions will amalgamate, unite, is another question. It is a very important question. It is something that will have to be worked out if the workers want to really have an amelioration of their conditions of life. There is no doubt about it. I personally think that sitting round the table together will help to achieve that unity. It does not solve the whole problem. It is a small and minor part but still it is an important part.

That is why we want to know the opinion of Government why on the one hand they have given the right to the workers to choose whichever trade union they desire, to organise themselves into whatever union they desire, and when it is a question of recognition, the same position is taken up as that of the employer, namely, try and keep them divided, let them not be able to sit round the table, discuss, negotiate. We want to know the answer to that.

The Minister of Labour (Shri Khandubhai Desai): I am sorry that I do not accept the Bill as has been presented by Shri Nambiar before this House.

Shri Algu Rai Shastri (Azamgarh Distt.—Sast cum Ballia Distt.—West): Don't be sorry, be happy.

Shri Khandubhai Desai: Because the laudable objectives which have been placed before this House in the interests of the working class, and particularly placed before this House by Shri Rajaram Shastri, will be frustrated if this very Bill or even a little amendment thereof one way or the other is adopted.

How are the workers' organisations to be strengthened in a unit or an industry? If more than one union, or, as Shri Rajaramji has said, four or five unions are to be recognised by the employer through the compulsory arm of law, they will in my opinion, probably be much strengthened to play one against the other, even if they are recognised. So, what is the merit in recognising a union which has got five per cent membership?

Again, Sir, this Bill as it has been placed before the House will, in my opinion, perpetuate this rivalry eternally. What is the recognition, after all? If the law compels the employer to recognise a union with five per cent or even, say, ten per cent membership, the employer will say: "Yes. I recognise it." He will answer the letter saying: "Thank you very much for your letter. I am sorry I cannot accept your demand. The Law might even put in that he shall talk with the union representatives. He will just send for the Secretary or the President of the union, will just ask him to sit in front of the table, give him a cup of tea or a glass of water, and say, "I have talked to you," and be done with it. Is it that type of the recognition for which so much noise has been created?

Recognition of a union should normally be voluntary. A union, genuine and sound, is meant for settlement of disputes and keeping the peace in industry. Failing that, of course, the Industries Disputes Act

does give discretion to the State to refer the disputes to adjudication. And as far as adjudication is concerned, any registered union can go and represent its case. So, under the Industries Disputes Act, as far as conciliation and industrial Tribunals are concerned, they are recognised. I do not think any useful purpose will be served by inflicting a compulsory recognition on the employer. On the contrary, it will mean perpetual disruption of the trade union movement and probably, as Shri Satyawadi says, it might give even weight, a greater weight, to a union which may be sponsored by the employer himself.

Whether the situation as it exists today has gone in favour of strengthening the trade union movement or not can be judged from the figures of the trade unions and their membership. In the year 1946-47, I find from our records that there were about 1,087 unions with a membership of 8,64,000 while in the beginning of 1953 for which I have got the latest figures now, the total number of unions was 3,744 with a membership of 18,50,000. That means that the existing conditions have not retarded the growth of trade unions. Instead of calling upon the statute to recognise a trade union through the employers, let, in the first instance, the worker themselves recognise a trade union in its initial stage, and after the workers in a unit or industry recognise a trade union, then, as a trade unionist I must tell the House that in 99 cases out of 100, the employers are, through the compulsion of circumstances and the strength behind the trade union, recognising the unions. There may be exceptions here and there. I do realise that recalcitrant employers do refuse to recognise the trade unions to whatever ideology they belong. It is not true to suggest that all the INTUC unions are recognised in this country. Quite a large number of INTUC unions are also not recognised. A union should have a sound organisation and work genuinely for the interests of the working class and not treat the

course, the Industries Disputes Act working class as incidental to their political philosophy. The workers have got sense and they will gravitate towards the union which has got more or less their interests at heart.

Now, seeing the present state of the trade union organisation in this country, Government has come to the Conclusion that the existing state of affairs is not such as would require immediate enactment of a law compelling the employer to recognise even unions with five per cent membership. It will only retard the growth of the trade union movement and would even weaken the movement as it exists to-day. However, I may tell the House that if the facts are placed before the Government that a very large number of employers are recalcitrant, not being exceptions, and if genuine trade unions with sound membership are also not recognised, then we will consider, as Shri Rajaramji has said, under what circumstances and with what conditions the unions may be recognised.

As far as the question of balloting is concerned, I am totally opposed to it. What is a ballot, after all? When a ballot is going to be taken on a particular day, some sentimental ground may be created, as my friend Shri Shibbenlal Saksena created at the time of taking the ballot. Just a few days before the ballot was to be taken, he went on a hunger strike.

Shri Punnoose: What about the general election?

Shri Khandubhai Desai: As a result of it sentiment was created and the people may have voted for it, but if the ballot had been taken a month or two later, it would have gone entirely against him. The people are led away by sentiments like that. That is not sound trade union movement. A trade union can be considered sound only on the basis of whether it has got permanent paying membership, and whether the members of those unions or the workers of a particular unit or industry are attached to the unions from

day to day and not carried away by some emotion or sentiment one day or the other.

I need not reply to all the sentiments that have been placed before this House. I am one of those who believe that a sound trade union movement can be there only if it is properly backed up by the working class—to whatever ideology it may belong, I do not mind. As far as Government are concerned, they have no discrimination against one union or the other. If the workers recognise a union substantially, the employers will have got to recognise that union; and that has been the experience of our trade union workers. As I said, I cannot vouchsafe for all the employers, for there may be certain recalcitrant employers. But we have got to find out how many such people are there. If on a scrutiny it is found that there is a large number of such employers who do not recognise even a sound trade union movement with representative character; well, I can say that Government will consider this proposition and will sponsor some statute which while safeguarding the interests of the workers will not act in such a way as to disrupt the very laudable object which we have all got in view.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, be taken into consideration."

The motion was negatived.

PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Amendment of section 5)

Shri U. C. Patnaik (Ghumsur): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Prevention of Corruption Act,

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1947, be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the end of July, 1955."

I have proposed an amendment of section 5 of Act II of 1947, to this effect:

After sub-section (3) of section 5 of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947, the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:

"(3a) Where in any trial of an offence punishable under sub-section (2), the accused person is found guilty, such finding being based, either wholly or partly, upon a presumption arising under sub-section (3), the Court shall, while awarding the punishment under sub-section (2), direct that in addition thereto, the pecuniary resources or property disproportionate to the accused person's known means of income, the possession of which resources or property by the accused or by any person on his behalf in the circumstances laid down under sub-section (3) gave rise to the presumption thereunder, be forfeited to the Union or State Government or to the quasi-government administration, as the case may be, under which the accused person was serving."

Shri T. N. Singh (Banaras Distt.—East): It is as involved as corruption itself.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: To explain the background in which the Prevention of Corruption Act...

Mr. Chairman: Has the proposed amendment been given notice of by the hon. Member?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): This itself is the amending Bill.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: In explaining the provisions of the amending Bill,

I would like to point out the background in which the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947, was passed. During and after the war period, corruption in the services became a byword in India. Even after that, we find a reference to it in the various reports of the Auditor-General as also in the reports of the Public Accounts Committee of this Parliament, to which many hon. Members here are parties. We find reports relating to corruption, black-marketing and other activities, blackmarketing being supported by certain corrupt officials. We have also seen that certain ICS officers, and very highly placed dignitaries of the State had to be suspended, dismissed, or prosecuted and convicted, too. In the Defence organisation also, taking advantage of the secrecy involved, there have been cases of corruption and acquisition of large properties in the names of individual persons, by giving preference to certain small mushroom companies as intermediaries for purchases and contracts. Besides individual officers deriving benefits for themselves, tremendous losses have thereby been caused to the country, financially and otherwise.

Of course, under the Government Servants Conduct Rules, there is a provision that every Government servant shall disclose his property when entering into service, when getting promoted into gazetted ranks; periodical reports are also produced for. Even in the latest amendment to the Rules we had about a week ago, there is a provision relating to disclosure of properties by Government servants. But that is more or less a dead letter. Disclosures sometimes are correct and sometimes incorrect, and they are kept in the confidential files of the officers concerned, consigned more or less to oblivion, unless it be that at some stage they may be required when the conduct of the particular officer comes into question. Practically very little check is being exercised upon these lists that are

submitted by the officers, because they are kept somewhere in the confidential files of the officers.

The Planning Commission also found this a very intriguing question, and they felt that while planning was to be done for socio-economic betterment of the country there should also be an attempt to check corruption; and Shri Gorwala was asked to give a report on the same. He submitted a report but we do not know whether or not the same has been implemented till now. In fact, when I raised this question in the House about a couple of years ago, I was told that apart from the Gorwala report, there was also a reference to Bakshi Tek Chand and another report was being asked for. But we do not know what the latter report was and what action has been taken thereon and how far corruption has been checked.

We however, find that in spite of all Acts, regulations, rules, and even prosecutions, there has been a good deal of corruption; corruption is the main problem facing the country. Our so-called development drive will not be a success unless we can have the people with us, check corruption and restore popular confidence in the integrity of the administrative machinery.

In fact, large-scale corruption began during the war-time. The ICS officers who had hitherto been known for their integrity and high standard of honesty and efficiency, when they found huge war supply moneys coming into their hands, deteriorated and fell into the trap; and then began the period of corruption, a period when drinks, dinners and acquisition of monetary profits began to rule the day. After the war, we now have the development drive; that also has paved the way for corruption for the ordinary officers, because it gives ample scope to people to do that. They have to deal with huge amounts of money, of the order of lakhs and crores of rupees, and, at the same time, there are no proper rules to check them, with the result that there

is no fear element, to keep them under control, and just as during the war period lot of corruption was going on taking advantage of war moneys and war supplies, likewise during the peace period also, during this development drive, we are having various items of corruption, where people are making money and acquiring properties by wrongful means. It does not matter even if a man were to go to jail for a few months, if he can acquire sufficient property to keep in store for his family and children; it does not matter to him so long as you cannot pursue against the ill-gotten property. Sometimes in 1946, there was an Ordinance relating to cases of bribery, I refer to Ordinance No. 6 of 1946, where there was a special provision regarding punishment, namely, that in addition to the imprisonment or the fine that was to be levied, an additional fine amounting to the value of the property acquired or benefit derived by the particular officer could also be levied by the court while inflicting the punishment. But then, I take it that that Ordinance has lapsed due to efflux of time or otherwise...

Shri Datar: No, that Ordinance is still in force.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I am glad that the Ordinance is in force, although it has not been sought to be revived within six months or before three weeks of the following session as other Ordinances are. This is a peculiar Ordinance which is said to be in force from 1946 to 1954. I do not know if there is any special provision under which this Ordinance has been kept alive. But even this Ordinance refers to two things which I distinguish from the present Bill of mine, namely, it is confined to cases under the schedule to the Ordinance namely, offences of bribery (sections 161 and 165), misappropriation (sections 406, 408 and 409), receiving of stolen property (sections 411 and 414), cheating and all that (sections 417 and 420), and offences punishable under the Hoarding and Profiteering

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(Prevention) Ordinance of 1943 and under rules made or said to have been made under the Defence of India Act of 1939. There are two points of difference: One is that the Ordinance refers to certain specific Acts—perhaps the Acts themselves have gone out of existence now. Secondly, it refers to the money value of the property involved as an additional fine. Subsequently, that is after this Ordinance No. VI of 1946 was promulgated, an Act was passed—the Prevention of Corruption Act of 1947. You will bear in mind the circumstances in which the Act was passed. That was the time when after war, supplies and corruption resulting therefrom evoked a statement by our Prime Minister that corrupt men and black-marketeers have to be hanged. That was the period when the present ruling Party was out to see that corruption was wiped out of the country. At that time, the Prevention of Corruption Act—Act No. II of 1947—was passed. Of course, it was enacted on an experimental basis for a period of three years—it has been amended now to continue in force for ten years. It is still in a sort of experimental stage, and has created a new offence, and that is “criminal misconduct in the discharge of duty”. It is laid down in section 5, which says:

“A public servant is said to commit the offence of criminal misconduct in the discharge of his duty—

(a) if he habitually accepts or obtains or agrees to accept or attempts to obtain from any person for himself or for any other person any gratification other than legal remuneration as a motive or reward such as is mentioned in section 161 of the Indian Penal Code;

(b) if he habitually accepts or obtains or agrees to accept or attempts to obtain for himself or for any other person any valuable thing without consideration or for a consideration which he knows to be inadequate from any person whom he knows to have been or to be or to be likely to be concerned in any proceeding or busi-

ness transacted or about to be transacted by him or having any connection with official functions of himself or of any public servant to whom he is subordinate or from any person whom he knows to be interested in or related to the person so concerned;

(c) if he dishonestly or fraudulently misappropriates or otherwise converts to his own use any property entrusted to him or under his control as a public servant or allows any other person to do so; or

(d) if he by corrupt or illegal means or by otherwise abusing his position as a public servant obtains for himself or for any other persons any valuable thing or pecuniary advantage.”

These items have been declared as substantive offences under this section. Under sub-section (2), it is laid down that any public servant who commits criminal misconduct in the discharge of his duty shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years or with fine or with both. This is the punishment part of it. Then the third sub-section deals with the procedural side—this is the most important—it says:

“In any trial of any offence punishable under sub-section (2), the fact that the accused person or any other person on his behalf is in possession, for which the accused person cannot satisfactorily account, of pecuniary resource or property disproportionate to his known sources of income may be proved and on such proof, the court shall presume, unless the contrary is proved, that the accused person is guilty of criminal misconduct in the discharge of his official duty and his conviction therefor shall not be invalid by reason only that it is based solely on such presumption.”

So these three aspects have to be considered: firstly, that certain

offences have been declared to be substantive offences amounting to misconduct in the discharge of one's duty, secondly, a fairly heavy punishment of seven years imprisonment with fine or with both has been prescribed for these offences, and thirdly, the procedure has been laid down; a presumption has to be raised—it is not 'may be raised' but, 'shall be raised'. If proof is given that a certain officer has acquired properties beyond his known sources of income and if he cannot disclose the source or indicate how he got the properties, then the presumption arises; it is a presumption of law because the court shall presume that the properties were acquired by illegal means by way of misconduct in the discharge of one's duty, and as such, the officer is liable to be punished with seven years imprisonment and fine, and that sentence is not invalid simply because it was based upon presumption and not any other evidence. It is unfortunate that after the passing of this Act, including this particular section, there has been very little attempt to take advantage of this section to proceed against corrupt officers and to take advantage of their properties beyond their known sources of income—to ask the court to draw the presumption based on that. For instance, an officer who gets a pay of a few hundreds or even a few thousands of rupees, if he has got property worth some lakhs of rupees, then under this section, apart from other evidence of bribery and corruption, under this section alone, he is liable to be convicted to seven years imprisonment. And that conviction can be based only on the presumption arising out of the fact that he owns properties in his own name or in the names of others beyond his known sources of income—if he is not able to prove how he got them. Of course, if he has got by inheritance, that is a different thing; if he has got it by acquisition, by any legal means, that is also a different matter. No one wants his properties to be interfered with, however extensive they may be, however big they may be, on those grounds. But

then once it is found that he is not able to indicate the source by which he got the properties and if it is also found that they are far above his known sources of income, then a presumption has to be raised, and a case has to be launched on that basis alone.

Here also there is a lacuna because, under the Act, though the Court can raise a presumption of guilt under sub-section (1) and sub-section (2) that he possesses properties beyond his normal means and convict him on that presumption alone, yet his property cannot be touched. This is rather a strange state of affairs. For the last three or four years, this House has been coming across cases of corruption in various reports. Questions are being put on the subject and resolutions are being moved, all to ensure good conduct in official dealings. In spite of it there is this lacuna that a man may acquire property worth three or four lakhs of rupees and then may go out of service, he may be dismissed and may undergo imprisonment for six months as there have been cases recently, and yet after imprisonment he comes back to enjoy this three or four lakhs worth of property which he had got by bad means during his official service and nobody can question that.

My amendment seeks to get rid of that lacuna. It is a very minor amendment. It is a very small incidental change that is being introduced in order to help the hon. Shri Datar in maintaining honesty in his services. It is a very small thing because all that I have proposed here is that when a court has tried somebody for an offence punishable under sub-section (2), which I have just now read, and sentenced him to imprisonment for seven years—I do not want any thing else—only when he is found guilty and when such finding is based either wholly or partly upon the presumption arising under sub-section (2), that is, if he is found to be in possession of properties far above his normal means of income and

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if he is unable to disclose the source of his property, then the court shall, while awarding punishment under sub-section (2) direct that in addition thereto, that is, in addition to the punishment prescribed under sub-section (2) of section 5, the resource or property disproportionate to the accused person's known means of income, the possession of which property or resources by the accused or by any person in his behalf in the circumstances laid down in sub-section (3) gave rise to the presumption therein, shall be forfeited to the Union or State Government or to the quasi-government administration, as the case may be, under which the accused person was then serving.

My argument is that once the court finds on evidence that the accused is liable for conviction—which is based wholly or partly upon the presumption arising out of the possession of properties whose source he could not disclose, then that property, whose source he could not indicate and which led to the presumption and the legal finding, is certainly not his property but is property acquired by dishonest means which has been found by the court to be substantiated by presumption. Therefore, that part of the property should be forfeited to the Union Government or the State Government or the quasi-government organisation under whose services the officer was serving when, taking advantage of his official position, he had acquired that property. This is also what you find in various other legislations. For instance, in the Control Acts in certain sections, and in the Indian Penal Code also you have got such provision for forfeiting certain properties to Government. I am not comparing those cases individually but I simply submit that there are provisions in other laws also.....

Mr. Chairman: May I point out one thing? This is a motion for circulation. Under the rules only a discussion on the principle is allowed. Of course, in allowing that discussion,

the provisions of the Bill may also be discussed in a general way but not detailed discussion of it is necessary. I want to point out that only two hours have been allotted for the discussion of this Bill. If the hon. Member ever expects any success of his Bill, he should give other Members also an opportunity to express their opinion. This is a very important amendment that he is suggesting and he has already taken twenty minutes. He has sufficiently discussed the principle involved.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I will follow your advice, Sir, and leave it to my hon. friends; but, I may be given an opportunity to reply at the end.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947, be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the end of July, 1955."

Shri Bogawat (Ahmednagar South): This amendment is very essential so far as corruption is concerned. After the second 'World War there were controls and these controls brought a curse upon this country. I may humbly submit that India is a young democracy and it is quite necessary that in order to occupy a rightful place in the democracies of the world, the internal danger must be washed away. Outwardly our reputation is very high but so far as this internal danger is concerned, I am very sorry to say that it is not being dealt with as it ought to be. Unless severe steps are taken to root out corruption, it is not possible for our country to go ahead as fast as we expect. We have got a democratic system of government and all people enjoy sovereign rights and the people are the rulers and they reflect the content and character of the Government. No doubt, corruption is now decreasing to some extent but it has not decreased to the extent we expected. We know some big nations in the world have perished because of this curse. For instance, Chiang Kai Shek's China. And, after

Chiang's downfall, the present Government very severely dealt with corruption. In the same manner, we have to deal with this question. We may even go to the length of hanging some persons in cases of corruption where lakhs and tens are involved. There are cases where we find that big officers have devoured lakhs and tens and acquired very huge properties. We know that enquiries are not made so far as officers are concerned. I can give an instance. I complained about an Income-tax Officer. Nowadays, it has become very easy for officers of the Income-tax and Sales Tax Departments to take thousands of rupees by way of bribe. These Income-tax officers devour lakhs and lakhs. After making a complaint, an enquiry was made and the income-tax officer was dismissed; he was from my district. I can see that in the other districts also these things are going on. It is an open secret that in the sales tax department corruption is rampant. It is the same case with the Defence department; corruption is also rampant in the disposals department. Unless a severe attempt is made in this direction, it is no use to make some rules here and there.

My friend, the hon. Home Minister has recently made some rules and invited information in regard to these things—property, movable or immovable. But I do not think the officers who are corrupt would directly purchase the property in their names or in the name of their wives or directly make some purchases so that they can be found out. Corrupt persons are very very intelligent people. Unless they are intelligent they are not able to swallow these thousands and lakhs of rupees. So this will be a useless way. There may be some use no doubt by making some rules and calling for the property they had purchased....

Kumari Annie Mascarene (Tiruvandrum): Is it an insult to intelligence.

Shri Bogawat: I say it; if it is an insult, I am very sorry.

An Hon. Member: It is a tribute.

Shri Bogawat: My friend has brought this amendment with a clear desire that such persons should be dealt with very severely. Out of hundreds and hundreds of cases, very few persons are found—one Venkataraman or Krishnaswamy. What is the punishment? Six months or one year and a thousand rupees or less fine, when they have devoured thousands and tens of rupees. It is no use. In Act the punishment is provided for seven years. If we consider the offence committed several times, it is nothing. My friend wants that the property that he is found to be in possession illegally and disproportionate to this known means of income, should be forfeited.

That is the substance of his amendment. I would like to go further and say that it is not enough. Why not the whole property be confiscated? There should be such an amendment. Why it should be restricted to only that property which is disproportionate to his means. There should be some such severe punishment. He should be made a beggar; he should work like a labourer. Such a man is a nuisance to the society and is doing social injustice. He is guilty in the whole society. Such a man must be dealt with very severely.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Purnea cum Santal Parganas): Do not make him a beggar; hang him.

Shri Bogawat: This Government is not so severe. We are still wedded to non-violence and our Government is a non-violent Government. I do not think that this Government will go to the length of hanging a man. It is only in China that it is done.

We must understand the importance of the amendment that is brought forward by Shri U. C. Patnaik. He wants forfeiture of the property which is in the possession of the culprit or the convict disproportionate to his known means. That should be done. Not only that. I request the hon. Home Minister that there should be

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a further amendment. He says that he will have that Bill extended. I do not know upto what period it will be extended. If the period is very short, I request him that the life of this Act should be extended even upto 1960 or 1965. If there is this amendment or a further amendment of the total forfeiture of the property and a very severe punishment, I think we will be able to bring the corruption under control and not otherwise.

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी (कृष्णगि) : यह बात छिपी हुई नहीं है कि मुल्क में करप्शन या घूसखोरी बढ़ रही है। मैं इस करप्शन पर बोलने के बजाय चन्द तजवीजें गवर्नमेंट के सामने पेश करना चाहता हूँ जिस से कि यह कम हो सके। कोई भी इस बात से इंकार नहीं करता, इस हाउस में भी और इस हाउस के बाहर भी, कि करप्शन नहीं है। लेकिन इस करप्शन के बढ़ने के क्या कारण हैं। अगर हम इस की वजह को ढूँढने चलें तो यह मालूम होता है कि हर डिपार्टमेंट में अफसरों के हाथों में कंसेंट्रेशन आफ पावर इतना है कि वे करप्शन को दूर करने के नाकाबिल बन जाते हैं और इस में बल मिल जाते हैं। मैं हैदराबाद से आ रहा हूँ। निजाम दरबार तो हिन्दुस्तान में मशहूर है। इस दरबार में हम जानते हैं कि करप्शन के एक दो नहीं, लाखों केस हुए और वे केसिस बता भी सकते हैं लेकिन मोटे तौर पर हम महसूस करते थे कि निजाम के दरबार में बहुत सी करप्शन हैं लेकिन अब हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में स्टेट्स भी बढ़ गई हैं और इसके साथ साथ करप्शन भी बढ़ गया है। पुलिस एक्शन के बाद या आजादी मिलने के बाद लोगों को महसूस होने लगा है कि निजाम गवर्नमेंट में कुछ अच्छी थी। यह इसलिए कहते हैं कि जब चीफ सेक्रेटरी के साथ हमें कुछ बातें करने का मौका मिलता है और

उनको यह बातें बताते हैं तो उन बातों को बड़े बड़े अफसर और यहां तक कि मिनिस्टर भी उसको छपाने की कोशिश करते हैं, किसी बुरी नियत से नहीं लेकिन बदनामी से बचने के लिए। वे किसी बुरी नियत से छपाने की कोशिश नहीं करते हैं। इस बात पर ज्यादा जोर न देते हुए सोल्यूशन के तौर पर दो चार बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। आप कभी देखें आपकी आई० सी० एस० अफसरान के मातहत जो काम करते हैं और जब कभी वे कोई रिपोर्ट देते हैं आप कोई एक्शन नहीं लेते और आई वाश करना चाहते हैं। आई वाश करना बिल्कुल ठीक नहीं होगा.....

Dr. Suresh Chandra (Aurangabad): I rise on a point of order, Sir. The hon. Member has just stated that even Ministers try to hide the cases of corruption. I would like to say that he has made a very serious charge against the Ministers and I would like him to substantiate that charge or withdraw it.

An Hon. Member: It is too general.

Mr. Chairman: I do not think that such charges should be allowed on the floor of this House unless the hon. Member can substantiate them by instances. Otherwise, such vague charges cannot be made on the floor of this House. I shall find out the language that he has used and if I find it objectionable, I would not allow it to go into the record.

Shri Datar: Even Ministers are suppressing certain irregularities or defects—that is what he said.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: If I understand Hindi all right the meaning of what he said is this. He said that people outside say that some times even the Ministers try to hide the parties.

Shri Datar: He made a reference to the talk with the Chief Secretary.

श्री शिववर्तन स्वामी : मेरा मतलब था कि वे सेट एसाइड करना चाहते हैं। किसी बुरी नियत से नहीं करते लेकिन उसको सेट एसाइड करने की कोशिश करते हैं। रिपोर्ट उन के पास आता है कोई नक्वायरी नहीं करते लेकिन सेट एसाइड करते हैं। इनक्वायरी तो जाने दीजिए हाथ में लेकर वे उस पर गौर करने की कोशिश भी नहीं करते।

Dr. Suresh Chandra: It comes to the same thing; he is repeating his charge.

Mr. Chairman: Is it not a reflection on the Minister?

Shri Punnoose (Alleppey): Which Minister?

Mr. Chairman: Whichever Minister it may be, if he makes a general charge, it means all or any Minister. So, he must substantiate it by citing instances or particular cases; otherwise such charges cannot be allowed.

Shri Datar: Secondly, it is not desirable to criticise on the floor of this House the conduct of the State Governments or the State Ministers who have no chance of coming here and defending themselves.

Mr. Chairman: That is all right; I shall look into the language and decide.

Shri Raghavachari (Penukonda): May I submit that even if it is necessary and appropriate that the instances and particular details should be given, it again becomes a matter which is not very appropriate on the floor of this House; the difficulty arises even then.

Mr. Chairman: Which Minister is the hon. Member referring to—Central or State? That is the first point. If he is a State Minister, this point is quite irrelevant here. If it be a Central Minister, then under our Rules the Minister ought to be given previous intimation.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I want to know after what you have said whether we are entitled to criticise the
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policy of the State Governments which concerns the Central Government also and say that people outside say that cases of corruption sometimes involve Ministers also. It is only a general charge. If we cannot say it, we cannot say anything about the policy of the Government.

Shri Datar: The hon. Member has made a number of reservations and makes the whole thing innocuous.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: The hon. Member himself has said that he cannot interpret the meaning of the words he has used.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: He has specifically referred to Ministers. The Report made under the direction of the Planning Commission by Gorwala specifically refers to Ministers also.

Shri Raghavachari: The hon. Member has said this about Ministers. We are not concerned whether he is a State Minister or a Central Minister. It is a Bill to amend the Prevention of Corruption Act; and we are prohibited, in the interests of propriety, from going into details, no matter whether it relates to a State Minister or a Central Minister.

Mr. Chairman: I will read the Rules. Rule 333 says:

"No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person unless the member has given previous intimation to the Speaker and also to the Minister concerned so that the Minister may be able to make an investigation into the matter for the purpose of reply:

Provided that the Speaker may at any time prohibit any member from making any such allegation if he is of opinion that such allegation is derogatory to the dignity of the House or that no public interest is served by making such allegation."

Therefore, if it be any insinuation against any Minister of the State, my

[Mr. Chairman]

view is that first of all that Minister of the State should be informed.

But, if any such incriminatory or defamatory expression is made in this house, the Rule provides that before that is made, the Minister concerned should have intimation of it and also the Speaker. Therefore, if we take an analogy from that, such allegations against any Minister of State also cannot be made here. Secondly, if it be any allegation against any Minister here, the Rule definitely says that before any such allegation or defamatory statement is made, both the Speaker and the Minister concerned should be intimated. It has not been done in this case. So, such a vague allegation does not serve any purpose and should not be made. I think there should be no further discussion on it.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: Do we understand that the hon. Member has withdrawn his charge?

Some Hon. Members: What charge?

Mr. Chairman: Whatever has been said has been recorded and the Speaker will take action.

श्री शिवभूति स्वामी : अफसोस है कि मेरी बात गलत समझी गयी। लेकिन ग्राम तौर पर मैंने इस तरह की लैंग्वेज पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमिटीज की रिपोर्टों में पढ़ी है।

मैं इस बिल को बहुत जरूरी समझता हूँ। जैसा कि पटनायक साहब ने बतलाया अगर लाखों रुपया खर्च करके किसी को दो चार महीने की सजा दे भी दी तो उससे कुछ फायदा नहीं हो सकता। लिहाजा जब तक हम इस चीज को ठीक से हाथ में लेकर इसकी छानबीन नहीं करते तब तक ऐसा नहीं मालूम होता कि इस देश से यह करप्शन दूर हो सकेगा। यह हमारे लिए क्या बड़ी बात है। हमने भारतवर्ष से सत्याग्रह करके अंग्रेजों को भगा दिया लेकिन आज यह धूलखोरी जो कि सब जगह ग्राम तौर

पर दिखायी देती है, इसको हम दूर नहीं कर सकते। जितने जितने हम कानून लाते हैं यह बढ़ती ही जाती है। कंट्रोल आया और चला भी गया लेकिन करप्शन नहीं रुका। अब प्राहि-बिशन डिपार्टमेंट में करप्शन की बजह से पुलिस की बहुत बदनामी हो रही है। गवर्नमेंट को यह मानना होगा कि वह करप्शन को रोकने में नाकाम रही है। अगर इसको नहीं रोका गया तो यह बढ़ता ही चला जायगा और देश की वही दशा हो सकती है जैसी कि चीन की हुई थी। च्यांकाई शेक का उदाहरण हमारे सामने मौजूद है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट की मैजिनरी शुद्ध और साफ हो। जब तक यह नहीं होगा। तब तक आप चाहे जितना रुपया खर्च करें और प्लान बनायें वह इफेक्टिव नहीं होगा। इसलिए आपको इस करप्शन को तो जरूर ही दूर करना होगा। इसके लिए आप चाहे जो अधिकार ले लीजिये।

अगर किसी विभाग में कोई बड़ा अफसर रिस्वत लेता है और कोई छोटा अफसर उसकी शिकायत करता है तो सरकार को उसे इनाम देना चाहिए। आज होता यह है कि उसकी हालत और खराब हो जाती है। आपको यहां कांटेक्ट्स में और दूसरे कामों में बहुत करप्शन हो रहा है। यह भारतवर्ष को शोभा नहीं देता। इसको दूर करने के लिए जो पटनायक साहब की तहरीक है मैं उसका पूरा समर्थन करता हूँ।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad: The amendment put forward by Mr. Patnaik is very essential for what we are seeing in the country. Though it is a controversial amendment, yet I feel that Mr. Patnaik is adding nothing to the Act itself, because you will find that this sub-section (3a) is the logical conclusion of what we are saying in sub-section 3 of section 5.

There is no denying the fact that all of us, either belonging to the Government or the Opposition, to the Congress Party or the Communist Party.

are unanimous that we should try our best to check corruption in the country and especially among the officers. It is a well-known saying that Caesar's wife must be above suspicion—because the officers are in charge of framing the policy of the Government. So, it is essential that there should be nothing against them in record. We want that the charges that are levied in this House or outside the House should be

properly investigated and if found correct, the persons concerned should be punished.

5 P.M.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member can continue his speech next time.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday the 19th March, 1955.
