

Friday, March 16, 1956

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

VOLUME II, 1956

16th March to 16th April 1956



TWELFTH SESSION, 1956

(Vol. II contains Nos. 21 to 40)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA

Friday, 16th, March, 1956.

The Lok Sabha met at Half Past Ten of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS

ALL METALS BOARD

*735. **Shri Radha Raman :** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up an All Metals Board to ensure the supply of essential commodities for the planned development of industry ;

(b) if so, what will be the function of the Board and the aspects which it will cover ; and

(c) whether it will be purely a Government body or the private sector will also be represented on it ?

The Minister of Industries (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). The question of replacing the Iron and Steel Control Organisation by a Statutory Body is under examination. The question whether the control of any other metals should be assigned to the Board will be considered at a later stage.

It is difficult at this stage to give any precise idea of the functions of the proposed Board.

Shri Radha Raman : May I know whether the different States have been asked to give their opinions about the formation of this Board and whether some of them have replied ?

1-69 —L. S.

Shri Kanungo : The States have not been consulted because that stage has not yet come.

Shri Radha Raman : May I know what probable time Government will take to finalise their opinion about this project ?

Shri Kanungo : It is not a project at all ; it is a question of administrative convenience. At present, we are handling roughly about 3 million tons of steel including imports and indigenous production. We anticipate that we will have to handle something like 6 million tons or even 10 million tons in the course of the next 5 or 10 years. Therefore, the question of setting up a statutory organisation for administration is being considered.

Shri Radha Raman : May I know whether Government have thought of some plan by which the co-operation of the private sector will also be ensured in the formation of this Board or whether it will be a purely government statutory body ?

Shri Kanungo : It will be a government body inasmuch as it is a question of facilitating administration only. The question of the co-operation of the private sector or anything like that does not arise.

Shri Heda : Do Government feel that there is a paucity or unsteadiness in the supply of metals other than steel ; if not why do consider the question in respect of other metals also ?

Shri Kanungo : In the answer it is said that the question of other metals is not being considered at all.

N.E.F.A.

*736. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi :** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state :

(a) the steps Government have taken to improve communications in N.E.F.A. ;

(b) whether the two high power committees set up in Shillong and Delhi have given reports of the progress of communications there; and

(c) if so, their main recommendations?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs

(**Shri J. N. Hazarika**): (a) An integrated plan of air-field, motorable and jeepable roads, bridle paths, muleable and porter tracks has been worked out for the N.E.F. Agency and is being implemented.

(b) and (c). Yes.

The main recommendations are given below :—

(i) A short-term plan which would be put into immediate operation and a long-term plan for subsequent years.

(ii) Construction of less expensive bridle paths and muleable tracks throughout the agency, with the help and cooperation of the tribal people on a self-help basis.

(iii) Construction of fair-weather airstrips at Along and Ziro and the Dirangdzong Foot Hills Road and Kimin-Ziro Road.

(iv) Development of air communications throughout the Agency with a view to link a majority of administrative centres by air eventually.

(v) Siting Boards, for Air and ground recce of all possible locations for siting landing grounds and dropping zone.

(vi) Supply of heavy machinery/materials, such as, Bull-Dozers, Hamilton bridges etc.

(vii) A revised simplified works procedure for NEFA as the usual CPWD procedure of executing works is not suited to conditions now obtaining in NEFA.

(viii) Raising of a Labour force to overcome the shortage of trained labour.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know how many airstrips are likely to be constructed?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: Of the all-weather airstrips, two are already in the process of completion and one is likely to be constructed in the Plan period. There are a number of fair-weather strips also included in the programme for construction.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know what would be the total mileage of roads to be constructed and may I also know the cost of construction?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: We have estimated Rs. 250 lakhs for the construction of roads and tracks in the next Five Year Plan and we have a proposal to complete as many as 465 miles of roads which will include improvement of existing roads and completion of certain roads in addition to the construction of some new roads.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know the names of the members of these high power committees?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: I do not know the names. But one representative from the Ministry of External Affairs, one from the Ministry of Transport and another from the Ministry of Defence are there on them. In addition to these there is one representative from the Army and one from the Air Headquarters.

Shri Kamath: Is it a fact that these various economic and social measures that have been undertaken or are being undertaken in that area, NEFA, have been or are being outpaced or more than neutralised by the violent military or police measures that have been adopted by Government there, so far as the psychological or human problem is concerned?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): There has been practically no need to have any military measures of the type which the hon. Member has referred to except in a small corner of NEFA, that is the Tuensang division; and there too, undoubtedly some measures were taken, but the situation for some time past has been quite calm.

कोयला

*७३७. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या उत्पादन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) धातु शोधन के काम में आने वाले कोयले के खर्च में बचत करने के लिये क्या सरकार ने कोई योजना तैयार की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है और वह कब तक क्रियान्वित की जायेगी ?

उत्पादन उप-मंत्री (श्री सतीश चन्द्र) :

(क) सिद्धान्त रूप में यह निर्णय कर लिया गया है कि जहां तक सम्भव हो सके, भविष्य में धातु शोधन के काम में आने वाले सभी कोयले को उपयोग करने से पहले धोया जाए तथा उसका उपयोग केवल धातु शोधन के लिये ही किया जाए।

(ख) बोकारो कंगली की कोयले की खान में कोयला धोने का एक यंत्र खरीदने के लिए आदेश जारी किये जा चुके हैं। आशा है यह यंत्र १९५८ में कार्य आरम्भ करेगा। इस्पात कारखानों की बाकी मांग की पूर्ति के लिए, कोयले की धुलाई के और यंत्र लगाने पर विचार हो रहा है।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या सरकार ने अन्दाज लगाया है कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में धातु शोधन करने वाले कोयले की क्या तादाद है ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : इस्पात के नये कारखाने जब लग जायेंगे तो १,६०,००,००० मन कोयले की आवश्यकता होगी।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : मैं ने यह पछा था कि सरकार के पास कितनी तादाद में यह कोयला है, क्या इसका कुछ अन्दाजा लगाया है ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : अन्दाजा यह है कि अगर इसको धोने के बाद ठीक तरह से इस्तेमाल किया जाये तो करीब सौ साल तक चलेगा।

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao : May I know what further steps are being taken to discourage the use of metallurgical coal in Locomotives in view of the fact that we could not keep up to the schedule in the first Five Year Plan ?

Shri Satish Chandra : As soon as these steel plants have been erected no metallurgical coal will be used for any

other purpose. As we are trying at present to expand the production of metallurgical coal, some of it is being used in the interim period by the Railways.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : हिन्दुस्तान के किस हिस्से में यह धातु शोधन करने वाला कोयला पाया जाता है ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : यह मुख्यतः बंगाल, बिहार में रानीगंज, झरिया आदि के कोलफील्ड्स में पाया जाता है।

Shri P. C. Bose : May I know whether Government have considered the question that if low-grade coal is used by the locomotives, the boilers etc. will have to be changed ?

Shri Satish Chandra : Medium grade coal which is next to the metallurgical coal can be used by the Railways.

SOAP

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

(a) the extent to which the requirements of the country in respect of soap are met by indigenous productions and imports respectively ;

(b) the share of the cottage industry in the indigenous production ;

(c) the number of persons earning their livelihood through indigenous production ;

(d) whether any efforts have been made to make India self-sufficient in this respect ; and

(e) if so, with what result ?

The Minister of Industries (Shri Kanungo) : (a) Almost the entire requirements are met by indigenous production.

(b) Out of the total production of about 2,15,000 tons, the share of the small scale and cottage industry units is estimated to be 1,20,000 tons.

(c) Information is not available.

(d) The country is already self-sufficient in respect of soap.

(e) Does not arise.

Shri D. C. Sharma : May I know what is the amount of foreign capital invested in the soap industry in India and what is the amount of Indian capital invested in this industry?

Shri Kanungo : I could not give the figures of the investment capital but I can say that establishments financed from foreign sources produce roughly 58,000 tons of soap per year.

Shri D. C. Sharma : What are the comparative figures so far as production of soap is concerned—production by foreign firms and indigenous firms?

Shri Kanungo : I have said that the total production in the large-scale sector is 99,000 tons a year out of which foreign-owned firms produce 58,000 tons.

Shri Joachim Alva : Has Government seen the piteous appeal of the Indian Soap and Toiletries Makers' Association when they said: "In the name of Bharat... save 73 national soap units from extinction."?

Shri Kanungo : We have not seen that particular appeal but we are in constant touch with the soap makers about their difficulties.

Shri A. M. Thomas : May I enquire whether it is a fact that no other concern in India is in a position to compete with Lever Brothers? If so what are the reasons and what steps do Government propose to take?

Shri Kanungo : At the present time the step that we have taken is that no increase in the capacity of soap making of Lever Brothers has been permitted.

Shri Sadhan Gupta : How many large-scale producing units are foreign-owned and how many of them are Indian-owned?

Shri Kanungo : Three of them are foreign-owned and the rest are Indian-owned.

Shri Sadhan Gupta : How many is the 'rest'?

Shri Kanungo : Round about sixty.

Shrimati Jayashri : May I know whether the representation of Soap Manufacturers Association and the Non-Power Soap Manufacturers Association of Bombay with respect to the proposed excise duties on soap manufactured by non-power units has been received by the Government?

Shri Kanungo : Obviously, it must have gone to the Finance Ministry.

Shri Joachim Alva : Is it true that the sales of Lever Brothers form seventy per cent of the soap sales in India and has the Commerce Ministry noted the declaration of the hon. Prime Minister made before the Parliamentary Consultative Committee on the 12th January saying that in producing wealth, the kinds and methods have to be considered because they should not adopt methods which should set up wrong trends, namely, those leading to the growth of monopolies?

Shri Kanungo : We are aware of the statement which the hon. Prime Minister has made and we are taking steps accordingly.

Shri Sarangadhar Das : May I know if it is a fact that due to these big producers producing quite a large part of the requirements of the country, the smaller producers are having idle capacity?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The point really is this. If it is the intention that we should help the smaller producers by making the consumer pay more, it could be done. But if it is proved that the bigger producers are undercutting the smaller ones we can take some action. I do not think that either point is now clear.

Shri D. C. Sharma : May I know if the Government had decided about the place of soap as a small-scale

industry or cottage industry in the next Plan and if so what is the plan?

Shri Kanungo : In fact, the bulk of the soap is produced in the cottage and small-scale industry sector.

Shri D. C. Sharma : I want to know if they have formulated any exact plan.

Shri Kanungo : The whole policy of taxation and organisation is on that basis.

PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY

*740. **Shri B. S. Murthy :** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state :

(a) whether Russia has offered any help for the development of the pharmaceutical industry in India ; and

(b) if so, the nature of help offered?

The Minister of Industries (Shri Kanungo) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Soviet Government have sent to India a team of experts to make a preliminary survey of the pharmaceutical industry and draw up a plan for its future development.

Shri B. S. Murthy : May I know if they have finalised their plan and if so the results of the plan?

Shri Kanungo : They have just arrived in March.

Shri Keshavnagar : May I know if it is a fact that Government was pleased to appoint a Committee under the Chairmanship of Major Gen. Bhatia and whether it has submitted a report regarding this industry? May I also know if any of its recommendations have been accepted by the Government and if so what steps are being taken in that regard?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) : Yes, Sir. It is a fact that the committee was appointed and it is also a fact that it has reported. It is also a fact that the report was

placed before the House and from time to time we have given to the House the steps that have been taken to implement the recommendations.

Shri G. P. Sinha : May I know if West Germany has also offered to help us in the manufacture of these products?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari : No, Sir.

Shri Joachim Alva : Has Government drawn up any costing system in regard to the pharmaceutical products that are being produced in India by foreign combines—we have the American combine, we have the English combine and we have the German combine. What will be the cost of the pharmaceutical product that will be produced as a result of the visit of the Soviet experts?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari : I am afraid I must confess to complete incompetence in this matter of imagining all kinds of possibilities and trying to meet them.

INDIAN LEGATION AT LAOS

*743. **Shri Gadilingana Gowd :** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India and the Government of Laos have decided to establish diplomatic relations at legation level; and

(b) if so, when India will send her representative to Laos?

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

(b) Our Consulate-General at Vientiane has been raised to the level of a Legation and the Consul General has been designated as Charge-d'Affairs *ad interim*.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd : May I know the expenditure involved in raising the status?

Shri Anil K. Chanda : I do not think it will be very much considering that we had already a Consulate-General there. It might mean a little more.

Shri Kamath : Considering that the post-Geneva Commission—Neutral

Nations Supervisory Commission — deadline is not far off—it is, I believe, July—and in view of the fact that it appears as if it is an uneasy truce that has come to Indo-China, is Government satisfied that this particular State of Laos is an established State and has come to stay?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Obviously. Because, in the balance, Government thought that conditions were stable enough: it took this step. No one can talk in absolute terms about these matters. The hon. Member might remember that sometime back we exchanged diplomatic personnel with Cambodia and now recently we have agreed to do so with Laos.

Shri Kamath: Is it not a fact some years ago—in the last Parliament—when the question as to why it took two or three years for the Government to recognise Israel was raised, the Prime Minister used to suggest that Israel was not an established State? May I know why in the case of Laos, a different course has been adopted?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Because conditions are different.

CLAIMS OF DISPLACED CONTRACTORS

***744. Shri Jhunjunwala:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of and total amount involved in the claims of contractors (against the undivided Government of India for supplies made or deposits on account of sale of surplus stores—D. G. S. D.) received by the Central Claims Organisation in India and forwarded to the Government of Pakistan for verification, acceptance and issue of payment authority up to the 31st January, 1956;

(b) the number of and amounts involved in displaced contractors' claims forwarded by the Central Claims Organisation in Pakistan to the Government of India up to the 31st January, 1956;

(c) the total number of and amounts involved in the above claims accepted by the Government of Pakistan to the Government of India and payments made to the contractors in India up to the 31st January, 1956; and

(d) the reasons for the delay in the payment of remaining claims of Indian nationals and whether there is any time-limit fixed for the acceptance and issue of payment authority or non-acceptance and return of such claims by either Government?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) 595 claims of the value of Rs. 60.89 lacs. Of these 410 claims of the value of Rs. 38.22 lacs have been sent to the Government of Pakistan for verification, acceptance and issue of payment authority.

(b) 67 claims of the value of Rs. 7.46 lacs.

(c) and (d). No payment authority has so far been received from the Central Claims Organisation, Pakistan. A reference in this connection is being made to the Government of Pakistan.

Shri Jhunjunwala: When was the last reference made to Pakistan for expediting it?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: 29th of February.

Shri Jhunjunwala: Has any reply been received?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: Not yet; it is only a few days ago that we have written to them.

SHORTAGE OF COAL IN AHMEDABAD

***749. Shri H. G. Vaishnav:** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Textile Mills at Ahmedabad are having shortage of coal at present and whether any Mill has been closed in the middle of February, 1956 due to this shortage; and

(b) if so, the arrangements made to make an adequate supply of coal to those Mills?

The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) There has been some short fall in the supply of coal to Ahmedabad. No report of closure of any mill has been received by the Government or the Coal Controller, but it appears that one mill declared a holiday for a day, in lieu of Sunday, in the middle of February 1956.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 34.]

Shri H. G. Vaishnav: May I know the cause of this shortage felt by the mills of Ahmedabad?

Shri Satish Chandra: There were some transport difficulties. Due to floods in Punjab and U.P. some wagons had to be diverted to these areas. But, no mill has closed and supplies are being stepped up immediately.

Shri H. G. Vaishnav: The hon. Deputy Minister has said that the supply was not made there due to shortage of wagons. May I know whether adequate arrangements have now been made for the supply of wagons?

Shri Satish Chandra: If the hon. Member will kindly see the statement he will find that we have given details as to how the supply of wagons to that area has been stepped up.

PURANA QILA REFUGEE CAMP

*754. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision to close down the Purana Qila Refugee Camp has been taken;

(b) if so, what alternate accommodation Government propose to provide to the displaced persons now living there;

(c) whether Government in shifting the displaced persons from Purana Qila would adhere to the principles and assurances given on the floor of the House; and

(d) what Government propose to do with the existing constructions of tenements and shops after the camp is closed?

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

(b) It is proposed to allot them Government built tenements in Lajpat Nagar, Kalkaji and other Rehabilitation Colonies.

(c) No assurance was given in the House in relation to the transfer of Displaced Persons from one colony to another.

(d) These will be dismantled as the site is required for Botanical and Zoological Gardens.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Since this refugee camp has been functioning as a township will it not be right to transfer the whole population as a compact body?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: We have considered that question, but since there are about 800 tenements vacant in the three colonies which I just mentioned it will not be possible for Government to spend all that money and build fresh tenements for 800 families which are to be moved from Purana Qila to other places.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it not a fact that there is space available near this Purana Qila and, if so, may I know whether the Government has considered the possibility of allotting this space to the inmates of this camp so that they can construct a colony there?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: As I have already said there are about 800 tenements vacant and these have got to be filled before we consider other places.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it not a fact that a sum of Rs. 60,000 was collected from these persons for the construction of this colony and, if so, what has happened to that sum?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: It is not correct that a sum of Rs. 60,000 was collected. The amount collected is roughly

about Rs. 45,000 and that has been deducted in the rents which were due from these allottees.

Shri D. C. Sharma : Is it not a fact that the receipts which were given to these allottees said that the money was being realised towards construction charges?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle : No, Sir. Now that we have decided that Purana Qila has to be vacated there is no other alternative but to send these persons out.

INDIA SUPPLY MISSION, WASHINGTON

***755. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi :** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state :

(a) whether the India Supply Mission, Washington, has supplied equipments of transport, agriculture, health, visual aid, etc. for Community Projects on indents placed by Government; and

(b) if so, cost of equipments received so far?

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

(b) About 8 million dollars.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi : May I know whether the equipments received will be given to all the community projects and, if so, how they will be distributed?

Shri S. N. Mishra : They are given according to the requirements in different States.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi : May I know what will be the total cost of the equipments required?

Shri S. N. Mishra : We have made indents for 12.77 million dollars.

JUTE-GROWERS IN WEST BENGAL

***756. Shri Bibhuti Mishra :** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the West Bengal Provincial Vidhan Sabha

made any representation to Government regarding the difficulties experienced by them in the proper marketing of jute as the West Bengal jute mills are reluctant buyers of the jute produced by them; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या सरकार को पता है कि बंगाल और बिहार में बहुत से किसानों के पास जूट पड़ा हुआ है और मिल वाले उसे खरीद नहीं रहे हैं?

श्री करमरकर : मेरी समझ से यह बात ठीक नहीं है क्योंकि १९५४-५५ में करीब ५७ लाख बेल्स (गांठ) खरीदा गया था जिस में से सिर्फ १२ लाख बेल्स (गांठ) बाहर का था। शायद कोई माल पड़ा रह गया हो क्योंकि कभी कभी बिकने से रह जाता है।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : अभी हमारे कामसे मिनिस्टर साहब ने अपनी ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी के व्याख्यान में कहा था कि जूट की क्वालिटी को हमें बढ़ाना चाहिये। लेकिन जूट एक ऐसी चीज है कि अगर वह किसानों के घर में पड़ा रहता है। तो उस की क्वालिटी खराब हो जाती है। मिल वाले चाहते हैं कि कुछ दिन ठहर कर खरीदें ताकि वह उन को सस्ते दाम पर मिले। तो क्या सरकार इस के लिये कोई प्रबन्ध कर रही है कि जूट जल्दी से जल्दी खरीद लिया जाय?

श्री करमरकर : जूट की क्वालिटी बढ़ाने की जो बात कही जा रही है वह खेतों में। घर में जो माल हो उस को तो जल्दी से जल्दी बेच देना चाहिये। कोई कोई लोग तो ज्यादा कीमत पाने के खयाल से ठहर जाते हैं। मैं तो माननीय सदस्य से यही कहूंगा कि जितनी जल्दी हो सके उसे बेच देना चाहिये।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या मंत्री जी ने यह किसानों के हित की बात कही है जो कि हिन्दुस्तान में ८० फी सदी है? मैं कहता हूं कि जब उन्हें पैसा ही नहीं मिलेगा, जब उन की कास्ट आफ प्राडक्शन (उत्पादन लागत)

ही नहीं मिलेगा तो वह उस को कैसे बेचेंगे ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस के लिये क्या इन्तजाम कर रही है कि किसानों के पास जो माल पड़ा हुआ है उस को जल्दी से जल्दी खरीद लिया जाय ।

श्री करमरकर : अगर यह सवाल मुझसे बाहर किया जाय तो हम लोग इस पर वहाँ ज्यादा अच्छी तरह चर्चा कर सकते हैं ।

Shri Jhunjhunwala : Arising out of the answer that the cultivators keep their jute lying in expectation of getting high prices, is the hon. Minister in a position to say how many cultivators kept their jute lying and got higher prices or more prices ?

Shri Karmarkar : Sir, if my hon. friend co-operates with me there is some hope of my answering this question. It does happen like this. Apart from the way the questions have taken shape, it does happen that there is a lowering of prices and there is an increase in prices. But, by and large, as I have said, the implication that the jute users, the mills here have been reluctant to purchase local produce is not a good observation because as we have seen out of the 57.92 lakh bales totally consumed our imports from Pakistan have been 12.08 lakh bales ; that is to say, about 3 lakhs less than last year. If there are some difficulties it is for the hon. Member or those concerned to take up the matter for any such relief that is possible.

Shri Jhunjhunwala : I want to know from the hon. Minister on what data the hon. Minister has said that the cultivators keep their jute lying in expectation of getting higher prices ? I would also like to know whether they got higher prices at any time or because of the combination of the mill-owners they dictate their prices and do not purchase jute at times from them ?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) : Whatever might be the truth of these allegations in the past, at the present moment and for the last three months the prices of

jute have been reasonable—may be that somebody held back their jute stocks—and that is the information we get generally from the State Governments. Actually—hon. Members do not expect us to go and find out whether particular facts are true—we only have to depend upon agencies which offer us this information. If the hon. Member thinks that the information is wrong, well, I am quite prepared to say that the hon. Member is entitled to have that opinion because I cannot question the veracity of the source from which I got the information. But, the fact remains that at the present moment the prices offered for Indian jute are relatively good and on the basis of the cost of production of jute goods the prices are so framed that there is hardly any margin.

Shri G. P. Sinha : May I know whether there is any further chance of reduction of imports of jute from Pakistan ?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari : The question of reduction of import of jute from Pakistan has an altogether different basis. It is not that we want to import jute from Pakistan and deprive our jute growers from the benefits accruing to them out of the jute industry. Pakistan jute is of a quality which is absolutely necessary for being included in the production of hessian and if you do not have that quality jute, which is not available in abundance in India, we lose our export markets.

TAJ MODEL INDUSTRY

***758. Shri Gadilingana Gowd :** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the world-famous Taj model industry of Agra is in danger of extinction ;

(b) whether the Directorate of Small-Scale Industries, Agra, have reported that unless prompt measures are taken to train persons in the manufacture of Taj models, it is feared that the art might disappear ; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to preserve this art?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Production (Shri R. G. Dubey): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A proposal to grant financial assistance to the Industry is under consideration.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: Has any specific suggestion been made by the Director of Small-Scale Industries, and if so, what is that?

Shri R. G. Dubey: The U.P. Government had submitted a scheme making certain suggestions and this matter was taken up by the All India Handicrafts Board and now they have recommended finally that Rs. 15,000 should be placed at the disposal of the Director of Industries, U.P., to give necessary help to these artists.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: This is a world famous monument. May I, therefore, know whether Government have taken any steps to see that these models are sold at subsidised rates to suit the pockets of all classes of people?

Shri R. G. Dubey: I could not say about the subsidised rates, but I could say that the U.P. Government have established a training institute and they have also made certain arrangements for the import of alabaster stone for the construction of these models. And they are supplying them to the artists at reasonable rates.

Shri Heda: In view of the fact that these models are sought to be sold as cheap as possible and, therefore, there is no guarantee or assurance about the quality, are Government considering the question of taking any steps for standardisation and giving the artisans an assurance of minimum prices?

Shri R. G. Dubey: It so happened that during the last few years there was more demand for alabaster stone and we used it as raw material for

the preparation of these models. That is why the Handicrafts Board thought it wise to give assistance to these particular families that are existing in Agra, for getting models prepared out of marble stone. That is why Rs. 15,000 is proposed to be kept at the disposal of the local institute.

CONVERSION OF N.E.S. BLOCKS INTO COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS

***760. Shri H. G. Vaishnav:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided by the Central Committee of the Planning Commission to convert certain N.E.S. Blocks into Community Development Blocks from the beginning of April, 1956; and

(b) if so, what additional expenditure on an average will be required for conversion of each block?

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

(b) Rs. 10½ lakhs per block on the assumption that the total Government expenditure of Rs. 4½ lakhs provided for in the National Extension Service budget has been utilised in full. For this purpose, the expenditure incurred on 'Personnel' up to a ceiling of Rs. 50,000 during the National Extension Service stage, will not be taken into account.

Shri H. G. Vaishnav: May I know the criterion for conversion of National Extension Block into Community Development Block?

Shri S. N. Mishra: Decisions are taken having regard to the progress of expenditure, accomplishment of physical targets and the public response.

Shri H. G. Vaishnav: May I know the total number of such N.E.S. Blocks to be converted into Community Development Blocks in this year?

Shri S. N. Mishra: During the present Plan, about 400 Blocks were to be converted into Intensive Development

Blocks, but actually decisions have been taken in regard to 337 Blocks.

Shri Keshavaiengar : May we know if any such conversions are likely to come up in the State of Mysore ?

Shri S. N. Mishra : Yes. In Mysore State too.

Shri B. K. Das : May we know whether the expenditure that will be incurred on the converted blocks will be at par with the Community Development Project areas which are in operation now or above that of the blocks which were started in October 1952 ?

Shri S. N. Mishra : The expenditure would be at par with the Intensive Development Blocks, in which case the expenditure comes up to Rs. 15,00,000.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary : May I know whether the hon. Minister has ascertained whether these recommendations for conversions are those made by the District Officers and whether opinions of Members of Parliament were also taken, and also whether the Minister has even cared to know the opinions of Members of Parliament for converting these blocks ?

Shri S. N. Mishra : This decision is taken by the Central Committee, and so far as the opinions of Members of Parliament are concerned, they are to be expressed in the advisory committees, but we also take the opportunity to discuss the community development programmes with Members of Parliament whenever they express their desire to do so.

Dr. Suresh Chandra : May I know whether Government have taken any decision to convert the Community Development Blocks in the Aurangabad District into a Community Project as has been recommended by the Local Development Advisory Committee as well as Members of Parliament of that area ?

Mr. Speaker : We are going in too much detail. If the hon. Member has no objection, the hon. Minister may place a list on the Table of the House

to show how many have to be converted from one to the other.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : May I know what will be the total expenditure on the converted blocks and whether there will be any ceiling on the expenditure to be incurred on personnel in respect of such converted blocks ? Most of the amount is now spent on the personnel themselves.

Shri S. N. Mishra : So far as expenditure on personnel is concerned, that is already indicated in the estimates of the budget. But so far as the expenditure on the intensive blocks that are going to replace the N.E.S. Blocks are concerned, I have already indicated the position in my reply.

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को पता है कि कुछ जगह ऐसे भी एन० ई० एस० ब्लाक्स हैं जिन के अन्दर १०० गांव रखने के बजाय २८५ गांव रखे जाते हैं, जैसे कि उज्जैन तहसील में है और खर्चा भी ऐसे ब्लाक्स के लिए केवल साढ़े सात लाख ही दिया जाता है जिसका कि अधिकांश भाग तनख्वाहों और पेट्रोल इत्यादि में निकल जाता है ? यदि हां तो क्या ऐसे ब्लाक्स को कम्युनिटी डिवेलपमेंट ब्लाक्स में परिवर्तित करते समय कोई प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी ताकि उनका काम ठीक ढंग से चल सके ?

श्री एस० एन० मिश्र : मैंने माननीय सदस्य का अभिप्राय समझा नहीं है। लेकिन अगर उनका आशय यह है कि ज्यादा पैसा कर्मचारियों की तनख्वाह पर खर्च हो जाता है तो.....

Shri Radhelal Vyas : Let me explain, Sir.

Mr. Speaker : Let the Minister answer.

Shri Radhelal Vyas : He has not understood my question and that is why I wish to explain my question.

मैंने यह कहा था कि उज्जैन तहसील में जो एन० ई० एस० ब्लाक है, उसके अन्तर्गत १०० गांवों के बजाय २८५ गांव रखे गए हैं और रुपया जो इस ब्लाक पर खर्च के लिए दिया जाता है वह साढ़े सात लाख है जोकि बहुत कम है क्योंकि इसमें से अधिकतर रुपया कर्मचारियों

की तनख्वाहों और पेट्रोल में चला जाता है। क्या ऐसे जो बहुत अधिक गांव वाले एन० ई० एस० ब्लाक्स हैं उनको पहले कम्युनिटी डिवेलपमेंट ब्लाक्स में परिवर्तित करने के बारे में सोचा जाएगा ताकि उनको और रुपया खर्च करने के लिए मिल सके और उनका काम चल सके ?

श्री एस० एन० मिश्र : माननीय सदस्य के सवाल के दो तीन हिस्से हैं। एक हिस्सा तो यह है कि इस ब्लाक में २८५ गांव आते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि २८५ गांव के होते हुए भी उसकी जन संख्या कुछ ज्यादा नहीं होगी

श्री राबेलाल व्यास : ज्यादा है।

श्री एस० एन० मिश्र : इसके बारे में मैं जानकारी हासिल करूंगा।

दूसरा हिस्सा उनके सवाल का यह है कि ज्यादातर पैसा कर्मचारियों पर खर्च हो जाता है। इसके बारे में मैं माननीय सदस्य को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि कर्मचारियों के ऊपर जितना हम ने बजट में रखा है उससे ज्यादा खर्च नहीं हो सकता।

तीसरा हिस्सा उन के सवाल का यह है कि ऐसे ब्लाक्स को पहले कम्युनिटी डिवेलपमेंट ब्लाक्स में कनवर्ट किया जाए। इसके बारे में हमने अभी कोई निर्णय नहीं किया है।

Dr. Lanka Sundaram : The Minister was telling us about the procedure adopted before conversion took place from one set of blocks to another. The specific question raised, so far as I am able to understand it, is this. Has Government at any time consulted Members of Parliament, and if so, when, how and in what manner ?

Mr. Speaker : The Minister has said definitely that that work is done by the Advisory Committee and it is open to Members of Parliament to make representations to the Committee, and whenever their views are brought to the notice of the Minister, he has been taking them also into consideration.

Shri D. C. Sharma : Wild allegations have been made on the floor of certain Assemblies in the country that most of the N.E.S. Blocks and others

are granted either in the constituencies of Ministers or Deputy Ministers. Will the hon. Minister do something to explore these wild allegations ?

Mr. Speaker : What are the wild allegations ?

Shri A. M. Thomas : The allegations are that the blocks are granted only in the constituencies of the Ministers and State Ministers.

Shri S. N. Mishra : If the hon. Member himself characterises the allegations as wild, I cannot see how they could be enquired into.

Shri B. K. Das : What the Minister said was that all the Community Development Blocks in which the programme will be over by the 31st March this year will have a permanent establishment like the N.E.S. Blocks. May I know what will be the expenditure on those blocks ?

Shri S. N. Mishra : Probably the hon. Member did not listen to the second part of my answer attentively. I have already submitted that after the conversion of N.E.S. Rs. 10½ lakhs per block would be spent on the assumption that Rs. 4½ lakhs have been utilised to the full.

Shri Keshavalengar : May I know if the Government propose to establish fresh N.E.S. Blocks in the place of those that have been converted ?

Shri S. N. Mishra : We are going to expand this programme in the country in the Second Five Year Plan.

ALL-INDIA HANDICRAFTS WEEK

***762. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi :** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 682 on the 20th December, 1955, and state the total amount collected during the All-India Handicrafts Week observed from the 23rd September to the 30th September, 1955 ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Production (Shri R. G. Dubey) : No collection was made. The sales of Handicrafts goods during the

week, however, amounted to about Rs. 1,23,000.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi : May I know whether any rebate was given on the handicrafts goods sold during that week ?

Shri R. G. Dubey : In some States a rebate was given.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi : May I know whether there is any proposal to celebrate a Handicrafts Week this year also ?

Shri R. G. Dubey : Possibly it may be held.

NATIONAL INSTRUMENTS FACTORY

***763. Shri Radha Raman :** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state :

(a) when the National Instrument Factory now under construction at Calcutta will be completed ; and

(b) the total expenditure which is estimated to be incurred on its construction ?

The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra) : (a) The National Instruments Factory buildings are expected to be completed by the end of 1956.

(b) About Rs. 39 lakhs.

Shri Radha Raman : May I know whether there has been any change in the original estimates of this factory and if the answer is yes, what is the nature of the change ?

Shri Satish Chandra : A large programme for the expansion of this factory was drawn up. The entire programme was to cost about a crore and 88 lakhs of rupees. But, for the present, we have taken up the first phase which will cost about Rs. 70 lakhs.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : When the factory goes into production, what percentage of our needs will be fulfilled by that factory ?

Shri Satish Chandra : This is not a new factory. There is already an instruments factory at Calcutta. Because there was not sufficient space—it was in a very congested locality—the factory is being shifted to a new site where it will be able to expand its activities. As soon as the buildings are ready, and even when the new buildings are being erected, some portions of the factory are being or will be shifted. As and when the machinery is shifted production will start in the new premises.

Shri Kamath : What are the various kinds of instruments that are going to be manufactured under the second Five Year Plan, and is there any list of priorities for the manufacture of instruments in this factory ?

Shri Satish Chandra : There are about 250 instruments which are being manufactured in this factory. Many more will be manufactured. It all depends upon the demand of the particular type of instruments for scientific and survey needs.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary : May I know whether, with the increase in space in the factory, production will also increase or remain static ?

Shri Satish Chandra : Production will definitely increase, and new items will be taken up for production.

Shri Radha Raman : May I know, after this factory is shifted and is in full production, what proportion of our requirements will it meet ?

Shri Satish Chandra : As a matter of fact, the requirements of the whole country are not known to us. At present we are producing about 250 instruments for which there is demand.

Shri Kamath : Musical instruments also ?

Shri U. M. Trivedi : May I know how the personnel of this factory is being recruited, and how many have been recruited through the UPSC ?

Shri Satish Chandra : All senior personnel is recruited through the UPSC.

This is the only factory which is departmentally managed by the Ministry of Production and therefore normal Government procedure is followed.

RADIO WEEK

***764. Shri Gadilingana Gowd :** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the total extra expenditure incurred on the 'Radio Week' this year?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar) : It would not be feasible to separate the figures of expenditure on the Radio Week from the ordinary expenditure of All India Radio stations. Programmes of an important character which form a normal part of the activities of the All India Radio were included in this Week within the overall budget allotment made for programmes of All India Radio and the question of extra expenditure does not, therefore, arise.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd : I want to know the increased amount that was spent on the aggregate this year for all the items or programmes that the hon. Minister referred to.

Mr. Speaker : The hon. Minister said that the excess amount is part of the normal expenditure. But the hon. Member wants to know by how much the expenditure has increased on account of this Radio Week.

Dr. Keskar : I do not think there has been any increase. For example, every station, during the course of the year, organises a few functions and they were also considered as a part of the programme. There was no special expenditure either sanctioned or incurred for this special programme. The only thing was, a few functions were brought together during the course of the week instead of probably having them spread out during the course of four or five weeks.

Shri Kamath : As is the custom or habit with the Ministry, did they issue a questionnaire to the public with a view to elicit from the people as to

whether this Radio Week has succeeded to any extent in popularising the radio?

Dr. Keskar : This is the first time that a Radio Week is being celebrated. Last year we had celebrated a Radio Month and I might inform hon. Members that the response from the public to the Radio Month was beyond expectation, and in view of that, it was decided to have every year a celebration in order to bring about greater contact between the public and the A.I.R. But it was felt that a monthly celebration is quite long and involves too much expenditure and also takes up too much of the energy of the staff and this is why the Radio Week was celebrated. The Radio Week does not or did not entail any very exceptionally big function and therefore there was no need for any extra expenditure which the hon. Member has in mind. He probably envisaged a heavy expenditure.

Shri Kamath : Have the people definitely become more radio-minded now?

Dr. Keskar : Yes, Sir ; definitely. As the statistics show, every year our licences are increasing by about 1,00,000.

Shri A. M. Thomas : Though the object is presumably to make the people radio-minded, the basic problem is that the radio is not within the reach of the ordinary man. What steps have the Government taken in regard to that aspect?

Dr. Keskar : I entirely agree with the view expressed by my hon. friend. We have expressed on the floor of the House many times that cheap radio sets are one of the very important means for having greater number of radios in the country. In this matter, we have been pressing the industry which is in the private sector, for having cheaper and cheaper radio sets, and though we might not have succeeded to the extent that we wanted, I can say that at present the prices of radio sets are very much lower than

they used to be. But we have, at the same time, warned the industry that if within a reasonable time sufficient number of cheap sets are not forthcoming, we might ourselves have to look into the matter.

Shrimati A. Kale : The Minister has said that the Radio Month was very successful. May I request him to have, therefore, a Radio Week once in every three months, so that there may not be any very heavy expenditure ?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram : Is it a fact that two years ago the Research Division of the A. I. R. assembled a model set costing Rs. 80 and, if so, what has happened to the same for purposes of mass production ?

Dr. Keskar : The Division did assemble a set which would cost, I would not say exactly Rs. 80, but round about that sum. To go into large-scale production on it was a difficult question for us. We did ask the industry to take up that question. There is a set possibly available for a little above Rs. 100. But it is only a one-wave set or a medium wave set, and a two wave set is not even now possible. At least the industry is not able to furnish us such a set.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram : Is it a fact that the A. I. R. Research Division appeared before one of the Statutory Committees and demonstrated this set and pleaded for funds for its manufacture on a mass scale ?

Dr. Keskar : A. I. R. did not plead for mass manufacture, but we did want that such a set should be manufactured. As I said in answer to a previous question, we are not yet persuaded that the time has come for us to intervene in order to produce cheap sets as there are other problems which are taking up much of our time. If we do not find cheap sets coming into the market soon we might have to think of the question.

Sardar Iqbal Singh : May I know whether any regional sample survey was conducted for these programmes and, if so, what is the result ?

Dr. Keskar : Regional sample survey is conducted ordinarily at all stations not only regarding this programme but the general categories of programmes. About this also it has been conducted, and, as I said, after the last Radio Month, it was found that it was a very successful one.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : अभी माननीय मंत्री ने कहा था कि इस बात का यत्न वे कर रहे हैं कि सस्ते से सस्ते रेडियो सेट जल्दी से जल्दी इस देश में मिलने लगें, तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह कब तक आशा की जानी चाहिए कि इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार कोई न कोई निर्णय कर लेगी और बड़ी तादाद में सस्ते रेडियो सेट यहां पर कब तक मिलना सम्भव हो सकेगा ?

डा० केसकर : चूंकि रेडियो सेट प्राइवेट इंडस्ट्री बनाती है, इसलिए कब तक मिलेगा, यह तो मैं नहीं कह सकता लेकिन हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि एक, आध साल हम और इसका इन्तज़ार करेंगे और देखेंगे कि सेट्स की कीमत कितनी नीचे उतरती है, कुछ तो उतर भी गई है और हो सकता है कि अभी और भी उतरे और जितनी हम कम कीमत चाहते हैं उतनी कम कीमत तक अगर वे न उतरे तब हम इस मामले में आगे बढ़ेंगे ।

LOW-INCOME GROUP HOUSING SCHEME

*739. **Shri Gidwani :** Will the Minister of Works Housing and Supply be pleased to lay a statement on the table showing ;

(a) the State-wise allocations of loans during 1954-55 and 1955-56 under the Low-Income Group Housing Scheme ; and

(b) the amounts actually disbursed to the State Governments State-wise ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri P. S. Naskar) : (a) and (b). A Statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 35.] Allocations of loans under the Scheme were started only from February 1955 and were made for the period of the First Plan.

Shri Gidwani : From the statement, I find that out of a sum of Rs. 2,153.2

lakhs allocated, only a sum of Rs. 93.63 lakhs has been actually disbursed. May I know whether Government have made enquiries from State Governments as to why more amount has not been utilised?

Shri P. S. Naskar : Probably some of the State Governments could not create public interest or enthusiasm, or the public are not coming forward to make use of this scheme.

Shri Gidwani : I understand that some States like Assam, Kutch and Orissa have not spent any amount, and even a progressive State like Bombay (Shri U. M. Trivedi : Why call it progressive?) has not spent even 20 per cent; though there is an acute housing shortage they have not utilised even 20 per cent. May I know whether Government will modify the conditions so that they may utilise the amounts?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh) : We have examined that point. No modification is necessary. And I would request the hon. Member to create enough enthusiasm among the people of Bombay to make use of these loans.

Mr. Speaker : Regarding questions in respect of which the Members were absent, I propose to give them now an opportunity to put only one or two supplementary questions, so that they may be here in time.

Shri Kamath : As a penalty.

नार्वे सरकार का प्रधान मंत्री को निमंत्रण

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नार्वे सरकार ने उनको आमन्त्रित किया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि उन्होंने उस निमंत्रण को स्वीकार करने में अपनी असमर्थता प्रगट की है?

बेदेशिक-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्री धनिल के. खन्ना) : प्रधान मंत्री को (नार्वे सहित) संसार के

कई हिस्सों के देशों से सद्भावना यात्रा करने के लिए निमंत्रण मिले हैं। उन्होंने इन निमंत्रणों के लिए आभार प्रकट किया है और कहा है कि वे इन देशों में जाने के अवसरों का स्वागत करते हैं, लेकिन निकट भविष्य में समय न मिलने की वजह से उनका वहां जाना मुश्किल है। वे उम्मीद करते हैं कि बाद में वे इनमें से कुछ देशों की यात्रा कर सकेंगे।

to Norway in the near future?

Shri Anil K. Chanda : I am afraid I cannot answer it.

Shri Kamath : Is it a fact that there is no other Prime Minister in the world who receives so many invitations, and accepts so many from foreign countries?

Shri Anil K. Chanda : There is no other Prime Minister in the world to compare with ours.

Shri Kamath : I mean in this respect only.

Mr. Speaker : The hon. Member must be proud of that.

मशीन बनाने वाला कारखाना

* ७५१. **श्री आर० एस० तिवारी :** क्या वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चेकोस्लोवैकिया सरकार ने भारत में मशीन बनाने का एक कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिये सरकार को प्रस्ताव भेजा है; और

(ख) यदि हां तो इस मामले की स्थिति क्या है?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानुनगो) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

श्री आर० एस० तिवारी : यदि भारत सरकार ने यहां पर उनको कारखाना खोलने

की मंजूरी दे दी है तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस काम में अभी तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

श्री कानूनगो : कोई मंजूरी नहीं दी गई है । प्रश्न (क) के उत्तर में मैंने कहा है जी, नहीं ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : चेकोस्लोवेकिया के सिवाय क्या इस प्रकार के कारखाने बनाने का और कहीं से विचार चल रहा है ?

श्री कानूनगो : जी नहीं ।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : May I know the reasons why the offer made by that Government has been rejected by the Government of India ; if not, at what stage it is being considered ?

Shri Kanungo : There was no offer.

SPECIAL PUBLICITY PROGRAMME

*752. **Sardar Iqbal Singh :** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state :

(a) whether any special publicity programme for the Second Five Year Plan has been chalked out ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar) : (a) and (b). Final touches are being given to the details of Integrated Publicity Programme for the Second Five Year Plan. It is proposed to make it available to members in a printed or cyclo-styled form as soon as possible. The proposals would be too long and complicated, a statement to be appended as a statement to the question.

I might, however, inform the hon. Member that for the whole Five Year Plan the allotment is about Rs. 7 crores. Out of this, about Rs. 85 lakhs is expected to be spent in 1956-57, and the details of this year's expenditure are in the budget figures.

Sardar Iqbal Singh : May I know whether Government will take any special steps for the popularisation of the Second Five Year Plan in the rural areas, because in the rural areas there are no effective steps taken for the publicity ?

Dr. Keskar : I entirely agree with the hon. Member and the object that he has in view. But I am very much

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limited by the amount that has been allotted by the Planning Commission, and I shall only work within that amount of expenditure. It is for Members to press and get more money from the Planning Commission.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : जहाँ तक इस प्रचार का सम्बन्ध है यह प्रचार केवल लिखी हुई सामग्री से होगा या किसी अन्य प्रकार से भी होगा और अगर लिखी हुई सामग्री से होगा तो क्या वह हिन्दी और अन्य प्रान्तीय भाषाओं में भी लिखी जायगी ?

डा० कसकर : प्रचार के माध्यम हैं films information centres, publications, visual publicity, posters, exhibitions, song and drama, यह मुख्य तरीके हैं ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : यह किन किन भाषाओं में होंगे ।

डा० कसकर : यह हिन्दी में और भारत को जितनी अन्य भाषाओं हैं उनमें होंगे ।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : The hon. Minister said that the funds at his disposal are very short. Could I know what is his record in the rural areas in regard to the First Five Year Plan ; what percentage of villages has he been able to reach ?

Dr. Keskar : It will not be too long for me to reply to that. I will be certainly very glad at another opportunity to explain what has been done and how much should have been done.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MANUFACTURE OF SPARE PARTS OF MACHINERY

*741. **Shrimati Renu Chakravarty :** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any comprehensive and co-ordinated effort to build spare parts of machinery required for irrigation and power projects ;

(b) whether any schemes have been formulated ;

(c) the number of centres of existing State enterprises and private industries where this work can be undertaken if such a scheme is started ;

(d) whether there is any proposal to start smaller and medium sized such undertakings in the Damodar Valley Corporation for this purpose ; and

(e) the stage where these proposals are, if any ?

The Minister of Industries (Shri Kanungo) : (a) to (c). The Committee of experts which has been constituted to investigate the possibility of manufacturing earth moving and other types of plant and machinery required for River Valley Projects in the second Five Year Plan will no doubt, among other things, also consider the question of supply of spare parts for such machinery and equipment. No schemes have been formulated till now.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

SOAP INDUSTRY

***742. Shri Wodeyar :** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state :

(a) whether All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board propose to offer loans and grants to develop soap manufacturing industry from non-edible oils ;

(b) if so, the conditions to be fulfilled by the concerns to get loans and grants ; and

(c) the steps which the Board has taken to train workers from such concerns ?

The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Co-operative Societies and Registered Institutions are eligible to get grants and loans.

(c) Arrangements for training have been made at :—

(1) Kora Gramodyog Kendra, Thana ;

(2) Maharashtra Seva Sangh, Sholapur ; and

(3) Gandhi Gramodyog Mandir, Amravati.

SILK

***745. Shri M. Islamuddin :** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state the steps taken or being taken by Government to improve the quality of silk yarn ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Production (Shri R. G. Dubey) : Efforts are being made to ensure qualitative and quantitative improvement in the industry by establishing (i) mulberry graft nurseries ; (ii) foreign race seed stations ; (iii) sericultural research stations ; and (iv) modernisation of reeling appliances.

SOUTH PATEL NAGAR

***747. Lala Achint Ram :** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question No. 778 on the 5th September, 1955 in Lok Sabha and state :

(a) whether the actual cost of houses in South Patel Nagar has since been finalised ;

(b) if not, whether it is a fact that the owners have been called upon from time to time since the 6th October, 1953 to deposit Rs. 1,404 as the amount of difference between the amount of final figure of actual cost and the amount of Rs. 5,000 already deposited by them ;

(c) whether allottees who had paid the lump sum of Rs. 5,000 in one instalment were given possession without any stipulation, that they would have to pay the difference in actual cost and the approximate lump-sum price of Rs. 5,000 for their houses ; and

(d) if not, a copy of the letter issued to such allottees may be placed on the Table of the Sabha?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) No.

(b) Yes, because the price was considered as final.

(c) Yes. Possession was given without such stipulation as price deposited was approximate and subject to adjustment.

(d) Copy of general offer letter is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 36.]

NEIVELI LIGNITE PROJECT

***748. Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 37 on the 16th February, 1956, and state:

(a) the result so far of the tests to reduce under water pressure;

(b) whether Government have considered the East German offer; and

(c) whether Government propose to send any specialists to see and study the East German lignite mines and low shaft furnace?

The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) It is too early to make any definite forecast. The observations recorded during the first week of the pumping tests however give hope of success.

(b) The Trade Delegation of the East German Government have availed of the facilities given by Government, to study the present stage of the project. No formal offer has been received so far.

(c) The Chief Chemist of the Project has been sent on deputation to Europe. He will also visit important lignite-processing establishments in East Germany. A proposal to send some other Engineering specialists is under consideration.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS

***750. Dr. J. N. Parekh:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the extent to which advertisements of books and publications of the Publication Division are given to Language newspapers in accordance with the policy statements recently made by Government that more advertisements would be given to Language papers?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keshkar): Books and publications brought out by the Publications Division in Hindi, Urdu and English are at present advertised in suitable newspapers and periodicals in the respective languages. Hindi and Urdu publications are advertised practically to the same extent as English publications.

Publications in other regional languages are mainly in the nature of pamphlets and literature for Five Year Plan Publicity, intended for mass dissemination. For the present there is very little scope for advertising them in the regional language newspapers on a commercial basis within the allocation made for advertisements.

EMPLOYMENT SURVEY OF CUTTACK CITY

***753 Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the city survey of Cuttack in Orissa sanctioned by the Research Programmes Committee has been completed;

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

(c) whether rural-urban migration and employment opportunities do exist?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) to (c). Field work has been completed and data are being tabulated and analysed. Results are not yet available.

BOKARO AND TILAIYA HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECTS

***757. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty :** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state :

(a) the per unit cost of generating power at Bokaro and Tilaiya ; and

(b) the fixed bulk supply rate ?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi) : The cost of production of power at Bokaro & Tilaiya on full development will be about 0.42 anna and 0.87 anna per KWh respectively.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 37.]

SHIPPING

***759. Shri M. Islamuddin :** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state :

(a) whether a conference of the representatives of leading Ship-builders and the Government of India was held to decide on the type of merchant vessels to be built at the Hindustan Shipyard at Visakhapatnam in the next few years ; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken at the Conference ?

The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra) : (a) Yes, a conference was held on the 31st January, 1956.

(b) There was unanimity amongst the shipowners on the acceptance of the principle of standardisation. The Conference appointed a Committee to go into the question of evolving standard types of ships that should be built by the Shipyard. An agreement has now been reached that the shipyard should build a standard type of Cargo vessel of 8,000 tons d.w. for the Indian coast and a standard vessel of 9,500 tons d.w. for the oversea shipping trades. Details will be finalised by the Committee as early as possible.

TECHNICAL SUB-COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL WELFARE PROBLEMS

***761. Shri Sanganna :** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Technical Sub-Committee on Social Welfare problems has submitted any scheme for improving the conditions of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes during the Second Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, what it is ; and

(c) the programme for its implementation ?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra) : (a) The function of the Technical Sub-Committee on Social Welfare is not to submit schemes but to scrutinise research schemes submitted by universities and research institutions and recommend them to the Research Programmes Committee.

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

CEMENT SULPHUR FACTORY

419. Shri Karni Singhji : Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a cement sulphur factory in the Bikaner Division (Rajasthan); and

(b) if so, whether the State and the Central Government have considered the proposal ?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) : (a) and (b). A scheme received from a private party through the Rajasthan Government is under examination.

EXPORTS TO ARGENTINA AND BOLIVIA

420. Shri Ibrahim : Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the main articles exported at present to Argentina and Bolivia ?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The main articles of India's exports to Argentina and Bolivia are:—

Argentina—Lac, Gums and resins, Raw wool and Jute manufactures.

Bolivia—Jute manufactures.

INDIAN FOREIGN SERVICE PROBATIONERS

421. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian Foreign Service probationers who were given training abroad during 1955; and

(b) the number of probationers who were given training in India during the same period?

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

(b) Fifteen.

INDIAN IMMIGRANTS IN CANADA

422. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the annual quota of Indians allowed every year to go to Canada as immigrants; and

(b) the total number of Indian emigrants to Canada who were actually given visas during 1955?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) In terms of Article (i) of the Agreement concluded on January 26, 1951, between the Governments of India and Canada, 150 Indian citizens may be admitted into Canada annually for permanent residence. Article (ii) of the Agreement further provides that in addition to the quota stipulation, the spouse (husband or wife) and unmarried children under 21 years of age of any Canadian citizen of Indian origin may be admitted into Canada for permanent residence if such persons otherwise comply with

the provisions of the Canadian Immigration Act.

(b) In the year 1955, 174 immigrant visas were given to Indian citizens. Of these, 125 were 'quota' visas and 49 'non-quota' visas.

पर्वतीय भाषाओं में प्रसारण

४२३. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी के शिमला स्टेशन में पर्वतीय भाषाओं में भी वार्ताएं और लोक गीत प्रसारित किये जा रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो १९५५-५६ के दौरान में प्रत्येक पर्वतीय भाषा में अब तक इस प्रकार के कितने कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किये जा चुके हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) सूचना सभा की टेबल पर रखी जा रही है। [देखियें परिशिष्ट ४, अनुबन्ध सं. ३८]

TIN PLATES

424. Shri Ibrahim : Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the figures of the total production and consumption of tin plates during the year 1955-56 as far as information is available?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The production of tin plates during the year 1955-56 is estimated to be 68,000 tons and consumption 1,00,000 tons, the deficit being met from imports.

INTEGRATED PUBLICITY PROGRAMME

425. Shri Ibrahim : Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent during 1955-56 under the Integrated Publicity Programme of the First Five Year Plan; and

(b) whether any amount has been spent during the year 1955-56 for making documentary films on the development plans and river valley projects ?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar) : (a) and (b). Figures will be placed on the table of the House when the financial accounts for 1955-56 are closed. It would not, however, be feasible to give separate figures under (b). Amount spent on films for Integrated Five Year Plan Publicity will become available when accounts are closed for 1955-56.

AUTOMOBILES

426. Shri D. C. Sharma : Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing :

(a) the total number of automobiles imported into India during 1955-56: (i) on Government account, and (ii) on private account ;

(b) the total value of these imports under each head ; and

(c) the names of the foreign countries from which they were imported and the extent of import from each ?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) : (a) to (c). A statement is attached. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 39.]

INDIANS IN MAURITIUS

427. Shri D. C. Sharma : Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 896 on the 19th April, 1955 and state generally the professions that Indians living in Mauritius follow ?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) : Indo-Mauritians are engaged in all professions for which they have

the requisite occupational skill. No record of the actual occupations of Indo-Mauritians is available ; but they are reported to be predominantly engaged as agricultural labourers, farmers, fishermen, craftsmen and skilled labourers. Some are small planters and a few are engaged in wholesale business. 2514 Indo-Mauritians are members of the Armed Forces. Very few are, however, engaged in professional services.

COMPENSATION TO DISPLACED PERSONS

428. Shri D. C. Sharma : Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a statement showing the comparative figures of the amount given as compensation under the interim and final compensation schemes for the verified claims in respect of the agricultural properties (such as lands, houses, shops etc.) left by displaced persons in West Pakistan?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle) : The information asked for by the Hon'ble Member is not available. The labour and time involved in collecting the requisite information will not be commensurate with the results to be achieved.

INDIAN INDUSTRIES FAIR

429. Shri K. K. Das : Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the expenditure incurred by Government in organizing their own show-rooms in the Indian Industries Fair held in 1955 ?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) : Rs. 16.4 lakhs (estimated).

JAPANESE GRAVE COMMISSION

430. Shri Sivamurthi Swami : Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Japanese Grave Commission has come to

Manipur State to search for mass burial grounds of Japanese soldiers killed in the last War; and

(b) whether the Commission collected the bones of the soldiers for ceremonial burial in Japan?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Government had permitted the Japanese Government to send to Imphal a party from Japan to hold simple mourning ceremonies at Imphal for Japanese soldiers who died in this area during the last war. The party visited Imphal, held religious ceremonies on the 4th of March 1956 and left Imphal by air on the 6th.

INDIAN FOREIGN SERVICE

431. Shri Velayudhan: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the number of persons from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes recruited for the Foreign Service in the years 1954 and 1955?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Nil. There was no candidate from these classes in the panel of names recommended by the U.P.S.C.

INFORMATION OFFICERS

432. Shri Velayudhan: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Information Officers and Assistant Information Officers directly recruited in 1954 and 1955; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes amongst them?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Direct recruitment to 5 posts in the grade of Information Officer in the Press Information Bureau was made

in 1954 and to 9 posts in 1955. Corresponding figures for the post of Assistant Information Officer are 16 and 5 respectively. These recruitments were made through Union Public Service Commission. Preference for Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates was prescribed in the requisitions submitted to the Union Public Service Commission for 8 posts of Information Officer and eleven of Assistant Information Officer during these two years.

(b) Nil.

STEEL SUPPLY

433. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of steel indented for by the Shutter Manufacturing Factory, Tungabhadra Dam, during the calendar year, 1955;

(b) the quantity actually made available to them during the above period; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the allocation of steel for 1956?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) 1954 tons.

(b) 853 tons.

(c) No, Sir.

FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS

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

(a) the number of fairs and exhibitions held abroad in which India participated during the First Five Year Plan (year-wise);

(b) the Indian exhibits that gained popularity in those fairs;

(c) whether such popular items have been kept for sale in the show-rooms of our embassies abroad;

(d) if so, where; and

(c) whether any foreign agencies have also been engaged?.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): A statement is attached. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 40.]

BHARAT SEWAK SAMAJ

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

(a) the total amount of money spent on local development programme through the agency of Bharat Sewak Samaj in the year 1955, State-wise;

(b) the number and the nature of the schemes covered by it; and

(c) the amount proposed to be spent in 1956-57 through this agency?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) to (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 41.]

(c) The question has yet to be considered.

BHARAT SEWAK SAMAJ

436. Shri H. G. Vaishnav: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent in Hyderabad State in the years 1954 and 1955 for the local development works through the Agency of Bharat Sewak Samaj; and

(b) the total number of schemes worked out in that State during these years?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) In so far as centrally approved local works are concerned, the reply is in the negative.

(b) Does not arise.

INTERNATIONAL PASSPORTS

**437. { Shri R. G. Gupta :
Sardar Iqbal Singh :**

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who have applied for International Passports in 1955 and 1956 so far; and

(b) the number of persons who have been given passports?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). We have no information for the period during which the State Governments continued to issue passports. The position since the Regional Passport Offices under the Centre were opened, however, is as follows:—

28-10-54 (when the first Regional Office was opened) to 31-12-55.

Total number of passport applications received	45,592
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Total number of passports granted	33,783
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1-1-56 to 31-1-56

Total number of passport applications received	2,703
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Total number of passports granted	2,626
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RESIDENTIAL EVACUEE PROPERTIES

438. Dr. Satyawadi: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to State:

(a) the number of the residential evacuee properties sold by auction or otherwise in the State of Delhi so far; and

(b) the estimated value and the actual prices of these properties received?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) The number of evacuee properties (both residential and business) which have been sold in Delhi by public auction upto 29th February, 1956 is 1,230.

(b) The estimated value of the properties is Rs. 3,10,28,155. These have been sold for Rs. 3,88,63,395.

EXTRADITION TREATIES

439. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury : Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state the names of countries with which India has Extradition Treaties?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) : A list of extradition treaties with foreign countries, concluded by the British Government on behalf of India before independence and which are still in force, is laid on the table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 42.]

Since independence, a treaty of extradition was signed between India and Nepal on the 2nd October, 1953.

It came into effect on the 2nd November, 1953.

NATIONAL EXTENSION BLOCKS FOR
U. P. AND BOMBAY

440. Shri G. L. Chaudhury : Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state the number of National Extension Blocks allotted to U. P. and Bombay which are going to be started from the 1st April, 1956?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra) :

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NEW DELHI**

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Indian Registration (Amendment) Bill (<i>Amendment of section 2 etc.</i>)—		
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Factories (Amendment) Bill (Substitution of Section 59)—		
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part II —Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

Dated.....27.2.56

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LOK SABHA

Friday, 16th March, 1956

The Lok Sabha met at Half Past Ten of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

11-30 A.M.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENTS SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON ASSURANCES ETC.

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

1. Supplementary Statement Eleventh Session No. III 1955 of Lok Sabha.

[See Appendix (IV) Annexure No. 43]

2. Supplementary Statement Tenth Session, No. VII. 1955 of Lok Sabha.

[See Appendix (IV) Annexure No. 44]

3. Supplementary Statement Ninth Session, No. XIII. 1955 of Lok Sabha.

[See Appendix (IV) Annexure No. 45]

4. Supplementary Statement Eighth Session, No. XVII. 1954 of Lok Sabha.

[See Appendix (IV) Annexure No. 46]

5. Supplementary Statement Seventh Session No. XX. 1954 of Lok Sabha.

[See Appendix (IV) Annexure No. 47]

6. Supplementary Statement Sixth Session No. XXVII. 1954 of Lok Sabha.

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[See Appendix (IV) Annexure No. 48]

7. Supplementary Statement Fifth Session, No. XXXII. 1953 of Lok Sabha.

[See Appendix (IV) Annexure No. 49]

8. Supplementary Statement Third Session, No. XLII. 1953 of Lok Sabha.

[See Appendix (IV) Annexure No. 50]

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

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

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions or rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 13th March, 1956, agreed without any amendment to the Control of Shipping (Continuance) Bill, 1956, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 24th February, 1956."
- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation Bill, 1956, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 2nd March, 1956, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

TWENTY-THIRD REPORT

श्री बी० जी० मेहता (गोहिलवाड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं १९५६-५७ के लिये एस्टिमेट समिति की रेल्वे बजट सम्बन्धी टेर्डसवी रिपोर्ट पेश करता हूँ।

COMMITTEE ON THE ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

THIRTEENTH REPORT

Shri Altekar (North Satara) : I beg to present the Thirteenth Report of the Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House.

I also lay on the Table a list showing names of Members who were continuously absent from the sittings of the House for 15 days or more during the Eleventh Session, 1955.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

EIGHTH REPORT

Dr. Rama Rao (Kakinada) : I beg to present the Eighth Report of the Committee on Petitions.

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION.—*Conclud.*

Mr. Speaker : The House will now resume General Discussion on the General Budget. Out of 20 hours allotted for the general discussion, 17 hours and 40 minutes have been availed of till yesterday, the 15th March, 1956 and 2 hours and 20 minutes now remain.

How much time will the Finance Minister require to reply ?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah) : He will require 70 to 75 minutes to reply.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha) : If the Finance Minister is called upon to reply at say, 10 minutes to 2, he can go on till

3 o'clock. Non-official business may start at 3. If the time is extended by half an hour or 45 minutes, we should agree to it.

Mr. Speaker : So, we will go on with official business till 3 o'clock. We do not want any other official work after the Budget discussion. We have an hour more. The Finance Minister will start at 10 minutes to two. Non-official work will start at 3 o'clock.

Shri R. K. Gupta will continue his speech.

श्री आर० के० गुप्त (महेन्द्रगढ़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा मैं कल कह रहा था, सब से बड़ी जरूरत आज यह है कि आमदनीयों के अन्दर जो आज बड़ा भारी अन्तर है उस को कम किया जाय। इसके लिये मेरी तजवीज यह है कि जो बड़े बड़े अफसरों की तन्स्वाहें हैं वह कम कर दी जायें। दस, पन्द्रह साल पहले जब हम गांवों में जाया करते थे तो कहा करते थे कि कांग्रेस राज्य की, जनता के राज्य की सबसे पहली बरकत यह होगी कि बड़े बड़े अफसरों की तन्स्वाहें भी पांच सौ रुपये से ज्यादा नहीं होगी। मैं मानता हूँ कि आजकल के हालात के मुताबिक पांच सौ रुपया बहुत कम है, लेकिन मेरी राय में दो हजार रुपये से ज्यादा किसी की भी तन्स्वाहें आज कल नहीं होनी चाहिए।

इसी तरह से मेरी राय यह है कि फिल्म इन्डस्ट्रीज को भी नेशनलाइज किया जाय क्योंकि उससे बहुत ज्यादा फायदा होता है और वह इनकम चन्द बहुत बड़े बड़े आदमियों के हाथों में ही जाती है।

मेरी यह भी राय है कि पेट्रोल को स्टेट ट्रैडिंग में ले लिया जाय और सीमेंट के प्रोडक्शन को नेशनलाइज कर दिया जाय। लेकिन खाली नेशनलाइजेशन से ही काम नहीं चलेगा। सब से ज्यादा जरूरत इस बात की है कि इस नेशनलाइज्ड बिजनेस को कंट्रोल कैसे किया जाय। पिछले दिनों एम्बरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन बनाया गया और उसको नेशनलाइज किया गया। लेकिन जिस रोज से उस का नेशनलाइजेशन हुआ है, उस में बराबर घाटा ही घाटा होता जा रहा है। इस लिये अगर इन तमाम नेशनलाइज्ड बिजनेसों को अच्छी तरह से कंट्रोल नहीं किया गया तो उन में बहुत फायदा नहीं हो सकता।

जहाँ तक स्माल सर्विसेस स्कीम का सम्बन्ध है, वह बहुत अच्छी स्कीम है। कांग्रेस बकिंग कमेटी ने भी अमृतसर में इस विषय में एक प्रस्ताव पास कर के तमाम देश की रहनुमाई की है। क्या अच्छा हो कि दूसरी पार्टियाँ भी अपने डिफरेंसेज को भुला कर कम से कम इस कंस्ट्रिक्ट काम में एक हो कर कांग्रेस का साथ दें। अगर यह चीज हो जाय तो हम ५०० करोड़ नहीं बल्कि इस से ज्यादा रुपया पांच साल के अन्दर इकट्ठा कर सकते हैं।

जहाँ तक नये टैक्सेज लगाने का सवाल है, मेरी राय यह है कि नये टैक्स लगाने वक्त सब से पहला उसूल यह होना चाहिये कि उस से आमदनी तो ज्यादा से ज्यादा हो लेकिन गरीब लोगों पर उसका भार कम से कम हो। मुझे यह बात कहनी पड़ती है कि जो नये टैक्स इस साल लगाये गये हैं उन में इस तरफ कम ध्यान दिया गया है। उदाहरण के तौर पर डीजल आयल पर जो चार आने फी गैलन का टैक्स लगाया गया है उस का तमाम बोझ हिन्दुस्तान के गरीब किसानों पर पड़ेगा और खास कर उन स्टेट्स के अन्दर तो और भी ज्यादा मुश्किल हो जायेगी जहाँ पहले से ही चार आने फी गैलन टैक्स लग चुका है। इस लिये इस टैक्स को जरूर कम किया जाना चाहिये।

इसी तरह इन्फीरियर तम्बाकू पर जो ३६ रु० मन के करीब टैक्स लगा हुआ है वह बहुत ज्यादा है। आज कल बजार में तम्बाकू का भाव तकरीबन ४४, ४५ रु० फी मन है। ३६ रु० फी मन टैक्स देने के बाद गरीब किसान के पास सिर्फ १० या ११ रु० फी मन बच जायेगा। अगर कोई किसान दस मन तम्बाकू की काश्त साल में करता है तो वह मुश्किल से १०० या १५० रु० पैदा कर सकता है। इस लिये मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अपील करूंगा कि इस टैक्स को भी कम किया जाय।

मैं यह भी देखता हूँ कि जितने टैक्स लगाये गये हैं उन से जितनी आमदनी होनी चाहिये, उतनी नहीं होती। तमाम रकम सरकारी खजानों में नहीं जाती। दरअसल होता यह है कि बड़े बड़े सरमायेदार और कारखानेदार इनकम टैक्स अफसरों से मिल कर इस के अन्दर गोलमाल करते हैं। इस लिये इस चीज को कंट्रोल करने के लिये सब से ज्यादा कोशिश की जरूरत है। बोग टैक्स देने के लिये तैयार हैं अगर उन्हें यह

यकीन हो जाय कि हम से जो रुपया लिया जा रहा है वह हमारी भलाई के लिये खर्च होगा। लेकिन होता क्या है? तमाम रुपया बड़े बड़े अफसरों की जेबों में चला जाता है और बड़े बड़े साहूकार और कारखानेदार टैक्स देने से बच जाते हैं। इस लिये मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अपील करूंगा कि वह कोई ऐसा उपाय करें जिस से तमाम टैक्सेज की आमदनी सरकार के खजाने में आवे। साथ ही साथ जो लोग इस किस्म के काम करते हैं जिन से सरकार को नुकसान होता है उनको सजाये दी जायें।

जहाँ तक सेक्रेट फाइव इम्र प्लैन का सवाल है उस के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उसको कामयाब बनाने के लिये एक फिजिकल प्लैन बनाना चाहिये। मैं मानता हूँ कि हमारे पास सरमाये की कमी है लेकिन सरमाया ही सिर्फ जरूरी चीज नहीं है। काम को मजबूत बनाने के लिये सबसे ज्यादा जरूरत होसले और मेहनत की है। इस लिये अगर कोई फिजिकल प्लैन बनाई जाती तो यह मसला काफी हद तक हल हो सकता था। आज हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर करीब ३६ करोड़ की आबादी है। अगर कोई प्रोग्राम इस तरह का बनाया जाता कि इस प्लैन को कामयाब बनाने के लिये हर आदमी एक दिन में एक घंटा कंट्रिब्यूट करे तो भी स्कीम को हम अच्छी तरह से कामयाबी के साथ चला सकते हैं। लेकिन इस के लिये प्लैनिंग की जरूरत है। जो हमारी दो सौ साल की पुरानी मैशिनरी है वह इस काम को नहीं चला सकती। इस को चलाने के लिये मेरी राय में सब से अच्छी चीज यह है कि हर डिस्ट्रिक्ट के अन्दर, हर जिले के अन्दर एक डेवेलपमेंट कमेटी बनाई जाय और जो वहाँ का एम० पी० हो वह उसका चेयरमैन इन्चार्ज हो। आजकल जितना भी रुपया पब्लिक डेवेलपमेंट के लिए दिया जाता है उस में से आधे से ज्यादा फिजूल खर्ची में चला जाता है। आपको मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहाँ पेप्सू को सड़कें बनाने के लिए तकरीबन १ करोड़ रुपया दिया गया था। उसमें से आधा रुपया भी खर्च नहीं हुआ। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि काम पूरा नहीं होता और जितना रुपया बच रहता है वह लैस हो जाता है। इस लिये मेरी यह राय है कि इस किस्म के कामों को पूरा करने के लिए पब्लिक के जो नुमाइंदे हैं उनको इनके साथ एसोसिएट किया जाए। जब तक आप ऐसा नहीं करते हैं आपका काम अच्छी तरह नहीं चल सकता। इस वास्ते मेरी माननीय बित

[श्री आर० के० गुप्त]

मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना है कि वह पब्लिक के नुमाइंदों को इन कामों के साथ वाबस्ता करें।

आखिरी तजवीज मुझे अपनी कंस्टीट्यूएन्सी के बारे में करनी है। जिस इलाके से मैं चुन कर आया हूँ वह सब से ज्यादा बैंकवर्ड और निग्लैक्टिड एरिया है। उसके बैंकवर्ड होने का कारण यह है कि सन् १८५७ के गद्दर में मेरी कंस्टीट्यूएन्सी के लोगों ने नवाब छज्जर के मातहत आजादी की पहली लड़ाई लड़ी थी और उस में एक नुमांया हिस्सा लिया था। नवाब को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया और दिल्ली के चापदनी चौक बाजार में उसको फांसी दे दी गई। उसके बाद हमारी रियासत जो काफी बड़ी रियासत थी, उसको पांच छः हिस्सों में बांट दिया गया और जिन राजाओं ने अंग्रेजों की मदद की थी, उनको दे दिया गया। यही बजह है कि उस इलाके की हालत सब से ज्यादा खराब है। मैं आपको यह भी बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर मिनरल रिसोसिस् की कमी नहीं, वहाँ पर मिनरल्स बहुत ज्यादा तादाद में और अच्छी किस्म की पाई जाती हैं। इस लिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि उन लोगों की हालत सुधारने के लिए, उनका स्टैंडर्ड आफ लिविंग ऊँचा उठाने के लिए उस इलाके को इंडस्ट्रियलाइज किया जाय। मैं आपको चन्द इंडस्ट्रीज जो वहाँ पर कायम की जा सकती हैं, बतलाना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ पर आयरन और काफी मात्रा में मिलता है और आज से डेढ़ सौ साल पहले मिस्टर जॉज थे जो एक ज्योलोजिस्ट थे, उन्होंने उस इलाके को सर्वे किया था और बताया था कि उस इलाके में तकरीबन १५ १/२ मिलियन टन आयरन और मौजूद है और उसकी क्वालिटी भी बहुत अच्छी है। ८८ से लेकर ६० फीसदी तक उसमें प्योर आयरन पाया जाता है जबकि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर कहीं भी ऐसा आयरन और नहीं पाया जाता जिसमें इतनी अधिक मात्रा में प्योर आयरन मिलता हो। इस के साथ ही साथ वहाँ सेड ग्लास की कमी नहीं, चूने का पथर, स्लेट का पथर और मायल की भी वहाँ पर कोई कमी नहीं है। इस लिये मैं यह तजवीज करता हूँ कि वहाँ पर एक अच्छा सा आयरन प्लांट बनाने की कोशिश की जाय। लेबर भी वहाँ बहुत चीप है। अगर वहाँ पर कोई इस किस्म का कारखाना स्थापित किया गया तो यह अपनी किस्म का नारदन इंडिया में पहला होगा। मैंने पूरा विदवास है कि यह कारखाना कामयाब होगा।

इतना कह कर आखिर मैं मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अपील करूँगा कि इस जिले की हालत को सुधारने के लिये, जिसको कि पिछले सौ डेढ़ सौ सालों से एक्स्प्लायट किया गया है, जरूर कोशिश की जाय ताकि वहाँ के लोगों का स्टैंडर्ड आफ लिविंग ऊँचा हो।

डा० एस० एन० सिंह (सारन-पूर्व) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज जब मैं घर से चला तो मैं अपना बस्ता पोथा सब कुछ घर पर ही छोड़ आया यह सोचकर कि शायद ही बजट सम्बन्धी जपमंत्र में बोलने का मुझे अवसर प्राप्त हो। खैर, जैसे ही मैं ने हवाई गाड़ी वहाँ से छोड़ी एक गीत मुझे सुनाई दिया "चिन्तामन की गति त्यारी"। इसके आगे का जो पद है वह अगर आप मुझे क्षमा करें तो मैं वह भी दोहरा दूँ। वह यह है "मुखँ राजा राज करते हैं पंडित फिरत भिखारी"। पहले तो मुझे उस पर जो यह गीत गा रहा था बड़ा गुस्सा आया कि वह इस तरह से इस बजट पर टीका करता जा रहा है। राज भवत होने के नाते मैं बहुत बिगड़ा भी। मैंने यह भी सोचा कि उसका गला पकड़ कर दबा दूँ। पर फिर मैंने सोचा कि जा कर देखा जाए कि यह है कौन और क्यों ऐसी बातें कह रहा है। जब मैं उस के पास गया तो मैं ने देखा कि वह तो हमारे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र का आदमी है जिसका नाम है मौजीराम। १३ दरिया पार करके आया हुआ है इस दिल्ली नगरी को देखने के लिए। जब मैंने उससे बात की तो उसने मुझे कहा कि देखो आज तक तो बजट को आप दूसरी दृष्टि से देखते आये थे लेकिन इसको उस दृष्टि से न देखकर एक और दृष्टि से देखना चाहिए। मैंने कहा कि बताओ भाई वह दृष्टिकोण क्या है। उसने कहा देखो कांग्रेसी प्रसाद तुम्हारा सिर है सिर्फ गांधी टोपी रखने के लिए—बुद्धि रखने के लिए नहीं।

बाबू राम नारायण सिंह (हजारीबाग-पश्चिम) : हेयर, हेयर।

[SARDAR HUKAM SINGH in the Chair]

डा० एस० एन० सिंह : उन्होंने कहा "तुम समझते हो कि तुम इस बजट के मुताल्लिक जानते हो। भला बताओ तो यह बजट किस की औलाद है"। मैंने कहा "कि भाई यह तो मुझे मालूम नहीं। उन्होंने कहा

कि मैं तुम्हें बताता हूँ। यह बजट मुंशी फोकट लाल और जनाब भोपट-अली की श्रौलाद है। मैंने कहा कि भाई यह तो बताओ कि यह दोनों कौन हैं और कहाँ रहते हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि "नार्थ ब्लाक और साऊथ ब्लाक में" दोनों पर उनका कब्जा है। अंग्रेज जब यहाँ से गए तो अपना राज पाट उन्हीं के हाथों में सौंप गए और जब ईस्ट इंडिया कम्पनी यहाँ से गई तो उसने भी लोगों से कर लेने का जो हक था वह भी उनके हाथों में सौंप दिया। ईस्ट इंडिया कम्पनी वाले कई सौ प्रतिशत लोगों से कर लेते थे। आज के उनके वारिसों का ५० प्रतिशत तक नजराना शुरू में ही लेना तो बाजिब है। उसके बाद जो रकम स्टेट को आती है उसका ६३ प्रतिशत तो उन्हें सिविल हेड के नाम से मिलना चाहिए। जितने सिविलियंज हैं उनके वेलफेयर की बात इस में रहती है। उन्होंने ६३ प्रतिशत क्यों रखा इसका कुछ पता नहीं। हो सकता है कि शायद उनकी ६३ बरस की उम्र हो।

मौजीराम जब यह कह रहे थे तो मैंने कहा कि भाई यह तो तुम बहुत अजीब सी बात बताते हो। उन्होंने कहा "नहीं, इसमें अजीब कुछ भी नहीं है। तुम यह जानते हो कि यह जो वर्ग है किरानियों का यह अंग्रेजों के बहुत से नए पनपाये हुए वर्गों में से एक है और आज वर्ग युद्ध जो चल रहा है वह इसके खिलाफ चल रहा है।" उन्होंने कहा कि हम लोग आप कांग्रेसियों के खिलाफ नहीं हैं हम तो किरानियों के खिलाफ हैं। इसकी वजह यह है कि उनको एक बरदान मिला हुआ है : मूक करोति वाचालं। हमेशा यह कागज से काम लेते हैं। सब कुछ कागजी होता है। यह बजट जो तैयार किया गया है यह भी कागजी है। कई करोड़ का खर्चा दिखाया जाता है। इसके कई विभाग हैं। और अब मैं तुम्हें कुछ विभागों में ले चलता हूँ। वहाँ चल कर देखो कि क्या हो रहा है। मैंने कहा अच्छी बात है, चलो। मैंने गाड़ी घुमाई लेकिन उन्होंने कहा कि दूर जाने की जरूरत नहीं है, यहाँ से ही देखो, विद्यादेवी वहाँ पर है। वहाँ जो हज़ार किरानी बंठे हुए हैं उन्हें आजकल सब से बड़ा गुस्सा इस बात का है कि ये हिन्दी वाले नागरी अक्षरों का व्यवहार कर सस्त हिमाकत करते हैं। इतने झगड़े के ऊपर ही ये किरानी इतना कागज खर्च कर रहे हैं कि कागजों की शायद कमी अनुभव की जा रही है। वह तो इस कमी को देखते हुए किताबों की छपाई को भी बन्द करना चाहते हैं। जब

उनको कागज न मिलेगा तो शायद वे रेल के डिब्बों पर लिखेंगे, स्टेशनों के बोर्ड भी वह प्रयोग में लायेंगे। यह सब कुछ जब हो चुकेगा तो उनका स्थान है कि शायद विद्यादेवी की ललाट के ऊपर वह लिखकर रखेंगे यह रोमन अंक। इन बातों को सुनकर विद्यादेवी अचेत हो गई हैं।" उन्होंने कहा, छोड़ो इस विभाग को अब चलो देश विदेश के विभाग को देखो।

"देखो ! इस विभाग की एक बड़ी तारीफ यह है कि इस विभाग में जो लोग हैं वे किरानियों के वर्ग में से चुने हुए हैं और इस वर्ग में जो वीरवान लोग हैं वे ही इसमें हिस्सा लेते हैं। उन्हें बुद्धि कम अजीर्ण रहना और इतिहास के अध्ययन की अपेक्षा रहना स्वाभाविक है। यह जो अजीर्णता है वह शायद उनकी बुद्धि की प्रखरता की निशानी समझी जाती है। इनमें से ही विदेशों में लोग हमारे देश का प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिए भेजे जाते हैं। एकने अपने मूलक में खत भेजा और लिखा कि मैं जिस साढ़े तीन टांग और दो हाइड्रोजन इंज की कुर्सी पर बैठूँ वहाँ से ही सब फरमान निकालता हूँ। यह कोई बड़ी बात नहीं है। इसे कोई भी कर सकता है। एक बार उनकी मुलाकात हुई एक बहुत बड़े संस्कृत ज्ञाता के साथ। उस संस्कृत ज्ञाता ने कहा कि आपका देश बड़ी उन्नति कर रहा है, और यह जो अशोक का काल हुआ है वह सारे इतिहास में ऐसा काल हुआ है कि मानव कल्याण का उससे बढ़िया और कोई काल नहीं हुआ। जो हमारे वीरवान थे उन्होंने कहा कि आपको मालूम रहे कि अशोक की बतबदली हो गयी है। वह तो पेरिस से दिल्ली चला गया है। बताइये कि इन से कौन बाजी ले जा सकता है ? क्या अकल है और क्या इतिहास का ज्ञान है ? शायद उन्होंने यह ज्ञान आक्सफोर्ड या केम्ब्रिज में सीखा होगा।"

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह कौन है ?

डा० एस० एन० सिंह : वह आपको यूरोप में मिलेंगे। लेकिन आप उनको जानते हैं यह मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूँ। इस तरह के वीरवान चुने गये हैं और इस तरह से वे अपना काम चला रहे हैं। लेकिन हम उनकी व्याख्या नहीं करते।

हमारे मौजी राम ने कहा कि भाई यह बातें तो हमने तुमको दो विभागों की बतला दी। लेकिन अभी तुमको बहुत काम है। तो फिर मैंने गाड़ी चलाई तो लोक सभा के दरवाजे पर आया।

सभापति महोदय : क्या माननीय डाक्टर साहब को यह पता है कि १५ मिनट का ही वक्त है ?

डा० लंका सुंदरम् : माननीय सदस्य अब लोक सभा तक तो पहुँच गये ।

डा० एस० एन० सिंह : जब मैं लोक सभा के दरवाजे पर पहुँचा तो मैं ने कहा कि भाई आज तो यहां बजट का सवाल है । अभी चेयरमैन साहब ने भी यही बतलाया है । मैं ने सोचा कि बजट में किस किस चीज की चर्चा होगी । यहां कपड़े की बात चलेगी, साबुन की बात चलेगी और तीसरी तेल की बात चलेगी । मैं ने कहा भाई यहां तो इन तीन चीजों की चर्चा चलेगी । उन्होंने कहा कि भाई यह तो धर्म क्षेत्र कुरुक्षेत्र के समय से झगड़ा चला आ रहा है । एक और समय लोक सभा के सदस्य बैठे थे । उनके सामने सुझाव था कि जितने लोक सभा के सदस्य दिल्ली आंवां वे एक एक गज की चोटी या दाढ़ी रखें । इस पर सबसे पहले गोपालन साहब ने एतराज किया कि यह कैसे हो सकता है । सोवियट यूनियन की स्थापना हुए ३८ साल हो गये हैं, इसलिए यह ३८ इंच की होनी चाहिए । उसके बाद हमारे मेहता साहब ने कहा कि नहीं यह नहीं हो सकता । समाजवादी दल की स्थापना १९३३ साल में हुई है इसलिए इसको ३३ इंच से एक इंच भी ज्यादा नहीं होना चाहिए । फिर हमारे मोरे साहब अपना प्वाइंट आफ ऑर्डर ले कर आये और देशपांडे साहब आये और नंदलाल साहब आये । उन्होंने कहा कि अनर्थ हो गया । मैं यह कभी नहीं होने दूंगा । 'सूच्यग्रमपि न दास्यामि' यह वेदवाक्य है और उस पर सेठ गोविन्द दास जी का भाष्य भी हो चुका है और वह कहते हैं कि गौ की पूंछ को नाप लिया जाय और वह अगर ३५ इंच है तो इससे ज्यादा नहीं हो सकती । उनका कहना है कि इससे बड़ी चोटी और दाढ़ी नहीं रखनी चाहिए । जब यह सब व्याख्यान यहां चल रहे थे तो जो अधिकारी थे उन्होंने सोचा कि अच्छी बात है, किसी मारवाड़ी का घिसा हुआ गज लाभो । यह बात हमारे भगत जी ने सोची कि वह मारवाड़ी का गज साढ़े ३५ इंच का होगा । इससे मामला तै हो जायेगा । तो ठीक है वे बुद्धिमान लोगों की बातें हैं ।

लेकिन जिस वक्त हम लोक सभा में यह बात तय कर रहे थे उसी वक्त एक बड़े मुल्ला श्री बल्ले साहब हमारे यहां पधारे और उन्होंने यह

फतवा देना शुरू किया और अज्ञान पढ़ कर कहना शुरू किया "काश्मीर भा, काश्मीर भा, काश्मीर भामीन और कबायलियों को उभारा कि चलो झेलम पर हमला करो" । जब यह सब मामला हुआ तो हमारे सुरक्षा विभाग ने कहा "बाह बाह हमला कैसे करेंगे" । ३७ पर सेंट हमने रख छोड़ा है पहले से । और अगर वे आवेंगे तो क्या हम स्वास्थ्य विभाग से कम हैं । उन्होंने नजफ गढ़ के गन्दे पानी के नाले पर यह चिट लगा दी है कि गन्दा पानी न आने पावे । हम भी अमृतसर से आगे यह चिट लगा देंगे कि कबाइलियाँ तुम यहां से आगे कभी नहीं बढ़ने पाओगे : "सीटो" तुम कभी नहीं आगे बढ़ने पाओगे, अगर इधर बढ़ोगे तो तुमको "पीटो" बना दिया जायेगा । अब आप ही कहिये कि जब ऐसी चिट लगा दी जायेगी तो कौन घुसेगा । तो हमारा सुरक्षा विभाग भी किसी से कम नहीं है । वह भी तेजी से काम कर रहा है । वह कहता है कि और जरूरत पड़ेगी तो हम कागज से काम निकाल लेंगे । अब आप ही देखिये कि इस मामले में दुनिया में कौन हमारा सानी हो सकता है । हम किसी से पीछे नहीं हैं । सुरक्षा में पीछे नहीं हैं, स्वास्थ्य में हम किसी से पीछे नहीं हैं ।

मोजीराम अब तक सुना रहे थे । उन्होंने मुझे कहा कि तुम लोकसभा में जाकर सबसे पहले देशमुख जी को यह अच्छी सलाह देना कि यह जो नार्थ ब्लाक और साउथ ब्लाक में बहुत से किरानी गड़ बड़ कर रहे हैं और इनमें जो बहुत से आई० सी० एस० अफसर हैं इनके लिए एक अजायबघर बना दिया जाये और उसमें इनको रखा जाय तो बहुत अच्छा होगा । अगर वहां ये लोग बने रहेंगे तो देश को कुछ नुकसान तो नहीं पहुँचा सकेंगे ।

अब मैं यहां पर मोजीराम की बात खत्म करता हूँ चूंकि इसको हमारे गोपालन साहब और बहुत से विदेशों वाले नहीं समझ सकें होंगे और कुछ शब्द अंग्रेजी में कहे देता हूँ ।

This time the greatest danger that we find in our budget is that there is no elasticity about our defences. There is the great danger about Kashmir. We know what effect the Kashmir problem has had on our budgets during the last few years following the achievement of independence. We all know about it. Nobody knows what is going to happen again. I say that the capacity of the people to bear taxes has been strained to the utmost limit.

I do not find much of elasticity so far as our defences are concerned. I do not know what provisions will be made if the country is endangered to such a great extent, in the matter of this Kashmir problem, as a result of the stand that we have taken. The Soviets also have taken that stand. And from the floor of this House, I intended to convey our best wishes and also our best thanks to them in the Russian language itself: *Bolshoi Spasibo* (Hearty thanks).

I thank them for the stand that they have taken. It is not their stand which has been criticised, but it is our stand which has been criticised at the SEATO meeting at Karachi. It was not the stand of the Soviet Union which came in for criticism. They have only supported our stand, as you will find from the statements of Mr. Khrushchev and Marshal Bulganin.

I would like in this connection to read a small extract from the statement which Marshal Bulganin made at the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on 29th December 1955. He said:

"As for the Kashmir problem, it is one that has been created by states pursuing certain military and political objectives in this area. On the pretext of supporting Pakistan on the Kashmir question, certain countries have tried to entrench themselves in that part of India in order from there to threaten and exert pressure on the areas around Kashmir. Attempts have been made to wrest Kashmir artificially from India, to turn it into a foreign military base.

The people of Kashmir are resolutely opposed to this imperialist policy. The Kashmir question has already been settled by the people of Kashmir themselves. They regard themselves as being an integral part of the Republic of India and in the fraternal family of the Indian peoples are striving to build a new, independent India to fight for peace and the security of the peoples....

The Soviet Government supports India's policy on the Kashmir question, because it fully accords with the interests of strengthening peace in this area of Asia. We stated this when we were in Kashmir,

confirmed it at the press conference in Delhi on December 14, and we state it today."

That statement is valid even today.

This stand which Marshal Bulganin mentions is, of course, our stand. Let the SEATO powers learn geography once more. I read in the papers that some map was produced before them, but they have not learnt geography even today. The geography is that Kashmir is an integral part of India, and therefore they have no right to interfere in our internal matters. If the Soviets have supported our stand, then I intend to convey from the floor of this House our best thanks to them.

The SEATO powers say that whatever danger comes, will be directed against the Soviet Union. That is totally wrong. The Soviet Union and the people there are strong enough to take care of themselves. Last November, when I was at Tashkent, I saw what a fine military standard they have got. The military bases which are still being built in Pakistan by the SEATO powers can be smashed within a period of two or three hours: that is technically possible. So, they must take into consideration the military consequences also, when they—the Pakistan rulers—are thinking in military terms.

But still their *fatwas* go on, and statements by Mulla Dulles and others go on. They have stated that the Durand line is an international line. But our brave Afghan neighbours have taken a stand against this Durand line. And our budget also is concerned with that. This Durand line has never been recognised internationally, and it can never be recognised also. Only one imperialist power has recognised it but it is a line which the people of the free world have never accepted, and will never accept also.

So far as our budget is concerned, the Pakistan Prime Minister who happens to be the Defence Minister also has threatened us and said that Pakistan is spending 60 per cent. of her budget on defence, that they are getting help from here and there and that they would do this and that. Of course, we have no need to be panicky because what we are doing today is correct.

The best thing in the present year's Budget is that they are talking of the

[Dr. S. N. Sinha]

welfare of the country. If it is well established, then other things follow. It is Raja-Dharma, when Manu himself says :

यदा पृष्टा मन्येत सर्वास्तु प्रकृतीभूषम् ।
अत्युच्छ्रितं तथात्मानं तदा कूर्वात विग्रहम् ॥

12 NOON

"When he finds—let the Finance Minister or the Prime Minister be here in place of the 'he'—when he finds his people and the army considerably happy, prosperous and full of spirit and himself the same, let him then declare war against the foe." So first comes welfare and afterwards war; let it be against the rich people or against anybody; I am not for class war today; perhaps, in the present circumstances, it is not necessary at all."

Shri V. V. Giri (Pathapatnam) : I congratulate the Finance Minister on the very valuable, instructive and informative Budget he has presented to Parliament. The very fact that there has not been carping criticism but a constructive one from all sides of the House proves that the Budget is not only a valuable one, but it contains valuable proposals.

We have laid great hopes on the Second Five Year Plan which emphasises and underlines the industrialisation of this great country of ours to the tune of crores of rupees. I would have very much appreciated if the hon. Minister had dealt with the part that one important section of the industry should play in making the Second Five Year Plan a success, I mean the workers in the industry, whom I have always styled as the dominant partners in industry. I am sure every one of us realises that without their co-operation the Second Five Year Plan would not be a success. Whether it is the public sector or the private sector or whether it is the private employer or a corporation or Government, they may put their money in the undertaking, but if the workers refuse to work, the industry will refuse to run. Therefore, it must be realised by the Government and by everyone that unless there is unstinted co-operation on the part of the workers, this plan will never succeed.

I would have very much appreciated if the Finance Minister had appealed to the partners of the industry for an industrial truce during the period of the

Plan, of course assuring the workers of not only their fundamental rights but of making them realise their duties, responsibilities and privileges. As in politics, good government is no substitute for self-government, so in the industrial system in regard to providing good conditions of work for the workers. In doing their work well, they desire not only the physical satisfaction that they are doing their duty as mere wage earners but they are doing their duty in the interest of the community at large. Therefore, the workers naturally desire a voice in the control of the industrial system. The time has come when everybody, specially the employers, must realise the hard fact that the workers are no longer hewers of wood and drawers of water and the oft-quoted theory of demand and supply in the matter of wages does not apply at the present moment. It is but necessary and desirable that every intelligent and shrewd employer should realise that he should take the representatives of the workers into his confidence in making them understand the various plans, the various points, the budget that the employers draws so that the workers may know the inner side of things. I can assure the employer that if he knows how to create good industrial relations, the workers will not only be glad to suggest ways and means of efficiently running the industry but they would also put forward only reasonable and just demands consistent with the economics of the industry.

Till recently, we have been talking of a socialistic pattern of society. In the course of a few months, we have advanced from the socialistic pattern to the socialist pattern. I do hope and trust that in the course of a few years, this socialist pattern will be relegated to the back benches and a socialist State will be established, which will guarantee every individual in our country his fundamental rights, the right to work, the right to live and all other social amenities which will give reasonable comfort from the womb to the grave. The time has come when, if we mean what we say, if we mean that ultimately we should have a socialist pattern and a socialist State, the public sector in time and under certain regulated conditions should absorb the private sector. The public sector should, therefore, set an example to the private sector in the matter of wage conditions and other conditions of life for the

workers. The Government must insist on a joint standing machinery in every industry, whether it is public or private, so that a real association of workers with the management may take place.

When the Railway Budget was discussed, I was rather very critical about the human touch on the part of the Railway Administration, I mean in the matter of industrial relations. I am glad to say that the Railway Minister, who has much of the milk of human kindness in him, took time by the forelock. I am glad to report that within a week of the Railway Budget discussion, there has been agreement between the two wings of railwaymen, and it augurs well for the future. I am sure the railwaymen will take it in the spirit in which it is given and the agreement will be implemented without 'ifs' and 'buts' and in all humility.

The Railway Minister promised last time and this time that he would try and see how he will be able to associate the workers' representatives with the management in some of the items of the industry. It is now for the Railway Ministry to see that the new Railwaymen's Federation, which will be very strong and united, comes into touch with the Railway Board and puts forward concrete proposals for making a real and effective way by which workers' representatives may be associated with the management.

Now, I come to the question of unemployment. Unemployment looms large in spite of the fact that the Government have made genuine efforts to diminish the pangs of unemployment. The demon of unemployment is still there. Socialist pattern, socialist government or socialist State will be mere moonshine unless we convince the unemployed in this country that that problem is actually and seriously attacked on all its fronts.

I would like to make a few constructive observations in this connection, not from the mere academic point of view but from the point of view of my own experience when I was the Minister of Industries, Labour and Co-operation in the Government of Madras headed by Rajaji in 1937-39. I do feel that while we shall have to attack simultaneously both the educated and the uneducated unemployment problem, I do feel—subject to correction—that the educated unemployment problem is a sizable one

and if we can take steps to see it re-deemed and tackled in a successful manner, that will indeed give great encouragement to the solution of the general unemployment problem. I do feel that we should start agricultural, industrial and vocational colonies in every part of the country,—I would like to suggest—in every district, in every taluk and, if possible, in every firka, wherein we can have land colonies extending over 1000 to 3000 acres where the educated unemployed can be called to work. In our country, as in every other country, there are not only unemployed but unemployable. Then we shall be able to distinguish who can be called unemployed and who can be called unemployable. What I did then was, I set up what was known as an unemployment fortnight during which I wanted every village munsif to let it be known that every educated unemployed should report himself—not exactly report himself to the village munsif—but report himself by signing a form and telling us exactly for how long he was unemployed, what employment he could do, what are his qualifications, what are his vocations and so on and so forth. I may tell you for your information that we had issued a lakh of such forms and about 40,000 reported themselves. But, unfortunately, we as Government reported ourselves out because we had resigned at that time. But, my feeling is there may be many unemployed who may not require employment. Therefore, I suggest that the Government should take measures to size out exactly the position of the educated unemployed and how many of them want employment and we must be in a position to assure them vocational training and assure them that they will get a bit of land if I may say so. I do not know whether it is correct if the Bhoo-dan movement is collecting lakhs and lakhs of acres of land—a few lakhs may be reserved for this purpose and these young men may be taught a vocation, may be given vocational training and may be given training in cottage industries; and most probably when that training is over they may be able to go to the nearest place in their State, take hold of a piece of land given by Government—and an Ambar Charka if you please—and then let them start some cottage industries. In that way we can put in some lakhs of these unemployed on their legs and they themselves would create employment in the rural areas as well. I, therefore, think,

[Shri V. V. Giri]

that there must be some specific proposals which will create mass enthusiasm among the people of this country that Government is active and very sincere in tackling this problem. I must challenge every educated unemployed person to come and work, to come and learn and afterwards set to work.

These are some of the problems which must be tackled not in an academic manner but in a practical way. I would suggest colonies like that—if we could have one almost every hundred miles—at each place and challenge the unemployed to come and work; that is the just way and the best way to convince everybody that we mean tackling this problem.

I do not want to take more time and I thank you for the opportunity you have given me to express my views.

श्री० टंडन (जिला इलाहाबाद—पश्चिम) : सभापति जी, सबसे पहले मैं अपने वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूँ। इस रीति की बधाई नहीं जैसी हमारे बहुत से सहयोगियों ने दी है, परन्तु एक विशेष बात के लिये, और वह यह है कि उन्होंने पिछले वर्ष जो आश्वासन दिया था कि बजट के कुछ अंगों को वह हिन्दी में रखेंगे उस को उन्होंने अंशतः पूरा किया। परन्तु फिर भी कसर है। उन की अपेक्षा रेलवे मंत्री ने हिन्दी के अंक और हिन्दी के बजट में अधिक स्फूर्ति दिखाई। मैं जानता हूँ कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी के सामने कठिनाई है, उन के पास बहुत बड़ी बड़ी पुस्तकें हैं अंग्रेजी में, जिन को हिन्दी में करने की मेरी मांग थी। वह सब तो नहीं कर सके, परन्तु उन्होंने अंशतः किया, इस के लिये उन को मैं बधाई देता हूँ। मेरा सुझाव यही है कि अगले वर्ष जब वे आगे अपना बजट ले कर, तब उनका पूरा बजट हिन्दी में होना उचित है। यह कोई कठिन समस्या नहीं है। उत्तर प्रदेश का तो मुझे अनुभव है। वहाँ पूरा बजट अर्थात् बड़ी बड़ी पुस्तकें भी जो अंग्रेजी में पहले होती थी अब हिन्दी में ही आती हैं। वहाँ हिन्दी में उनका होना आवश्यक है, बाद में उनका अनुवाद अंग्रेजी में आता है। हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी भी वही क्रम यहाँ रखें, यह मेरा सुझाव है।

बजट के सम्बन्ध में मैं बहुत आनन्द और उल्लास के साथ कुछ नहीं कह सकता। यदि मैं यह कहूँ कि वह बहुत उन्नतिशील है, तो वह मेरे हृदय की बात नहीं होगी। कारण यह है कि उन्नति की दिशाओं के देखने में भेद है।

है, उन्होंने देश के लिये बहुत सी नई नई संस्थाओं के बनाने के लिये ३१६ करोड़ ६० का पूंजीगत व्यय दिखाया है। परन्तु मेरे हृदय में तो टीस यह उठती है कि यह जो व्यय है, जिस के लाने में हमारे देश के ऊपर के स्तर के आदमियों से तो रुपया लिया हो जाता है, दीनों का भी इस भार में बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा है, उस में हमारे दीन लोगों के लिये, देहातों के लिये क्या व्यय निकाला गया है। मेरे हृदय में यह प्रश्न उठता है। व्यय तो है परन्तु उसे किस दृष्टिकोण से देखा जाय, इस का सवाल है। आख वही है पर चितवन में भेद है। इस बजट में व्यय बहुत करने की बात है परन्तु इसकी चितवन शहरी है, देहात की ओर नहीं है। देहातों में मकान बनाने के लिये थोड़ा बहुत रुपया दिखाया गया है। जहाँ इतने करोड़ों की चर्चा हो वहाँ कुछ थोड़ी सी रकम.

सरदार इकबाल सिंह (फाजिल्का-सिरसा) : सिर्फ पांच करोड़ दो सी रुपया है।

श्री टंडन : जी हां मुझे मालूम है। यह पांच करोड़ रुपया सिन्धु में बिन्दु के समान है। इस बिन्दु से इतने बड़े और इतने अधिक देहातों का क्या भला होने वाला है, यह आप ही अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं। मैं बार बार कह चुका हूँ, मैं बार बार निवेदन कर चुका हूँ कि आप देहातों की ओर ध्यान दीजिये। आप देखिये कि क्या रहन सहन उनका है। यहाँ बहुत सी नई नई योजनाओं की चर्चा हुई। कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट्स की बात भी आई। उसके सम्बन्ध में, उसके लाभ की गाथा भी हमारे भाई ने सुनाई है। मुझ को तो वह बहुत प्रिय लगी। कहानी और गाथा सदा प्रिय लगती है। परन्तु मुझे वह केवल कहानी ही लगी। इसका कारण यह है कि जब मैं देहातों में स्वयं जाता हूँ तो मुझ को नहीं दिखाई पड़ता कि उनका स्तर कुछ ऊंचा हो गया है। जो पत्रिकाएँ हमारी गवर्नमेंट के विभागों की ओर से बांटी गई हैं उनसे भी पता लगता है कि हमारे देश में, इसके बहुत से भागों में, लाखों परिवार ऐसे हैं जिन की आय १५ रुपये से लेकर ५० रुपये मासिक तक है। याद रखिये यह परिवार की आय है। ऐसे लाखों करोड़ों परिवार हैं जिन की इतनी आय है। आप खुद ही अनुमान कर सकते हैं कि उनकी दशा कैसी हो सकती है। जिस परिवार में चार या पांच प्राणी हों और उसकी १५ रुपये मासिक आय हो तो कैसे वह परिवार रह सकता है इसका अंदाजा आसानी से ही लगाया जा सकता है।

में जानता हूँ कि हमारे प्रदेश के कुछ भागों में तो ऐसे दरिद्र लोग हैं कि जो गोबर के भीतर से अनाज निकाल कर और उसको धो कर खाते हैं। यह कहानी नहीं है, यह सही बात है। गोरखपुर और देवरिया के जिले में इस खाने का नाम गोबरी ही है। जहाँ इतनी दरिद्रता है वहाँ पर यह आशा की जाती है कि उनके पास पहुँचकर हम उन्हें उठाने का कुछ यत्न करें। वह यत्न तो मैं इस बजट में कहीं भी नहीं देखता हूँ। उसका नितांत अभाव है।

आचार्य कृपालानी (भागलपुर व पूनिया) :
फाइव इयर प्लान में है।

श्री टंडन : उसी की चर्चा में कर रहा हूँ। उसके अनुसार ही तो पूंजी व्यवस्था इस वर्ष ३१६७ दिखाया गया है। यह तो उसी व्यवस्था के भीतर है। हाँ एक बहुत बड़ी रकम कारखानों के ऊपर खर्च करने के लिये रखी गई है। यह औद्योगिक कारखानों के लिए रखी गई रकम हमारी इस दरिद्रता को, जिसकी मैं ने अभी खिन्न चर्चा की है, हटाने वाली नहीं है। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ इस गवर्नमेंट से कि आप समाजवादी रूप की बात करते हैं। अच्छे सामाजिक रूप की कुंजी यह है कि अधिक से अधिक सुख हम पहुँचायें। मैं इधर ध्यान दिलाता हूँ कि जब व्यवस्था हम करें तब हमें चाहिये कि हम यह देखें कि एक एक रुपये से अधिक से अधिक सुख प्राप्त हो, यह अच्छे सामाजिक क्रम की कुंजी है। मैं अर्थशास्त्र के शब्दों में कहता हूँ, क्योंकि यहाँ पर अर्थशास्त्र के पंडित तो बहुत हैं, 'पंडितमानिनः', पांडित्य उनका अंकों में ही न रहे कि यहाँ इतना हुआ, वहाँ उतना हुआ, वहाँ से यह निकलता है और यहाँ से यह निकलता है। उसी अर्थशास्त्र का एक बड़ा सिद्धान्त यह है कि हर एक पैसे की तट-उपयोगिता, जिसको अंग्रेजी में आप मार्जिनल यूटिलिटी (Marginal Utility) कहते हैं, घटती जाती है, जैसे जैसे किसी के पास अधिक पैसा होता जाता है। यह स्पष्ट नियम है, अर्थशास्त्र का। एक रुपये की उपयोगिता हमारे देहात के गोबरी खाने वाले के लिए क्या है और आप अनुमान कीजिये कि हमारे यहाँ जो एक लक्ष्मीपति है उसके लिए क्या है? आकाश पाताल का अन्तर आप पायेंगे। अगर १०-२० हजार रुपया किसी लक्ष्मीपति के पास बढ़ गया तो उसकी क्या उपयोगिता है और यदि वह रुपया कुछ देहाती जनों को मिल जाए तो उसकी क्या उपयोगिता है। मैं इसी लिये कह रहा हूँ कि समाज का सुख बढ़ाने की कुंजी यह है कि जितना

हमारे बजट का व्यय है, उसकी तट-उपयोगिता, मार्जिनल यूटिलिटी, अधिक से अधिक हो। क्या मैं आज यह कह सकता हूँ कि जितने का आपने बजट बनाया है इसमें मार्जिनल यूटिलिटी अधिक से अधिक है? यह मैं कहने में असमर्थ हूँ। यदि मार्जिनल यूटिलिटी आपके पैसे की उचित होती तो सुख और समृद्धि देश में फैल जाती। परन्तु वह नहीं है। यहाँ दिल्ली में मेरे सामने एक बात आई है। शिक्षण विभाग मकान बनवा रहा है जिसमें कुछ नट-नागर नाच करेंगे। नट नागरों के लिए १०-१० लाख तक रुपया खर्च करना तो मामूली बात है, इनके लिए बजट आप देखिये इतने रुपयों की लागत के कितने मकान बनाये जा रहे हैं। मुझे पता चला है कि यहाँ एक भूमि के ऊपर एक करोड़ रुपया एक कला-भवन के बनाने पर खर्च होने वाला है जिसमें से लगभग ५० लाख रुपया तो इमारत बनाने में खर्च होगा और बाकी ५० लाख रुपया सामग्री के जुटाने में। जो गोबरी खाने वाले लोग इस देश में हैं उनकी दृष्टि से इस पैसे की तट-उपयोगिता, मार्जिनल यूटिलिटी, कितनी है इस बात का प्रस्ताव आप लगाइयें यह मेरा आपसे कहना है। मुझको कभी कभी लगता है कि यह समाज को उठाने की बात जो हम करते हैं बात ही रह जाती है। क्या यह सब काम इस समय करने का है?

श्री अल्लू राय शास्त्री (जिला आजमगढ़—पूर्व व जिला बनिया, — पश्चिम) : नहीं।

श्री टंडन : इस समय तो कौड़ी कौड़ी इस काम में लगनी चाहिए कि किसी तरह से जितनी जल्दी हो सके हम गांव के भाइयों को संभालें, उनके लिए घर और भोजन का इन्तिजाम करें। पांच करोड़ आपने मकानों के लिये दिया है। इससे क्या बनने वाला है। क्या इससे देहातों का उत्थान होने वाला है? मैं ने यहाँ कितनी बार निवेदन किया है कि आप देहातों में हर परिवार के लिए घर बनाने को आधा एकड़ भूमि तो दें। हमारे वित्त मंत्री ने मुझे आश्वासन दिया था कि आप जो बात कह रहे हैं वह मैं ऊपर पहुँचा दूँगा। मैं ने यहाँ आदर्श घरों की योजना कई बार रखी है। मैं ने निवेदन किया है कि एक एक घर को आधा आधा एकड़ भूमि देनी चाहिए, चाहे वह किसी दरिद्र का घर हो या किसी धन सेठ का घर हो। उस भूमि में वह अपना बाटिका गृह बनावें। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि आप कम से कम दो एक आदर्श ग्राम बनाकर दें। वित्त मंत्री यहाँ मौजूद नहीं हैं। परन्तु

[श्री टंडन]

में पूछता हूँ कि क्या उन्होंने देश में एक भी आदर्श ग्राम बनाया ? मैं आशा करता था कि हर जिले में अधिक नहीं तो एक एक, दो दो आदर्श ग्राम तो बन जायेंगे। इसके लिए बराबर यत्न होना चाहिए। भूदान यज्ञ में भी इसके लिए यत्न हो रहा है। मैं स्वयं उस में लगा हूँ। परन्तु हम को तो बहुत कम भूमि मिलती है और कठिनाई से मिलती है जो कि हम इन बेचारे ग्रामवासियों को घर बनाने के लिए दे सकें। लेकिन इधर हमारी गवर्नमेंट नृत्यकला के लिए करोड़ों रुपये खर्च कर रही है। अगर आप देश में दस बीस करोड़ रुपया आदर्श घरों को बनाने में लगा देते तो कुछ सूरत दिखायी देती। लेकिन यह नहीं हुआ।

मेरा यह निवेदन है कि हमारा जो यह बजट है वह बहुत त्रुटिपूर्ण है। मेरे हृदय में पीड़ा है कि हमारे देश का रुपया बरबाद हो रहा है। मैं अपनी गवर्नमेंट से, अपने सहयोगियों से, अपने साथियों से कहता हूँ कि आज आपके यहां रुपया की मार्जिनल यूटिलिटी (Marginal Utility) खोई सी है। आप अपने अर्थशास्त्रियों से पूछें कि आज रुपये की मार्जिनल यूटिलिटी क्या है और क्या हो सकती है। जो आप के पैसों की मार्जिनल यूटिलिटी हो सकती है उससे वह आज बहुत ही नीचे है। यदि आपके पैसों की पूरी मार्जिनल यूटिलिटी होती तो आज देश सुखी और समृद्ध होता।

मुझे कुछ शब्द शिक्षण विभाग से कहने हैं। हमारे भाई डिप्टी मिनिस्टर, डॉ० श्रीमाली ने इस सम्बन्ध में यह उच्छ्वा प्रकट की थी कि शिक्षा विभाग को अधिक अधिकार दिया जाये, आज उस विभाग के पास इतना अधिकार नहीं है कि वह उन कामों को करा सके जिनको कि वह कराना चाहता है क्योंकि शिक्षा का विषय हमारे राज्यों के अधिकार में अधिक है। यदि वे यहां हों तो मैं उन से पूछता चाहता हूँ कि जो अधिकार उनके पास हैं क्या उनका ठीक उपयोग हुआ है। मुझे तो ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि हमारे जितने विभाग हैं उन सब में इस शिक्षा विभाग का काम सबसे रद्दी है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : बिल्कुल रद्दी। इस विभाग को खत्म किया जाये।

श्री टंडन : किसी ने कहा कि इस विभाग को समाप्त करो। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि वह अधिक अधिकार प्राप्त करने का अधिकारी नहीं है।

उसकी तो अजीब बुद्धि है। अजीब तरह से वह प्रश्नों को देखता है। उस विभाग ने हिन्दी टाइपराइटर (टंकणयंत्र) के लिये एक कीबोर्ड (वर्ण पट) बनाया है जिसमें अक्षर तो हिन्दी के हैं परन्तु अंक अंग्रेजी के हैं। यह कीबोर्ड (वर्ण-पट) वह देश भर में पहुंचाना चाहता है। यह क्या अक्ल की बात है ? इसको कौन हिन्दी भाषी राज्य स्वीकार करेगा ? और इसके लिए हवाला दिया जाता है कांस्टीट्यूशन का। क्या इस विभाग में कोई ऐसा आदमी नहीं है जो संविधान समझ सके ? कांस्टीट्यूशन में यह स्पष्ट लिखा है कि केन्द्रीय कामों के लिये हिन्दी में अंक नागरी का भी हो सकता है और अंग्रेजी का भी हो सकता है। कांस्टीट्यूशन में यह बात नहीं है कि हमारे देश भर में जितने हिन्दी टाइपराइटर बनते जायें उनमें अक्षर तो हिन्दी के हों और अंक अंग्रेजी के। क्या उन्होंने यह टाइपराइटर केवल अपने शिक्षा विभाग के लिये ही बनाया है ? नहीं। वह टाइपराइटर का वर्णपट या कीबोर्ड सारे देश के लिये बनाना चाहते हैं। मैं ने उस रोज कहा था कि इस देश में लगभग २२ करोड़ आदमी ऐसे हैं जिनका भाषा में नागरी अंकों का प्रयोग होता है :

एक माननीय सदस्य : श्रीमाली जी आ गये।

श्री टंडन : मैं आपकी ही चर्चा कर रहा था। डा० श्रीमाली ने शिक्षा विभाग के अधिकार बढ़ाने की बात कही थी। मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि शिक्षा विभाग के पास जो अधिकार हैं उनका वह दुरुपयोग कर रहा है। शिक्षा विभाग के काम से रद्दी काम करनेवाला हमारे यहां कोई दूसरा विभाग नहीं है। मुझे यह कहते हुए लज्जा होती है। अभी डा० श्रीमाली का इस विभाग से सम्बन्ध थोड़े दिनों का ही है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि आप यत्न करेंगे कि यह विभाग अपने अधिकारों का सदुपयोग करे, यदि ऐसा करना आपके अधिकार में हो। मैं जो चर्चा कर रहा था उसे आपके कानों के लिए दुहराये देता हूँ। आपके विभाग ने यह अजीब काम किया है कि जो टाइपराइटर का वर्ण-पट बनाया है उसमें अक्षर तो हिन्दी के रखे हैं पर अंक अंग्रेजी के। यह क्या बात है ? ऐसा मालूम होता है कि यह विभाग दुराग्रह से भरा हुआ है। इस विभाग से राज्यों के मंत्रियों को पत्र भेजे जाते हैं कि तुम लोग जहाँ हिन्दी का प्रयोग करो वहाँ उसके साथ अंग्रेजी के अंकों का प्रयोग करो। मैं यह बात अपने मन से नहीं कह रहा हूँ। मुझे यह बात एक राज्य के

मुख्य मंत्री से मालूम हुई है। यह क्या है ? आप अपने अधिकार का यह सदुपयोग कर रहे हैं या दुरुपयोग कर रहे हैं ? मैं कहता हूँ कि आपके विभाग का अच्छा काम नहीं है और उसका कोई अधिकार नहीं बढ़ना चाहिए। यह मेरा निवेदन है शिक्षण विभाग के लिए।

मैं आशा करता था कि हमारा शिक्षण विभाग शिक्षण को कोई नया रूप देगा। राष्ट्रपति ने और जो हमारे देश के शिक्षण से सम्बन्ध रखने वाले अनुभवी लोग हैं उन्होंने बार बार यह कहा है कि हमारा शिक्षण का क्रम बदलना चाहिए। हमारे शिक्षण में दो बातों की मुख्य रूप से आवश्यकता है। एक तो चारित्रिक निर्माण की और दूसरी शिक्षित लोगों में आत्म निर्भरता की। अर्थात् उनको इस प्रकार से पढ़ाया जाये कि वे आत्म निर्भर हो सकें। यहाँ यह दोनों बातें नहीं हैं। जहाँ एक ओर हमारे देश में शिक्षण क्रम बदलने की इतनी आवश्यकता है वहाँ ऐसा मालूम होता है कि हमारे शिक्षण विभाग में कल्पना का अभाव है। आज मैं और अधिक नहीं कहना चाहता। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षण विभाग ने जो अकादमियाँ बनायी हैं उन पर वह लाखों रुपया बरबाद कर रहा है। अब मैं उस बात को दुहराता नहीं।

एक और विषय है जिस पर मैं कुछ शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ। वह विषय है काश्मीर का। काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में हमारे भाई फोतेदार जी ने कुछ चर्चा की थी। मेरा भी यह निवेदन है कि काश्मीर का प्रश्न बहुत लटका हुआ है। आये दिन उसके सम्बन्ध में कहीं न कहीं से कुछ बात हो जाती है। यह विषय कि वहाँ का जनमत लिया जाये, किसी जमाने में सिक्योरिटी काउंसिल गया था परन्तु इतने दिन उसको लटकते हुए हो गये। मुझे तो ऐसा लगता है कि एक निश्चित बात हमारी गवर्नमेंट को काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में अब कर देनी चाहिए। यह बात तो स्पष्ट रूपसे कही जा चुकी है, और जहाँ तक मुझे स्मरण है हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी माना है कि काश्मीर हमारे देश का अंग है। इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है। उसके ऊपर पाकिस्तान ने अपनी कुछ आपत्ति भी उठायी थी। परन्तु वह तो कई बातों पर अनुचित आपत्ति उठाया करता है। उन की आपत्ति पर ध्यान न देकर मेरा निवेदन है कि आज हम को अपना चलन इस प्रकार का बनाना चाहिए कि काश्मीर हमारा एक अंग है, अर्थात् जब हम यहाँ कोई अधिनियम, ऐक्ट बनायें तो बार बार हम यह न कहें कि काश्मीर में यह लागू नहीं होगा।

आपके यहाँ जितने अधिनियम बनते हैं उनमें साधारण रीति से दिखलाई पड़ता है कि काश्मीर को आप अपवाद करते चले जा रहे हैं। इस तरह के अपवाद करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। काश्मीर को अब, जैसा हमारे फोतेदार जी की मांग थी, हम अपना एक निश्चित अंग मानें। कई बातों के लिये अंग बन भी गया है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि जितने कानून आप यहाँ बनायें, उनमें काश्मीर भारत का पूरी तरह एक अंग समझा जाय।

काश्मीर की बात करते हुए मुझको एक टीस सी उठती है उन भाइयों के बारे में जो हाल ही में मुझ से मिलने आये और जिनकी कि दशा सुन करके मेरा हृदय रो पड़ा। काश्मीर के उस भाग से जिस को काश्मीर से छीन कर पाकिस्तान में मिला लिया गया है, जैसे मीरपुर और पूंछ, उन इलाकों के बहुत से हमारे भाई भाग कर इधर हमारी शरण में आये हैं। मैं तो आज तक समझ नहीं पाया कि जब हमारी फौजें वहाँ तक पहुँच गई थीं तो मीरपुर और पूंछ के इलाकों पर उन्होंने कब्जा क्यों नहीं किया और उसके पहले ही युद्धविराम रखा बना दी गई

श्री कामत (होशंगाबाद) : उनको हटा दिया था।

श्री टंडन : मैं आपकी बात नहीं समझा आप मेरी बात सुनने की कोशिश कीजिये मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि पूंछ और मीरपुर के करीब हमारी फौज पहुँच गई थी, वहाँ की पाकिस्तानी फौजें भाग चुकी थीं या वहाँ से भाग निकली थीं परन्तु फिर भी हमारी ओर से उन इलाकों पर कब्जा नहीं किया गया

श्री कामत : मैं भी यही कह रहा था कि गवर्नमेंट ने उनको हटा दिया था।

श्री टंडन : मैं आपकी बात को नहीं समझा था। खैर गत न शोचामि, मैं उसको छोड़ता हूँ। जो कुछ भी हुआ उसमें बुद्धिमानी हुई या भूल हुई, मैं तो उसको भूल ही मानता हूँ।

श्री अलगू राय शास्त्री : भूल होती जा रही है।

श्री टंडन : वे हमारे मुसीबतजदा भाई जब मीरपुर और पूंछ से भाग भाग करके काश्मीर में आते हैं तो वहाँ उनको जगह नहीं मिलती है और वे यहाँ हमारे पास आते हैं। उन्हीं भाइयों के

[श्री टंडन]

मुंह से उनकी कथा मैंने सुनी । किसी ने कहा कि मेरा बाप मारा गया, किसी ने कहा कि मेरा भाई वहां पर मारा गया और किसी भाई ने मुझे बतलाया कि मेरी स्त्री ने कुएं में छलांग लगा कर अपनी जान दे दी और उन्होंने यह बतलाया कि कुएं के कुएं लाशों से घिर गये थे क्योंकि हमारी मां बहनों ने सोचा कि पाकिस्तानी फौज के आते ही हमारी दुर्गति होगी और उन्होंने कुओं के अन्दर छलांग लगा कर अपनी जानें दे दीं । मुझे तो यहां तक उन भाइयों ने बतलाया कि हमारी स्त्रियों ने हमसे कहा कि हमको तुम खुद अपने हाथ से मार डालो और हम को उनके लिए मत छोड़ो और उन्होंने बतलाया कि अपने घर की स्त्रियों को अपने हाथों से मार कर हम में कुछ यहां आये हैं । आप भ्रंदाज लगा सकते हैं कि यह भाई अपना सब कुछ लुटा कर यहां पर आये हैं और उनको बड़ी मुश्किल से यहां रहने को घर मिले हैं और हमारा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय उन दुःखी और मुसीबत-जदा भाइयों से यह मांग करता है कि या तो उन घरों का मूल्य हमें दे दो और या उनका किराया दो । चूंकि उनकी आर्थिक दशा शोचनीय है और ठीक नहीं है इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि पुनर्वास विभाग उन काश्मीरी भाइयों के प्रति थोड़ा करुणामय व्यवहार करे । हमारे यह काश्मीरी भाई शरणाथियों की गिनती में नहीं आते क्योंकि आपने जो नियम बनाया है उसके अनुसार वे लोग जो जायदाद छोड़ कर पाकिस्तान से आये हैं, उनको आप शरणाथी गिनते हैं और यह भाई पुराने पाकिस्तान के हिस्से के तो हैं नहीं, इसलिये शरणाथियों की आपकी परिभाषा में डेफिनिशन (Definition) में यह नहीं आते इनका बुरा हाल है । मैं यह चाहता हूं कि जहां आपने शरणाथियों की इतनी श्रेणियां बनाई हैं वहां इन भाइयों के लिये भी आप कोई एक नई श्रेणी बना लीजिये और तुरन्त उनकी दशा के ऊपर ध्यान दीजिये ।

मैं आप से यह आशा करता हूं कि जो कुछ मैंने कहा है उसके ऊपर आप ध्यान देंगे । समाप्त करते हुए फिर मैं उस विशेष बात के लिए कहना चाहता हूं, क्योंकि जब मैं उसके बारे में कह रहा था उस समय वित्त मंत्री जी उपस्थित नहीं थे, और वह बात यह थी कि मेरा बल इस बात पर है कि आपका बजट हमारे देहातों की दशा को उभारने वाला नहीं है । आपसे पहले भी इस सम्बन्ध में मैंने निवेदन किया था और आपने बायदा किया था कि मेरी आम योजना को आप आपनायेंगे । मैं जानता हूं कि वित्त मंत्री ने उसके

लिए योजना विभाग को कहला भी दिया था परन्तु आज तक कहीं पर इस प्रकार से ग्रामों की दशा सुधारने का कोई मार्ग, कोई प्रयत्न दिखाई नहीं देता । इस और सच्चा प्रयत्न हो और चरित्र उठाने के लिये प्रयत्न हो, यह इस समय आवश्यक है । इसकी आवश्यकता शिक्षण में है, इसकी आवश्यकता हाउसिंग स्कीम्स (घर बनाने की योजनाओं) में है और इसकी आवश्यकता हमारे देश को उठाने की सब कल्पनाओं में है ।

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): Mr. Chairman, the sentiments which have been so eloquently and painfully expressed by Tandonji find a sympathetic echo in my heart. The real question before us to judge this Budget is whether this Budget is a socialistic Budget, a Budget designed to reduce the inequalities and disparities between the rich and the poor, the urban classes and the rural classes.

I find, Sir, that this Budget is a Budget of "tears and cheers". This Budget will invite tears from the poor and cheers from the rich. And, in order to prove that this Budget does not relieve the backbreaking burden of the poor I should like to refer to the taxation proposals which shall be more fully dealt when we take up the Finance Bill.

Now, out of the Rs. 34.15 crores which are sought to be raised by raising taxation Rs. 14.5 crores are by excise duties on cloth. There are excise duties on soap. I have not the time to refer to all these in details, but out of the Rs. 34 crores nearly Rs. 25 crores are going to be raised by levying excise duties.

My submission is—I speak as a layman and not as a Professor of Economics as Shri Asoka Mehta says—that when indirect taxes are raised they undoubtedly weigh heavy on the poorer classes and the direct taxes are really the taxes which can take some slice from the income of the rich. But, unfortunately, in our whole taxation system the distribution of taxes is more in favour of the indirect taxes than direct taxes and the percentage of indirect taxes to the total tax revenue is still continuing to be 61 per cent; it has not as the Finance Minister many times promised come down to a lower level. My submission is that this Budget makes it absolutely difficult. Take for instance the tax on coarse cloth.

It is a tax which will touch very hard the peasantry. Coarse cloth is more predominantly used by the peasants. The Finance Minister was pleased to say that the condition of the agriculturists has improved to some extent. He went on to point out that the prices of agricultural produce which had shown some calamitous fall have gingered up and gone up. My submission is that the figures, the indices prepared regarding agricultural prices do not reflect the real conditions in the country. Our country is a country of small peasants. They are in the hands of the middle-men and the middle-men take a heavier toll. Whatever the price index may indicate, the small peasant is not in a position to recover all the prices. The result is that those prices have increased to some extent and have registered a rise to some extent. My relevant question to the Finance Minister will be, what is the margin of profit that the peasant is receiving so that you can legitimately claim to have some share off? Have you got any cost of production figures? There are no cost of production figures. Simply because the prices go up, we jump to the conclusion that agriculturists are benefiting, but without the cost of production data, it is absolutely difficult to find out what is the margin left with the peasant or the producer, and what portion of that margin the State can mop up by way of taxation. My submission is that the prices are still falling to the disadvantage particularly of the small producer and have possibly imposed an additional burden on him with the result that the already low standard of living will still further be lowered. This is what I want to say.

I go to the next point. The Finance Minister was pleased to say that our people stand, so to say, on threshold, I believe, of a golden age. My submission is how is the golden age to dawn on this poor country. If golden age is to come, as far as the Bombay or the Calcutta industrialists are concerned, they are already in the golden age. It is the poor people who are far away from the golden age, as far away as the earth is from the moon. Therefore, the golden age that we expect in this country is for the poor, for those who have absolutely no grain of happiness. Therefore, my relevant question is that if the Finance Minister is building up a temple for the deity of the golden age, prosperity or equality, to reside in, then he seems to be busy using the peasantry

and the poorer classes for building up the foundation. He talked about *yagna*; he said that this planning is *yagna*. You know that in the olden days, when *yagnas* were performed, there were certain animals to be sacrificed. As far as this planning *yagna* is concerned, of which we are very busy talking about, the peasantry is the sacrificial goat which is going to be sacrificed.

Shri Kamath : *Narmedha.*

Shri S. S. More : I am not prepared to take my similes from Shri Kamath. He may preserve them for his own use in his speech.

Shri Kamath : You better use your own then.

Shri S. S. More : I am using my own. My submission is that the peasantry, the small men, the rural folk, are being used as the sacrificed goats. Every time when we plan anything, we talk about the benefits that are going to reach the people, but before the benefits have reached the people, we start mopping up something in anticipation, presuming that they have already got the benefits. That is not a fair way.

Now, colossal or astronomical figures have been shown to us. I would say, on behalf of the majority of the Members of this House, that the budget and the huge figures that are given in it are incompatible with the low stomach, the poor stomach, that we possess for the purpose of digesting such material. But the security of the Finance Minister lies in that very fact. I would rather say that we must devise some method in budgeting, by which instead of giving us all this huge mountain of figures, some extracted essence, a liver extract of his budget should be given, and supplied to the Members of the House, in an easily digestible form. He should see that when he is taking out that extract, all the necessary vitamins are also preserved there, so that it can give us some help.

I feel that the greatest source of this country is not yet being exploited by the Finance Minister. What is that source? Not more taxation. The real source will be economy in the expenditure that we are already incurring. I may use the simile of God Dattatreya who had three mouths. Our God Dattatreya—the different Ministries and Departments—have also three mouths: the mouth of extravagance, the mouth of corruption and the mouth of ineffi-

[Shri S. S. More]

ciency. All these three mouths go on eating all the precious money that the poor possess. So, I would very earnestly request the Finance Minister to take some measures of economy. He has been repeatedly promising us since we came to this House that economy remains in his view. But he does not reach it. I am reminded of the story of Ram. Ram was persuaded to go after the golden deer, believing that he could use the skin of the deer for making *choli* for *Sita*. That golden deer was always within his ken and sight, but it never came within the reach of his arrows, and eventually Ram came to grips with the deer. The same course is being followed by the Finance Minister. Why not economise? Let him produce a budget without any taxation. Let him show to the country that "we are not going to levy any tax this year and there is ample scope for economy. We propose to apply our knife for the purpose of economy and by economising our expenditure, as a businessman should do, we are going to have the necessary funds for the planning purposes". But that course is not followed.

What about corruption? Many Members have referred to corruption. I do not want to repeat those points. I am reminded, Sir, of your resolution which you once moved, namely, all Ministers, all the members of the public services, etc., should be asked to submit their income and expenditure budgets, so that we can detect whether anybody is spending beyond his limits and if anybody is spending beyond his limits, we can find out from where and how the money is coming. The latest calamity that we have suffered is the budget leakage, and budget leakage is the product of corruption. Somebody was interested in practising corruption somewhere and his efforts succeeded, with the result that our secrets could not be kept as secrets, as the demon of corruption is stalking in this country. I respect the integrity of the Finance Minister. Even the worst enemy would not accuse him of any such thing. But he is surrounded by so many factors, so many elements, who are not taking cognisance of this matter as they ought to.

The result is that with all the vigilance on his part, this leakage business has itself become the festering sore of this budget. In the other House it was pointed out that even the fact that the

ordinance relating to the life insurance business was going to be issued by the President had leaked out, and certain transactions were registered in the share market. The Minister who replied to this question said that it may be due to so many reasons and he admitted that it may be also due to the fact that this information leaked out somewhere. So, my submission is, this poor country has not got such huge funds to be spent in the manner in which they are spent. Whenever taxation has to be imposed, only the poor people came under the knife of taxation. That should not be the practice. The rich are screened beyond the scouring knife of the Finance Minister. The Finance Minister is a very clever person, and I must frankly admit it. He goes one step forward and two steps backward. By the Companies Act and by the nationalisation of insurance, he went in fact two steps forward to offend the capitalistic classes and brought out the wrath of my friends Shri Tulsidas and Shri Somani in this House, and to just appease those upper classes, he has gone two steps backward through the present budget and came out with tax proposals which are designed to increase the burden on the backs of the poor and allow the rich to escape. That should not be the policy. If we are going to proceed by going one step forward and then two steps backward, our progress towards the socialist pattern will be, by going one step towards socialism and then back to capitalism by two steps or even to feudalism by two steps. It will be the brain of Shri Tyagi which shall be required for calculating the period within which we shall be reaching the socialistic pattern this way. My submission is, all these matters have to be amended as early as possible. Let us be very straight and honest. If we have determined to go towards the socialist pattern, whatever the hurdles are in our way, we must be prepared to jump those hurdles.

I shall next refer to the Kashmir question. I am encouraged to refer to the question of Kashmir by the presence of the Minister of Defence in this House. Many Members have preached, and with some passion, though with some reason, that Pakistan is meaning some mischief. American diplomacy is encouraging that mischief and therefore we would feel like increasing our expenditure on defence. Once we start this arms race, we do not know where we shall stop. They have started all

these panicky scares on our front because we are going ahead with our big projects. They believe that if all these projects fructify, they will bring perennial benefits and prosperity to the country. So, they want to throw a spanner into what we have been doing. They want to take us by panic. If in our panic we cut down our expenditure on constructive purposes and concentrate on defence purposes, the objective of American diplomacy will be successful.

1 P.M.

I am not in favour of raising our expenditure on defence to build up our bulwarks against Pakistan aggression. To meet this threat backed by American diplomacy which is of a treacherous type, I would ask the Defence Minister to build the bulwark on solid foundations, the rock of people's contentment. I would even go a stage further,

Now take Kashmir. Sheikh Abdullah has been kept in prison for three years now. I am a lover of civil liberty. I read in yesterday's paper that the Kash-Government is not prepared to release him, because they have some material in their hands. I accept the truth of that statement. If they have that material, why not try him? Nobody is holding a brief for Sheikh Abdullah; his past career is sufficiently eloquent defence for him. But you cannot keep people in jails for certain views they may be holding. They may be unpalatable views; they may be views inimical to the interests of India. But keeping in permanent incarceration is not the remedy. Bring him before a court of law. You are bestowing on him a sort of martyrdom which is likely to prove more dangerous to India's interests than the permanent incarceration under which he is placed. I would say: release Sheikh Abdullah; if you have the courage and the evidence with you, try him if you can. But if you have not the evidence, do not be a victim to your own suspicion and keep an honest man in prison indefinitely.

Shri Tek Chand (Ambala-Simla): Send him to Pakistan!

Shri S. S. More: My hon. friend Shri Tek Chand says: send him to Pakistan! I wish he were in charge of our Defence portfolio. He might have sent him somewhere else, wherever he deserved to be. But, fortunately for this country, Shri Tek Chand is not in power, but it is Pandit Nehru who is in

power. There are reactionaries, there are fanatics even among the Congress, and I do not want power to be given to reactionaries and fanatics.

As I said, I am a lover of civil liberty. If he is guilty, try him and prove his guilt. Let my hon. friend Shri Tek Chand be the prosecutor, so that he can bring home the offence and hang him if he is found guilty. But keeping a man in jail is hardly the remedy in democracy. Our democratic traditions, our democratic principles, are going to prove to be the beacon lights to Asian countries which are still groping in feudal, imperial darkness. Let us be frank. No doubt we must take care of the Kashmir front, but on the Kashmir front, you must bring about unity among the people. Even supposing Sheikh Abdullah had misbehaved: Panditji's influence is quite effective there. He can have a talk with him and bring him round to his own point of view. We should be particularly vigilant when our enemies are building up arms, when our enemies are becoming more and more active and trying to use all modern weapons of which they are possessed against our own freedom. In such a situation this sort of glum satisfaction, this sort of complacency is not going to protect us. Therefore, on this Kashmir issue I would say panic should not be our guide; more and more expenditure on defence will not be a wise policy. To meet the Pakistan aggression, we should stand more and more on reconstruction activities. Expedite them as military projects in as short a time as possible, so that prosperity and contentment can come to the people. Prosperity of the people contentment of the people is the most modern and the most powerful of the weapons ever invented by any scientist in this country or outside.

श्रीमती कमलेश्वरी शाह (जिला गढ़वाल—पश्चिम व जिला टिहरी गढ़वाल व जिला बिजनौर—उत्तर): सभापति महोदय, मैं आपकी धन्यवाद देती हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया।

वित्त मंत्री जी ने गत वर्षके बजट में जो बचत दिखाई है, उसके लिए मैं उनको बधाई देती हूँ। अब मैं वित्त मंत्री के सम्मुख कुछ सुझाव पेश करती हूँ।

हमें इस बात पर विचार करना है कि आय किस प्रकार बढ़ाई जा सकती है। इस आय को

[श्रीमती कमलन्दुमति शाह]

बढ़ाने का एक उत्तम साधन तो मेरे खयाल में यह है कि विदेशों से जो आने वाली शराब ह और श्रृंगार की वस्तुएँ जो वहाँ से आती हैं, उन पर भारी कर लगाया जाए। हमें तो चाहिए कि हम अपने देश में ही बनी हुई चीजों के इस्तेमाल को प्रोत्साहन दें और यदि हम इसमें कामयाब होना चाहते हैं तो हमारे लिए यह जरूरी है कि जो विदेशों से यह चीजें आती हैं उन पर भारी टैक्स लगाया जाए। अब सवाल यह उठता है कि यदि हमने ऐसा किया तो विदेशों से हमारा जो व्यापार चलता है उसका संतुलन हम कैसे रख पायेंगे। इस संतुलन को कायम रखने के लिए मेरा तो यह सुझाव है कि मशीनरी और यंत्र इत्यादि जो हमारे देश में नहीं बनते हैं, उनको हम विदेशों से मंगाएँ।

अब मैं शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में थोड़ा सा कहना चाहती हूँ। मुझे खेद है कि जिस ढंग की शिक्षा दी जा रही है वह संतोषजनक ढंग की नहीं है। साथ ही साथ शिक्षा के प्रसार के लिए इस बजट में पर्याप्त धन की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। जैसा कि टंडन जी कह चुके हैं और मैंने भी यह सुना है कि हमारे हिन्दी के टाइपराइटर में हिन्दी के अंक न होकर अंग्रेजी के अंक होंगे। यह बात मुझे बहुत अजीब मालूम पड़ती है। आज जो अंक हिन्दी टाइपराइटर में हिन्दी के हैं उनमें यह अचानक तब्दीली मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। अन्य देशों में भी जो टाइपराइटर उनकी भाषा के होते हैं उनमें जो अंक होते हैं वह भी उन्हीं की भाषा के होते हैं। क्या कारण है कि हम अपने हिन्दी टाइपराइटर में अंग्रेजी के अंक रखने की बात सोच रहे हैं। यह बहुत ही अजीब बात है और मैं चाहती हूँ कि इसको अमल में न लाया जाय।

आज हमें यह देखना है कि हमारे देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था अधिकाधिक किस प्रकार से सुधर सकती है और विभिन्न योजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए आय का हम क्या प्रबन्ध कर सकते हैं। इसके लिए मेरा तो यह सुझाव है कि विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में और वस्तुओं की खरीद में जो अनावश्यक खर्च होता है उसपर अंकुश लगाया जाय। यदि इस ओर ध्यान दिया जाए तो आप इसमें अवश्य सफल हो सकते हैं और काफी रुपया आप बचा सकते हैं। इसके साथ ही साथ अप्रष्टाचार पर भी अंकुश लगाना जरूरी है। यदि आप ऐसा करेंगे तो मैं समझती हूँ कि प्रतिवर्ष आपको जो कर लगाने पड़ते हैं या टैक्सों में जो बढ़ोतरी करनी पड़ती है उसकी आपको

आवश्यकता नहीं रहेगी। मैं समझती हूँ कि करों का बोझ, जो उसे सह सकते हैं, उनके कन्धों पर पड़ा है। परन्तु मोटी धीतियों को छोड़ कर अन्य मोटे कपड़े पर कर लगने से मध्यम श्रेणी के जो लोग हैं उनको कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ेगा। यह वह लोग हैं जो गरीब हैं या वह लोग हैं जिनके पास रोजगार नहीं है। साबुन, तेल, उस्तरों, डाक, तार इत्यादि के बारे में जो कर लगाये गये हैं उनका असर भी मध्यम श्रेणी के जो लोग हैं उन पर पड़ेगा। अच्छा तो यह होता कि इसके बदले नाइलों की जो बड़ी बड़ी दुकानें हैं, या जो ड्राई क्लीनिंग की दुकानें हैं, जहाँ पर कि बड़े बड़े लोग जाते हैं, उन पर कर लगाया जाता।

इसके साथ मुझे यह भी कहना है कि दैनिक आवश्यकता की वस्तुओं के मूल्य सर्व-साधारण के खरीदने की शक्ति के अनुसार निर्धारित किये जाने चाहियें। यदि ऐसा किया जाय तो जो गरीब लोग हैं वह भी इन वस्तुओं का इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं। साबुन, कपड़े की दुलान तथा कपड़े पर कर लगने से सर्व-साधारण को यह महंगा मिलेगा। अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से इसका बोझ भी गरीब लोगों पर ही पड़ेगा।

निजी उद्योग, व्यापार तथा आय पर कर लगने से उद्योगपतियों में जो उत्साह है वह घटेगा। यह मैं इस लिये नहीं कह रही हूँ कि मैं उद्योगपतियों का पक्ष लेती हूँ या मैं उनकी तरफ से बोल रही हूँ। परन्तु मेरा निजी विचार है कि इससे उनमें जो उत्साह है वह घटेगा। हमें चाहिये कि हम यह देखें कि जिन के पास रुपया है वह अपना रुपया देशको उन्नत बनाने के लिये खर्च करें। आय कर ६२ प्रतिशत बढ़ जाने से द्वितीय नियोजन काल में धनिक वर्ग ६० करोड़ रुपया एकत्र करके देने का उत्साह कैसे करेंगे। जो मुर्गी सोने का झंडा दिया करती है, यदि उसी का गला घोट दिया जाय तो फिर वह झंडा कहाँ से आयेगा।

मेरे विचार से तो प्राइवेट सैक्टर का उत्साह बढ़ाने को उन्हें संरक्षण देने से अधिक लाभ होता। भविष्य में टोटल वेलथ जैसे कर आरम्भ हो जाने के डर से सम्पत्ति वालों का मन व स्थिति प्राइवेट सैक्टर के साथ सहयोग और सहायता करने योग्य कैसे रह जायेगी। और सरकार की यह नीति कि सब का सहयोग लेना है कैसे सफल हो सकेगी।

वाणिज्य व्यापार पर भी सरकार का एकाधिकार क्या कहाँ तक लाभदायक है, यह भी एक विचारणीय विषय है। यदि सरकार को व्यापार का पर्याप्त अनुभव होता, या कार्यकर्ता सरकारी कार्य को मन लगाकर करते तो ठीक था, परन्तु व्यापार क्षेत्र में अनुभवहीन कर्मचारियों के बल पर, व्यापार का संचालन संकाजनक है। यह सर्व विदित है कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों को सरकारी काम में अनुराग अधिक नहीं होता है।

अब मैं पशुपालन की ओर जाती हूँ। पशुधन की रक्षा देश में उचित रीति से नहीं हो रही है। इसके लिए पर्याप्त धन देने की आवश्यकता है। केवल दो चार स्थानों पर पिजरापोल या शालायें बना देने से हमारा काम पूरा नहीं हो जाता। भूमिहीनों के लिए हम भूमि एकत्र कर रहे हैं, तो उस भूमि का कुछ भाग पशुओं के चारे और गोबर भूमि के लिए भी हम रखें। अभी तक जो भूमि मांगी जा रही है वह भूमि हीनों के लिए ही है। परन्तु पशु हमारे देश के सबसे बड़े धन हैं। उनके लिए भी भूमि अवश्य होनी चाहिए। मैं तो यह समझती हूँ कि भारत गोरक्षा और गोसंवर्धन से ही समृद्धिशीली हो सकेगा न कि विविध प्रकार के आविष्कारों से।

इसके अतिरिक्त मुझे कुछ और सुझाव देने हैं। मेरा पहला सुझाव तो यह है कि हमको अपनी आय बढ़ानी चाहिए। हम आबपाशी से अपनी आय बढ़ा सकते हैं और नेचुरल रिसोर्सेज से भी आय बढ़ा सकते हैं। हमारे यहां ऐसे बहुत से स्थान हैं जहां बहुत सा धन पृथ्वी के अन्दर मौजूद है जैसे सोना चांदी है, और इसके अतिरिक्त हमारे यहां लकड़ी की बहुत पैदावार है लेकिन यातायात के साधन न होने से हम उन चीजों का उपयोग नहीं कर सकते और उनके द्वारा अपनी आय नहीं बढ़ा सकते। आज से आठ साल पहले विलीनीकरण के समय मेरे यहां बनो में जो यातायात के साधन थे वही आज भी हैं। उनमें कोई उन्नति नहीं हुई। हमारे जंगलों में इतना धन भरा पड़ा है कि उसका अनुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता लेकिन उसको नीचे लाया कैसे जाये। केवल हम वहां की लकड़ी को गंगा और जमुना में बहाकर नीचे लाते हैं और कोई साधन नहीं है। इसलिये मेरा मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन है कि हमारे यहां यातायात के साधन ज्यादा होने चाहिए। हमारी राष्ट्रीय सरकार ने बजट में इसके लिए कुछ राशि रखी है लेकिन वह पर्याप्त नहीं है। हमें इससे बहुत अधिक चाहिए।

एक आय का साधन और है। हमारे यहां पहाड़ों में बहुत से सुन्दर स्थान हैं। यदि उन स्थानों तक यातायात के साधन सुलभ कर दिये जायें तो बहुत से आदमी हमारे यहां उन सुन्दर स्थानों पर आयेंगे और इससे हमको बहुत आय हो सकती है।

मैंने अपने प्रान्त में देखा है कि अधिकारियों की ढील के कारण जो रुपया हमारे लिये दिया जाता है वह पूरा खर्च नहीं होता और लैप्स हो जाता है और योजनायें अधूरी रह जाती हैं और जो काम एक बरस में पूरा होना चाहिए वह दो बरस में भी पूरा नहीं हो पाता।

मुझे एक बात और कहनी है। वह यह है कि सरकार जिस बात का आश्वासन दे उसे अवश्य पूरा किया जाना चाहिए। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आपको एक दुष्ण्टन देना चाहती हूँ। पिछले साल सरकार ने टहरी गढ़वाल को पिछड़ा हुआ जिला घोषित किया और होम मिनिस्ट्री से उस विषय का मेरे पास पत्र भी पहुंचा। मुझे इससे बड़ी खुशी हुई और मैं ने यह बात चारों ओर लोगों में फैला दी। लेकिन अभी हाल २६ फरवरी को मुझे एक पत्र मिला जिस में लिखा गया था कि हम गलती कर बैठे थे कि हमने ऐसी घोषणा कर दी और आप हमको ठीक नहीं समझीं। मेरा निवेदन तो यह है कि गरीबों को मदद मिले चाहे आप घोषणा द्वारा उनकी मदद करें या किसी और प्रकार। यदि सरकार अपने वचन से मुकर जाती है तो उसका गरीब जनता पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा और वे सरकार के बारे में क्या सोचेंगे। मेरे बारे में तो वहां के आदमी समझते हैं कि मेरे अधिकार में तो केवल यह है कि मैं उनकी मांगों को सरकार के सामने रख दूँ, लेकिन उनको पूरा करना न करना तो सरकार के हाथ में है। इसलिये मुझे केवल यही चिन्ता है कि इसमें सरकार की ही बदनामी होगी और सरकार पर लांछन आयेगा कि वचन पूरा नहीं किया। इस तरह की बातें नहीं होनी चाहिए। अगर यह सरकार का उद्देश्य है कि पिछड़े हुए स्थानों को उठाया जाये तो इस इलाके के लोगों को भी सरकार की तरफ से पर्याप्त सहायता मिलनी चाहिए। जो सरकार उनके लिए देने का विचार कर चुकी है वह उनको दिया जाय यह मेरा निवेदन है। इसके लिए यदि कांस्टीट्यूशन में संशोधन करने की आवश्यकता हो तो इन गरीबों की दशा सुधारने के लिए बैसा भी किया जाना चाहिए। इसमें कोई हर्ज नहीं है। मैं तो चाहती हूँ कि गरीबों को कुछ तो मिले।

Shri Eswara Reddi (Cuddapah): The time at my disposal is very short and so I am not going to speak on the points already covered by my friends on this side, or on the class bias of the budget and its failure to meet the expectations of the common man. I do not want to repeat them once again. I will confine myself to only one aspect of the budget and that is its relation to Andhra State and its provisions towards our projects and industries and its attitude towards some of our developmental plans.

Let me take at first the Nagarjuna Sagar Project. A meagre amount of Rs. 3 crores is provided in the budget for 1956-57. This is the smallest of all the amounts provided to other projects in India. Let me compare them. The estimated cost of Bakhra-Nangal project is Rs. 159 crores and the amount already spent is Rs. 118 crores. The amount provided this year is Rs. 20½ crores. For Damodar Valley Project the estimated cost is Rs. 100 crores and the amount already spent is Rs. 72 crores. The amount provided this year is Rs. 16 crores 39 lakhs. For Hirakud Project the estimated cost is Rs. 78 crores 78 lakhs and the amount already spent is Rs. 46 crores. The amount provided this year is Rs. 13 crores. This year Kosi Project gets Rs. 5 crores, Chambal Project Rs. 5½ crores and Koyna Project Rs. 4½ crores. But poor Nagarjuna Sagar Project, though it is estimated to cost Rs. 122 crores, gets Rs. 1 crore last year and Rs. 3 crores for 1956-57. At this rate we can easily imagine how many decades it will take for its completion. The House is already well aware how we got this project. For three years the Andhras had to persistently struggle for this project. Then, willingly or unwillingly they approved it and we are glad that the Prime Minister laid the foundation stone in December last. We all welcomed it. But the same half-heartedness and prejudice that pervaded during that period prior to the approval still continues and it is shown in the provisions for the implementation of this project. The Finance Minister himself, in his Explanatory Memorandum, accepts that it is the biggest project in South India. But I do not understand why his niggardly treatment is being given to this project. Is it because it is in Andhra? I am not able to understand it. This treatment is similar to the treatment that is generally shown

to us. Really it hurts the self-respect of Andhras and wounds their hearts.

For Tungabhadra Project high-level scheme the people of Rayalseema had been clamouring since decades. Though late we are glad that they accepted it. But in the first Five Year Plan they did nothing. In the second Five Year Plan they have provided a sum of Rs. 5 crores. But in the budget it is surprising to see that no provision is made for that. They may give the reason that the Mysore and Andhra Governments are having some dispute about the distribution of the waters. But how long is this to continue? Is it not the responsibility of the Centre to intervene and settle that business in the interests of the scarcity and famine stricken areas of Rayalseema? That project is meant for this purpose, namely for giving relief to those famine stricken areas. After all, it is the Congress Party that rules both in Andhra and Mysore and also at the Centre. If they had paid any serious attention to this matter they would have solved this dispute very soon and taken up that work. From what I have seen in the papers recently, it seems that the Deputy Chief Minister of Andhra, who is in charge of Irrigation and Power also, told people at Anantapur that the matter is settled, the Planning Commission has settled, this issue, and 80 per cent of the water is going to be given to Andhra and the work will be taken up. If that is true, I am glad about it. At the same time, in another paper I see in the budget speech of the Chief Minister of Mysore, Shri Hanumanthaiya, his saying that it is not yet settled. He says therein that he has suggested some methods for the solution of this dispute. In essence it seems that it is not settled. I want a clarification either from the Planning Minister or the Finance Minister whether this issue has been settled or not. If it is settled, it is a very welcome sign. But if it is not settled, I request the Government to see that it is immediately settled and to see that the project is taken up and completed in the Second Five Year Plan period itself.

As regards another very big industry, namely the Hindustan Shipyard, there also I am surprised to see that only a sum of Rs. 89.79 crores has been provided for the development of that industry. About ten months back the Estimates Committee submitted a report wherein it drew attention to many

defects and drawbacks in regard to this and also made a number of suggestions for its development, for instance as regards the supply of timber and steel requirements, standardisation of ships, setting up of subsidiary industries, expansion of the Shipyard at Visakhapatnam and so on. But without letting us know what they have accepted and whether they have rectified those defects or not, the Finance Minister in his Explanatory Memorandum gave out that satisfactory progress is maintained in the Shipyard. But we are given to understand that whereas the target of the First Five Year Plan was that 100,000 tons of shipping should be constructed, only 50,000 tonnage is going to be realised by the end of the period. Is this fifty per cent. achievement of the target to be called as satisfactory progress or even as progress at least? This is perhaps the only Shipyard in India. But instead of explaining matters with regard to this fully, some sums are provided to shippers to purchase overseas ships and coastal ships, and the sums provided are Rs. 2½ crores and Rs. 8 crores respectively. Why this allotment? They should have easily expanded it even if they could not meet the requirements of the Second Five Year Plan or the First Five Year Plan. Then they could give loans to these shippers to get from somewhere. So I request the Finance Minister to allot more funds for this industry and see that it is developed to its full stature.

As regards the University Grants Commission I am surprised to see that only Rs. 3 crores have been allotted to this Commission. Recently many universities have been started in the backward areas. In Rayalaseema the Venkateswara University has recently been started at Tirupati, and it is suffering seriously due to lack of funds. Recently the management of the university came out with the statement that Rs. 17 lakhs. are required for this year for its research work, expansion of library and for some other construction purposes. I see that no provision is made in the Andhra budget also in this regard. For these purposes the University Grants Commission needs more funds at its disposal for assisting such universities which are in backward areas and which have been started recently. For that purpose I request the Finance Minister to put at the disposal of the University Grants Commission more

funds, so that it may help and assist such universities like the Tirupati University—which is worrying my mind mostly—to develop to their full stature.

In addition to the provision of those amounts, for the development of the economic situation in India some policies are also required. And I am glad that in the Second Five Year Plan the ceiling on land has been fixed concretely at least for the first time. But I am surprised to find from the papers that this has come in for open criticism by the Chief Minister of Andhra. About ten days back, on March 4th or so, a Farmers' Forum was held there and he presided over it. And he said that the ceiling fixed by the Planning Commission on land is unreasonable. I want to know whether the Chief Minister of a State can openly criticise the Plan, the formulation and the policies laid down in that. Just like in a propagandist way, can he do that? And the most surprising feature of that is that our Deputy Minister of Food was there. He inaugurated the Farmers' Forum. And I see from the papers that he was keeping silent about it. What will people think about this sort of thing? If the Government are serious and genuine to implement the policies that they have formulated and laid down in the Second Five Year Plan, they shall have to come out openly and pull up the Chief Minister not to make such irresponsible statements.

Lastly, I would like to impress upon the Government the necessity for a proper check-up and control over the grants that our House is giving to so many States. We are giving so many grants for various programmes in the States. But we are also saying that they are not utilised properly and sometimes they are being lapsed also. When questions regarding such non-utilisation or lapses come in the House, the Ministers say "We have no control, we cannot check up". This attitude does not help either the people or the States to whom such huge grants are given by us. So I request Government to find out some way to ensure that the grants that we give are properly and fully utilised by the States.

In conclusion I would like to say that the Government should leave this half-hearted approach and step-motherly treatment towards Andhras. There are vast sections who believe that this is all due to the fact that Andhras are

[Shri Eswara Reddi]

not represented by any Minister in the Cabinet. In regard to that some used to say "Why? You have got your son-in-law there as the Finance Minister. Why do you worry?" But, the Andhras have already begun to repent for choosing the wrong person. Leaving aside this humorous aspect of our sorry tale, I request the Government to leave this attitude and try to satisfy the just needs of the Andhra people.

Shrimati Jayashri (Bombay-Suburban): I am much obliged to you for giving me this opportunity to say a few words on the Budget.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member will please try to be as brief as possible as there are other hon. Members anxious to speak.

Shrimati Jayashri: We are on the threshold of the Second Five Year Plan. The most important thing is to create a proper atmosphere for implementing all our programmes. On this, I would say that, at present, due to the linguistic issue in various States, we are experiencing trouble and people have resorted to acts like looting and violence. We know that the second world war has brought all the nations together. We have institutions and organisations like the W.H.O., the F.A.O., the U.N.E.S.C.O. and others which are trying to do humanitarian work to help the people. We preach Panch Shila and the principles of co-existence. The world is looking to us and they are praising our foreign policy. Our country has been helpful in giving admission to small nations in the U.N.O. It is a sad plight that when we are trying to preach co-existence to other nations, we have not been successful in behaving towards our neighbours in the way that we preach.

It is all very well to talk of sacrifices. The other day we were told that we must sacrifice and collect funds for the national plan. We are prepared to do that. I can say for Bombay that Bombay is in the forefront of collecting for small savings. Especially, our women's organisations—I can speak of the one in which I am working, the Bhagini Samaj—are trying their best to collect for small savings. But, there must be a proper atmosphere, as I said. If we go to the people, people would ask us—I should say, they have lost confidence—where is the guarantee that we will be looked after in the city where

we are at present trying to collect and create money for the State, are we going to get the benefit for which we pay?

It is a sad plight, I should say, as the General Secretary of the Congress had said, that the nation is really in need, at present, of improving the moral stature. Shri Tandonji has also said, I am glad to say, that at present, instead of—I should not say instead of, but priority should be given—improving the economic condition, attention should be given to the moral education of the country. For this I would say that the mothers are responsible: first mothers and then teachers. With regard to education, the Deputy Minister for Education said that we are trying to help in creating a national education for our country. In this education, I would give importance to the personnel, the kind of teachers we are going to have. If we improve the personnel, these teachers can impart the right kind of education which will improve the character of the children: *Charitra*. I am sure he is trying his best and I congratulate him. But, in his anxiety to do away with unemployment, I hope he will also pay more attention to selecting the right kind of personnel as teachers because we are putting our children in their hands. We are responsible for our future generations. In order to improve the status of these teachers, I would appeal that they should get proper emoluments. A few days back, we attended the Education Consultative Committee. Dr. Fowles also said that the teachers in India are not properly paid. I was informed that in a few places, they are paid Rs. 22/- even less than what our chaprasis get. I would appeal that if we want to raise the character of our country, the staff should be properly selected and they should be properly paid.

Coming to the unemployment problem, I would suggest that we have not paid proper attention to small-scale industries. This morning, a question was asked about soap. I find that an excise duty has been imposed even on hand-made soap. At present we want to give protection to hand-made industries. I would appeal to the Minister that those people who are engaged in preparing the hand-made soaps should be given exemption from this duty. I request that some study should be made, as they do in Japan, of small-scale industries which are integrated with bigger

industries. We should also have some sort of a scheme by which the bigger industries and the small-scale industries can work together and our small-scale industries could be spread out in the villages so that our villages also can prosper. In this way, we can also give work to those who are unemployed in the villages and help to raise the standard of living in the villages. These are the two things that I feel we should take up in the Second Five Year Plan.

Lastly, I am sorry to say that we have not spent the sums which we set apart for various schemes under the First Five Year Plan. I would say this is true about water works. I am told that not much work is done in that direction. May I request those who are in charge of this to see why we are not able to implement those schemes? Are we short of technicians? On the one side, we are told that so many educated persons are unemployed. There are many technicians, I am told, who can take up this work and they are not getting employment. On the other hand, I was told we are getting too many experts from foreign countries. I would give one example. I have got this information that at Kandla port there are so many German experts.

Shri Bhawanji (Kutch West) : None in Kandla.

Shrimati Jayashri : This is the information I have got.

Mr. Chairman : The hon. lady Member has exhausted her time and now she is entering into a side discussion.

Shrimati Jayashri : I am glad to be informed that this is not true, but there are places where these foreign experts, so-called experts I would say, are employed. There may be one or two real experts, but the others who are brought from foreign countries are not real experts, and such technicians we can get in our country also. So, in order to remove this unemployment amongst the educated classes also, I would request that proper attention should be given and we should try and get as few experts as possible from outside.

Mr. Chairman : Shri M. D. Joshi. Perhaps the hon. member is aware that the Finance Minister begins at 1-50.

Shri M. D. Joshi (Ratnagiri South) : I know that my time is very limited. I shall merely touch the fringes of the points which I wanted to make. I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity.

This budget is evidence as much of the resilience of the country as of the resilience of the Finance Minister. We were not only pleased to hear the speech, but more, we were pleased to read it afterwards, not only for its felicity of expression and lucidity of exposition, but also for the message of hope and good cheer which it contained.

At page 13, we have this remark of the Finance Minister :

"We have, therefore, to take steps to rationalise and modernise these industries so as to make them capable of withstanding foreign competition."

This shows that India has entered the field of foreign competition and has to modernise her equipment in order to hold her own in that competition. We have been clamouring for help to the cottage and small-scale industries and we do not know how these industries will thrive and how they will hold their own against the competition of heavy machinery. Our present set-up of Government and its working are modelled after the British pattern. We are trying to change them to the socialist pattern of the Indian kind. I would therefore wish as has been voiced by so many speakers before, that our pattern should be our own in which the culture and noble traditions of India are reflected. The noble traditions of India are today represented not so much in our budgets as in the message which is carried by that noble son of India, Acharya Vinobha Bhave. What does he say? I have just this morning received a pamphlet in which Acharya Vinobha Bhave calls upon the rich people and tells them :

"I, therefore, commend three things to my 'rich friends' all over the country with a fervent appeal to them to consent to them so that they would bear 'the standard of service to the nation'. They are :

1. They should renounce profit or interest hunting.

[Shri M. D. Joshi]

2. They should agree to make use of their property as trustees and declare before the country to that effect.
3. I would like them to donate one-sixth of their income in Sampattidan as a symbol of love and as a token of acceptance of the Sarvodaya idea, so that the poor and the landless can be helped immediately."

If this advice were taken by our industrialists and *Lakshmipatras*, then our Finance Minister need not be apologetic about taxing them. He need not be afraid how his budget should be framed. If India wants to save her soul, if she wants to preserve her noble traditions and her purity of outlook, that can only be done by giving her good education, as was pointed out yesterday by the General Secretary of the Congress.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in the Chair]

Coming to education, I am very sorry to note that there is no co-ordination of education throughout India. Each State has its own programme of education. In Bombay State primary education begins at the age of six for the child. In some of the States it begins at the age of five. Secondary education ends at the seventeenth year in Bombay State. Therefore, children from Bombay are unable to compete in the competitive examinations such as the entrance examinations to the Army and Navy etc. This is a handicap which must be removed by the Central Government by introducing and enforcing co-ordination in education. There must be co-ordination also in the pay of the primary teachers. I had referred to it last year and again I have to refer to it this year because nothing has been done in the last year. It is only Bombay State which has given relief to primary teachers, the other States have not done so. I merely touch upon these points because I cannot illustrate them, I cannot go into them.

Then, we have to look to our defences. It has been pointed out here by some friends before me that we have not paid sufficient attention to our defence. Danger is at our very door, and even in this atomic age we cannot forget our old arms, the arms which we have been using, ordinary arms, and we have to be modern and we have to be up to date in that direction also.

India has to save her soul, but if India has to save her soul, she must save her country, her body. So, to that aspect also I would invite the attention of the Finance Minister.

India has a long coastline of 3,000 miles. We have a very truncated, a very inadequate Navy. We have practically no merchant navy. We must have naval schools, schools for merchant seamen. On the western coast we have been clamouring for one school for merchant seamen.

Mr. Chairman : Need I remind the hon. Member that the Finance Minister has to start at 1.50 ?

Shri M. D. Joshi : If you would allow me three minutes. . . .

Mr. Chairman : When he started, he himself accepted the position that he would finish in time. I would request him to finish as soon as possible.

Shri M. D. Joshi : I was very sorry to note the allotment to railways in the Second Plan. The Finance Minister is one of the architects of the Second Plan. He knows that his own constituency and my constituency are very poor. We are neighbours and his own constituency is suffering for want of railway and my own has been clamouring for a railway. That shows that he is impartial. But that shows also—I am sorry to say—that no attention has been paid to his constituency as well as mine, even though he is in charge. I would therefore request him very humbly to pay his attention towards his constituency as well as mine, and sanction more amounts for railways, so that railways may be constructed through my constituency.

Mr. Chairman : Now, the Finance Minister.

श्री एस० के० राजगी (सिहोर) : जनार्दन चण्णरमैन साहब, मैं कई बार खड़ा हुआ और मैं ने लिखकर भी दिया लेकिन मुझे बोलने का मौका नहीं दिया गया। इसलिए मैं वाकआउट करता हूँ।

Mr. Chairman : Order, order. The hon. Member should not try to make a speech when he has not been called.

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh) : I am glad that the last speaker finished on the rail. That certainly lets me out of the charge that I take any special interest in my capacity as Finance Minister in my own

constituency or State or any other constituency to which I may be related.

Reviewing the course of the budget discussion, I find that the efflux of time has brought a little acidity into it. Nevertheless, I think I can claim that the reception of the budget by the House has not been unfavourable. Most of the comments, observations and suggestions have been helpful, certainly very earnest and sincere, although perhaps sometimes truculently so. The only *appavaad* comes from Ram Rajya.

Unfortunately the hon. member is not here.

Shri B. S. Murthy (Eluru): It does not exist.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: You are pledged to bring it into existence.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I fear his class exists very much. That must have been the class which was in the mind of Shri Tulsidas in the opening chapter:

जे पर दोष लखहि सहसाली,
पर हित भूत जिके मन माखी ।

I am sorry Shri Tulsidas is not here. I meant it for him.

In the course of my reply, I shall not be able to deal with matters which largely concern other Ministries, from one of which some defence has already come, and from the rest of whom I have no doubt appropriate defences will be presented to the House in the course of the passing of the budget in its various stages, particularly when the Demands for Grants are discussed. That holds off external affairs, defence, health, rehabilitation, labour and so on and so forth. So far as education is concerned, already a reply has been given. But I have no doubt that a supplementary reply which is called for will be furnished later on.

In connection with rehabilitation, the Minister, who will no doubt explain the matter at greater length, told me that except for the purposes of compensation, the displaced persons from Mirpur and other areas are treated in the same way as the displaced persons from Pakistan, except perhaps in the matter of loans from the Rehabilitation Finance Administration; he told me that he intended to take up this matter with my Ministry.

As regards compensation, the hon. Member who referred to this question will realise that in theory we could not very well regard them as displaced persons from Pakistan, in view of the nature of the Kashmir dispute. I have no doubt that the Minister will take notice of the weighty observations that fell from the hon. Member.

Then, I shall also deal with one small point that the same hon. Member raised, and that is in regard to Hindi. We have been making sincere attempts to expand the field of our Hindi translation, so far as budget documents are concerned. I do believe, although I cannot give a firm promise, that hon. Members will have a copy of the Hindi budget in their hands next year; in addition if possible a copy of the Finance Bill in Hindi. But they will realise that it presents peculiar difficulties in the way of technical terms and so on and so forth. But I am certainly going to have a try at this.

The general observations that fell from hon. Members are more or less in conformity with their well-known ideologies and attitudes. There are a few exceptions perhaps, but they are from this side of the House. In general, the charges against the budget are that either we are going too slow or we are going too fast. But I think the majority of Members seem to believe that both the direction and the rate of progress are just about the right.

Certain hon. Members seem to regard the budget and whatever observations that I made in introducing it is an attempt to claim credit for Government especially for progress in evolving a socialistic pattern of society. I was myself not mentally aware of this kind of attitude, and indeed I have been blamed for not even once referring to the socialist pattern in the course of my budget speech.

I was more concerned with the practical problem of giving effect to the first phase of the Five Year Plan, a draft outline of which is already out, and which the House will have the opportunity of discussing at some length a little later in this session.

There were complaints also that we bring forward many proposals without consultations with the Opposition. I do not quite see the point of this criticism when I repeat that the budget before us now—and this is the sixth one—is an

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attempt to implement a Plan which has either received the approval of the House or which is coming up for the detailed approval of the House a little later; and in the course of securing this approval, all possible opportunities are given to Members of the Opposition and the various parliamentary groups to study the whole matter and to furnish their suggestions. Even so, certain hon. Members are anxious to have a more elaborate consideration of their suggestions. They are always welcome to communicate this intention to me, as two hon. Members have already done; and we shall be very glad to sit down with them and try and see if we can evolve something useful for the furtherance of our common objectives, which we will not claim redound solely to the credit of Government. Because it is time that we all realised that we are now engaged in an effort which could be regarded as truly national, and even though we may be on the eve of an election, I doubt if it is necessary for any party—and certainly not the ruling party—to claim that all the progress that has been made in this country has been made entirely by them and on their own initiative. It was because of a desire to remove this misapprehension that I referred in my speech to *Jana shakti* and the attitude of the people at large.

2 P.M.

Now, in considering this Budget, I realise it is difficult to disentangle considerations which are relevant to the Plan from considerations which are relevant to this particular Financial Statement. If one analyses the debate, one will find that the bulk of the observations made by hon. Members would probably be more appropriate when discussing the Draft Outline of the Second Plan. It is unfortunate that we have not been able to bring that Outline out perhaps six months earlier. That would have been the logical course, had time permitted it. But it was completely impossible, and as it is, the Planning Commission, the State Governments and the Central Ministries have been dreadfully hustled into producing something which has taken the form of the Draft Outline. Nevertheless, the Outline has been before hon. Members. In that they must discover the reasons why certain priorities have been adopted, certain regions do not

seem to have received proper treatment, the localisation of industries as hon. Members wanted has not been considered practicable and so on and so forth. I mention this because my inability to deal with these matters should not be regarded or construed as lack of sympathy. When the time comes, I have no doubt that speakers on the Treasury Benches will be called upon to explain some of these things in far greater detail. Such, for instance, is this question of the relative emphasis on the development of the public or private sector or this other—to my mind, more important—question of the development of the rural *vis-a-vis* the urban sector, and generally the question of the evolution of a socialistic or socialist pattern of society. If I had time at my disposal, I would not have minded entering upon a discussion of some of these matters, but, alas, the time allotted to me is far too limited to permit of this. Nevertheless, because this matter has been mentioned more than once, I should like to refer to it, and that is this question of what one might sententiously call, the 'village beautiful movement'. I repeat again that I am wholly in sympathy with the idea thrown out by the hon. Member and that I passed it on to the Community Projects Administration and the Planning Commission. Apparently, they have not yet taken up separately the question of reconstructing a village as a model village where it stands, but what has been done—and maybe that might be regarded as taking some sort of notice of this idea—is that where existing villages have had to be reconstructed, as for instance, after floods, the Community Projects authorities make a point of sending specialists in rural housing from the appropriate Ministry to plan and make these villages model villages. Such activities, I learn are going on in parts of Madhya Pradesh, PEPSU and also near Delhi. Also, I do not know if the hon. Member knows—although we do not take any credit for it—that there is a non-official movement of this kind being inspired by Shri Tukdoji Maharaj. He has taken up a number of villages in Madhya Pradesh as well as, I believe, in Hyderabad, and he has embodied his philosophy in this matter in a volume in Marathi which is called *Grama Gita*, which is, I am told, likely to be translated now by him in many other Indian languages.

Shri Kamath : He is known as *Rashtra Sant*.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh : I accept the hon. Member's word. My respect for him is too high to be modified by any label.

With these preliminary observations, I shall turn to the specific points that were made by hon. Members. The first one is in regard to the economic functions of the Budget. Now, we agree with the need for an assessment of the economic situation in as precise terms as possible and for utilising to the fullest possible extent the techniques of analysis and presentation of budgets that have been attempted elsewhere. I referred to this matter last year also—I devoted a couple of paragraphs to it—and I assured the hon. Member who referred to this, the hon. Member for Bhandara, that these questions were receiving consideration. As a matter of fact, we have been studying this for some years past now. The main desideratum, it will be recognised, is the systematisation, refinement and early compilation of the national income data. It will be recalled that the First Five Year Plan has an appendix entitled, "National budgeting and the Plan" and in that appendix, we had stated the usefulness of the national budgeting approach and the difficulties that had to be overcome in this connection. It will be found on pages 100-101 of the First Plan document.

Now, an essential step in this direction is the reclassification of government budgets in terms of functional and economic categories. For assessing the effects of the fiscal measures on the economy, it is necessary to view in its totality the impact of the receipts and disbursements not only of the Central but also of the State, Governments—in fact, of all public authorities. Now, the fact that we have a federal system and that data have to be put together from a large number of documents, makes this task more difficult than in countries where the central budget accounts are adopted for the bulk of the fiscal operations of public authorities. The second step is, of course, to bring these reclassified accounts into relationship with the relevant portions of our national income or national expenditure. This means that the latter data must also be instantaneously available. I shall have later on a word to say as to the causes of delay in our getting the reports of the National Sample Survey which have some bearing on this.

I should like to give an idea of the lines on which the work is already being done. The National Income Unit of the Central Statistical Organisation has been working out a set of national accounts for some years past. In these accounts estimates are given of the share of government expenditure in total national expenditure and the draft of the public authorities on the total national income. Even government expenditure is broken up into current expenditure and expenditure on capital formation. Government receipts are also classified by their economic categories. Similarly, the set of national accounts which are prepared by the National Income Unit also include an analysis of our transactions with the rest of the world. In the estimates of national income for 1948-49 to 1953-54 issued by the Central Statistical Office in March 1955, we have this kind of detailed analysis up to the year 1952-53 and more recently estimates have been prepared for 1953-54 and I expect that they will be released shortly. So, I would like to assure the House that we have initiated the work in this direction. But, of course, we are aware of the fact that this work is done with a considerable time lag. What are the reasons for this?

The first is that the relevant data do not become available until quite some time after the close of the year for which national accounts are being compiled. When there are difficulties with regard to the assessment of past trends, even then projections for the coming year would obviously be more difficult and national budgeting or economic budgeting has to be a series of projections for the coming year in relation to the trends of the previous one or two years. It is recognised that our economy is not as well organised as that of the United Kingdom or the U.S.A., and, therefore, data regarding the level of activities in certain sectors are not easily available. And, when one goes into this matter little more deeply one discovers that there are even more modern and more fashionable tools of analysis or lines of investigation which one could explore.

That opens new vistas of problems of all kinds of technical names the House may be interested in, commodity balances, technical relationships between inputs and outputs, elasticities of demand in terms of income changes and price changes and various kinds of

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propensities which economists talk of. And, I am sure Shri Asoka Mehta has also heard of linear programming and matrices and inversion of matrices. Now the techniques and tools of analysis are changing.

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam) : It is all Greek to us.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh : It is almost the same to me. I appreciate that we must keep abreast of developments. But, I think, for the time being it is important that we perfect our estimates of the various component parts of our national income accounts as applied to our own conditions. And, it is only when we perfect these estimates that we can evolve some kind of articulated system for economic prognostication.

We have in the Economic Division of the Ministry of Finance a detailed scheme for the functional economy reclassification of budgets and the analysis of the Central Budget for 1956-57 has already been taken in hand in order to try out the suitability or feasibility of the lines of reclassification which we have envisaged. There are, as I said, considerable technical problems and problems of estimates and we are going to discuss these shortly between the technicians in the Ministry of Finance, in the Central Statistical Office and the Research Department of the Reserve Bank.

I devoted some time to this because this matter has been raised again and again and I do not wish the House to feel that it is being cheated out of something which is very necessary and which is very feasible. I wish, therefore, to add a little, not in its literal sense. (*Interruption.*) I would like to draw the attention of hon. Members particularly of Shri Asoka Mehta, the hon. Member from Bhandara, to an article of Mr. E. Devons in the *Economica* of August 1952. In this article, Mr. Devons has reviewed his experience in the United Kingdom with economic planning in terms of the economic survey for each year. His conclusion, as regards capital investment with which we are particularly concerned, was:

“Usually the sectors where investment was planned to increase, increased less than the plan and where reductions were called for, they did not fully materialise.”

He says :

“Thus if one starts with an inflationary situation and assumes that investment will be at a high level in the coming year and will be limited only by physical controls, if one assumes that the pressure of consumer expenditure will be such that it will need to be restrained by rationing, and if one assumes that increased Government expenditure will not be matched by higher rates of taxation, it is hardly surprising that a system of national accounts drawn up on these assumptions results in a residual figure of personal savings which is not likely to be forthcoming voluntarily.”

He concludes:

“By 1951, a good deal of the planning system portrayed in the first Survey had disappeared.. The Survey for 1952 completed this process. Practically all reference in statistical terms to plans for the coming year had disappeared.”

I shall not elaborate on this point.

I shall now proceed to certain criticisms in regard to presentation of facts in the Explanatory Memorandum. Shri Bansal, for instance, wanted to know the actuals of the previous years wherever a budget provision was indicated. As far as possible, we shall try to introduce this refinement. But I should add that in some cases it may not be practicable to give the figures of actuals as they are inextricably mixed with the normal expenditure, under several sub-heads. The information about the Budget provision for the coming year is extracted from the new items approved every year and if the actuals in respect of these items for the previous year are also to be given, it will involve, it can easily be imagined, an enormous increase in the number of account heads which might make our accounting system more complicated. He wanted a little clarification of the entry, ‘New Capital in Delhi’. This is an account head which was opened in 1912 following the decision to construct a new capital at Delhi. All capital expenditure relating to Civil Works in New Delhi is, ever since then, recorded under this head. And, similar expenditure in respect of Old Delhi and Delhi

Cantonment etc. is booked separately. Therefore, he need not have any apprehension that this expression connotes any special significance.

There was a great deal of criticism in detail of the so-called discrepancies in Budget documents by Dr. Lanka Sundaram. I have a very satisfactory answer to every item of criticism that he has advanced but I doubt whether the House will be interested in the details of this. So, with your permission, I shall send a letter to the hon. Member by which I hope to be able to prove that we are right and he is wrong. I am sure he will be convinced and he is a very fair-minded man.

Now I come to a very important matter which has rightly engaged the attention of a large number of Members, and that is, what safeguards we propose to have in regard to deficit financing. I should say that really is the crux of our planning. I am glad that so far as the general principle is concerned, most Members agree that financing within limits is necessary and even desirable in a developing economy. Everybody recognises that there are limits and possibly everyone recognises that they cannot be easily defined in advance. Therefore, I repeat what I said in my Budget Speech—wherever we are running a certain amount of risk. Apart from asking for advance information in regard to safeguards, there are very few Members who have suggested a remedy in advance, except one, and that is Dr. Krishnaswami, who has boldly suggested that we should have a reduction in expenditure. But I gather that most Members would not like the total size of the Plan to be reduced and also the size of expenditure which is provided for in the Budget that has been presented. The figures are well known to hon. Members. They register an increase of only about Rs. 50 crores in the capital expenditure. So, one might say that it aims at more or less preserving the momentum of the advance that we are now making. And many hon. Members have individually suggested increases in the allotments for subjects in which they are interested, and I fear that has infected even my colleague. Only yesterday you heard that the Deputy Minister of Education wished wistfully that he had Rs. 1000 crores for Education instead of—I forget what the sum is.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar (Tiruppur) : Rs. 320 crores.

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi) : Not 420 crores !

Shri C. D. Deshmukh : Yes, Rs. 320 crores. Here is an educational expert and he knows all these figures by heart. Now certain hon. Members have been helpful enough to suggest remedies. For instance, the hon. Member from Bhandara has recommended readiness to impose controls. On the other hand, several Members have expressed themselves as violently opposed to controls.

Shrimati Sushama Sen (Bhagalpur South) : Yes, certainly.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh : I have no doubt that if and when we reach a stage for making a judgment, probably there will not be this gap in the thinking of various Members. Some Members hold that deficit financing would be a form of indirect taxation. In a sense it is true, because if there is a rise in prices, the common man, whose cause has been championed so warmly and so well by hon. Members, stands to suffer much more seriously than anything that I can do or the House can do in the way of the imposition of taxes. From the point of view of the community as a whole, as the lady Member from Bihar pointed out, the real protection against inflation is only additional production, but that must be in accordance with the Plan that we have adopted. Having adopted a Plan, we have no means of increasing

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

the volume of production except where Providence is kind to us or to my colleague, the Minister of Agriculture. There has to be, therefore, a certain amount of built in corrective to inflationary pressure in the Plan itself. What I mean is that when one determines the figure of deficit finance, one takes into account the likely increase in production that is going to accrue as a result of the current implementation of the Plan. Part of the increased purchasing power generated through deficit financing, therefore, will be absorbed by the addition to the national product. We hope that part of it will be absorbed through the increased monetization of the economy which the development process will promote, that is to say, just

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the use of money, the purchasing medium. It is a fact recognised by economists that under certain conditions, the people's willingness to hold cash increases significantly. Of course, there are many ways of taking excess purchasing power back into public exchequer through taxation, borrowing and small savings. And I am glad one hon. Member—the hon. Member from Bombay City—devoted the whole of his speech to this important subject, advocating a well-organised nation-wide campaign for improving small savings so as to enable us even to exceed the target adopted by the Planning Commission. Inflationary pressures get transmitted to the balance of payments where there are increased demands for imports. And in part, therefore, we shall have to control imports. But one hopes that additional imports will be available without current payment, and that is the only way of increasing the import surplus as the lady Member has suggested.

The Deputy Leader of the Communist Party made the point that the import of consumer goods was undesirable. But it has to be recognised that in the context of inflationary pressures, additional imports of consumer goods can be of vital significance to the economy. And indeed even now we are importing whatever we find ourselves short in, as for instance, cement, and iron and steel. To a certain extent, inflationary pressures, it must be admitted, are implicit in any big scale developmental effort. It is no use of closing our eyes to this difficulty, but I think on the whole, development with inflation is better than stagnation with stability. The important thing is to prevent the prices of primary necessities from rising excessively because it is these which create a spiral of rising costs and rising prices.

One Member,—I think it was Shri Bansal,—suggested that a certain amount of excess capacity for consumer goods industry like cloth is a valuable safeguard against inflation. So far as arithmetic is concerned, the point is right; so far as planning is concerned, I think he is wrong because there is a difference between availing oneself of all such excessive capacity as exists and planning deliberately for additional capacity to meet the contingent inflation at a time when all available capital resources have to be

pressed into use. And in this connection one should also consider the possibility of using excess capacity in the form of additional man-power.

Hon. Members have demanded that I should state in advance what my line of defence or strategy of defence against inflation is going to be. I hardly think it advisable to enunciate this in advance. After all, the main weapons in this armoury are well-known: fiscal policy, monetary policy, import-export control, fiscal allocations, control of distribution—all these used in various combinations and at appropriate times depending upon the way in which the situation unfolds itself because if there is a tendency on the part of the public to seek hedges against inflation, there is also a tendency to seek hedges against controls or correctives to inflation which Government may devise. So, all that one can say and should say is that the situation will be watched carefully and that the House can depend upon it that to the best of our ability we will take necessary measures—such measures as are necessary and warranted by the situation. When and to what extent such measures should be taken must be naturally a matter of judgment. It is better in matters like this to take measures as King Raghu did:

फलानुमेयाः प्रारम्भाः संस्काराः प्राक्तना इव ।

You should know your action by the results which announce themselves first rather than announce your strategy in advance.

I shall not deal with the question of unemployment which I think was dealt with fairly adequately by the Deputy Minister. Finally, the point of all this discussion comes to this. Are there any so-called labour intensive ways in which one can expand employment and the point of controversy arises because of the numbers involved and the extent to which the mills will be allowed to produce additional cloth which will be required by the community. Or, alternatively, we shall rely upon improved forms of the charkha and the hand-looms. I cannot say that on this matter a final decision has been taken but the preliminary figures that I have seen seem to indicate that in order to produce yarn equal to perhaps one thousand million yards—additional—one would have to incur an expenditure of

a little under Rs. 150 crores in five years of which about Rs. 80 crores—additional employment of a direct kind to be in the form of subsidy. That subsidy has not yet been provided for in the draft outline and that is why, when I mentioned the matter of taxation in the Rajya Sabha, when I made calculations of what we might be called upon to raise, I said that in addition to using our present estimated surplus of Rs. 350 crores for the Centre and the States and Rs. 225 crores as the Centre's share of further taxation *plus* Rs. 225 crores for the States, we may have to raise another Rs. 200 crores; that is for matters like these to meet any urgent requirements, defence, etc.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam): May I interrupt? About this unemployment question, are you in a position to give the House information as to the results produced by the allotment of Rs. 175 crores—additional to the first allotment of the First Plan. That picture is not clear as yet.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: One figure was given by the hon. Deputy Education Minister. He said about eighty thousand teachers had been employed. Then, there were minor irrigation works and so on. I have not got the figures with me here but it should not be impossible to furnish them. We know now how much labour absorbing capacity the minor irrigation works have. Although I cannot give that figure, I have no doubt the figure can be furnished. One has various ways of finding out how much direct employment there has been and that figure can be furnished.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I am not talking about what you call calculations. I am talking of the actual employment provided after a sum of Rs. 175 crores was added to the Plan. That is the point.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I am trying to answer the same point.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: You are talking of calculations.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Figures cannot be given without calculation. Anyway I shall draw the attention of the Planning Commission to this. All I can say is that I cannot give an offhand figure about the employment resulting from additional outlay of Rs. 175 crores embodied in the extended First Plan. I think these figures will be available.

I was going to add that the difficulty is not now of calculating how much additional employment of a direct kind is furnished by different kinds of work or different categories of work. Whether it is irrigation or power or industry, one can give the figure: "This kind of thing will cost Rs. 1,000 in order to employ one additional person; others may cost Rs. 10,000 and some may cost Rs. 20,000." The total employment can be calculated by that directly and as our Second Plan is likely to have greater emphasis on organised industry, probably for rupee to rupee, the employment potential is likely to be smaller. It is for this reason that a separate allocation was suggested—whether it is Rs. 265 or Rs. 200 crores—for specially labour intensive methods of producing the consumer goods that the community will need as a result of additional investment expenditure.

There were certain points in regard to national income because that is very important for formulating taxation policies. One hon. Member said that we did not know enough as to how the national income was flowing into different channels. He said that we must know who the beneficiaries of this are and relate our taxation proposals to these specific points or places where incomes have increased. The first point here is that which relates to the desirability of having some information on the sectors to which the additional income generated in the economy flows. There can be no quarrel with the view, though a simple statement of the increase in national income as a whole does not take you far enough. Our national income estimates do give a break-down by different sectors such as agriculture, small establishments, factory establishments and so on. But what the hon. Member has had in mind was perhaps the distribution of the additional income generated by classes of functions—that is, additional income accruing to workers, salaried classes, rent receivers and so on. One could go a step further and try to get an idea of the income accruing to small farmers, middle farmers, big farmers and so on. But unfortunately this is a counsel of perfection.

Such information would be useful. Nobody would deny that. Here, alas in this country, it cannot be easily collected. In the more advanced countries, the bulk of incomes in the community is subject to income-tax and

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therefore, it is quite easy to get an idea of the pattern of income *plus* or the distribution of income by analysing the income-tax returns; but here in India an analysis of the income-tax returns can at best give an idea of the situation which may be described as marginal or even worse—that is to say, at the fringe. We have, therefore, to rely on specific studies from time to time to get an idea of the changes in the economic well-being of different classes. For instance, we had an exhaustive enquiry into the conditions of living of agricultural labour sometime back. The Rural Credit Survey—a survey by the Research Programmes Committees—into the living conditions was there and also the National Sample Survey. These will give us greater insight into the relative position of different classes.

Some Members referred to the question of distribution of income generated in factories. At present all manufacturers attempt an analysis of the net output of factories into payments of wages, salaries, rents etc., for a number of industries and more comprehensive data are being collected on the basis of sample surveys. The question of improving on this data, particularly payment of wages for factories, is also being pursued. Then some Members have referred to the analysis of company balance-sheet made by the Reserve Bank of India. So, this problem is being tackled along various lines, but there is no convenient short-cut at least now available whereby we can draw up a picture of distribution of income year by year and expeditiously.

Now, the second point, that is to say, relating taxation to income, only direct taxation can be related to taxable capacity and in regard to indirect taxation only a periodical appraisal of general overall figures can be attempted. But I would like to say that this whole issue of the question of the burden of existing taxation and the scope for further taxation was gone into only recently by the Taxation Inquiry Commission and, we are, generally speaking, following the lines indicated by that Commission.

That brings me to the next issue and that is:—I better get that out of the way—why is it that I have not adopted all the taxes that have been mentioned in the draft outline of the Second Five Year Plan? My simple answer is that

I am not budgeting for 5 years nor is this a Finance Act, that is recommended for passing, for 5 years. All we are dealing with now is the first year's phase of this Five Year Plan and I have already adumbrated the possibility of our having to review this question from year to year to find out what our revenue requirements are, what our capital investment requirements are and then to order our resources accordingly. Then there are many forms of taxation which require a great deal of study and investigation: particularly investigation into the administrative feasibilities of these matters are under consideration. Therefore, if any hon. Members are under the impression—it is only a draft outline; it has not been signed by anybody and it is subject to the observations of the House—that the Finance Minister is playing a Jekyll and Hyde life they better disabuse themselves of this impression.

As regards the relation of direct taxes and incomes the House must be interested in these figures. I have calculated that per head of population the indirect taxes that is paid in India may be about Rs. 9 on an income of Rs. 284 per head. That comes to about 3 per cent. This is paid by everybody. We may assume there may be gradations. But the elasticity cannot be very great. For instance, in cloth it may be as 1·2 between a person who is ill-clad and a person who is well-clad and so it may be in various other matters. But it is safe for our purposes to go upon this average of Rs. 9 per head. In addition to this here is what the income tax-payers pay. Income groups between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 8,400 *per capita* tax is Rs. 160. This is in addition to Rs. 9.

Shri Asoka Mehta (Bhandara):
Per capita or per tax-payer?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Per tax-payer. I suppose he is the head of the family. So you may multiply it by the number of members—4½ or 5—in the family per assessee. Then for income group Rs. 8,400 to Rs. 10,000 it is Rs. 360. I won't give all the figures. I come to Rs. 55,000 because hon. Members have somehow in mind some kind of limit of Rs. 50,000, Rs. 60,000 and so on and so forth. Between Rs. 55,000 and Rs. 1 lakh per assessee it is Rs. 30,000. That is in addition to 9 times Rs. 5 or Rs. 45 per family. Then there is the last category, above Rs. 1 lakh or between Rs. 1 lakh and Rs. 20 lakhs.

Here the average comes to Rs. 75,000 per family. The total for all groups per assessee and the number of assessees is a little under half a million, is Rs. 1850. That is about 16 per cent of the average income of the tax-payer. Therefore, I do not think it is worthwhile our devoting too much attention to this question of the proportion of direct and indirect taxes or taking the Finance Minister to task for not carrying out an alleged promise that he will try and reduce the percentage of indirect taxes. As I pointed out in my speech in the Rajya Sabha that is generally a reflection of the state of development of a particular country. We are, I think, about 40 and 60 except in wartime or years in which export duties were very high. I have no doubt that as the country gets more and more developed the direct taxes will bear a larger and larger percentage of the whole. But, I think we have to accept the fact that we could never have a scheme of taxation which will contain entirely all direct taxation even for the purpose of the next five years. I have made calculations in my own mind as to what income tax is likely to produce. May be that there is Rs. 10 crores or Rs. 20 crores worth of evasion—I cannot say,—but certain curves which our statisticians have presented seem to indicate that evasion is of that order and if we attain ideal perfection in this matter, may be one can get at that Rs. 20 crores. Then if one lowers the exemption limit which is today at Rs. 4,200, may be there is another Rs. 3 crores or Rs. 4 crores there if we can get over the administrative difficulties. Then there is this possibility of getting a little more from the tall poppies by bringing down gradually the limit of maximum income—more or less maximum, it can never be a mathematical maximum—by trying to remove disparity between the lowest and highest incomes. That might yield another Rs. 3 crores or Rs. 4 crores. That is all that that particular system is capable of. The fact is that in this country—although it is a very elementary fact—today there are 380 million people of whom half a million are income tax-payers and if you multiply it by 5.2:5 million out of 380 million are those who belong to the income-tax-paying class. There, as one hon. Member pointed out, if you abolish all capitalist and all property-owning classes, even then the country will have to sustain its own development programmes.

3 25 Lok Sabha.

So it is all a question of the temporary justice of the measures that one takes. And here I would urge that the House should not take a fanatical view in this matter. One should have sympathy for the reflection that if the wealthier people go about living in conspicuous luxury that is a psychological factor which affects the will to work of those who are not so advantageously placed. But, with all that I think one ought to recognise that this is a country of poor people and that it will have to pull itself up with the help of the savings of the poor people.

In connection with taxation, the question is raised every year as to the use to which the money is put. I have said what I had to say in regard to economy and so on. I have also given it as my view that so far as what is called administrative economy is concerned, even after going through the matter the whole hog, I doubt whether one will discover that any massive savings are found to be available. The idea that we have put forward aims at a different thing, that is, avoidance of waste and extravagance in the implementation of our Plan. The proper field for it is not only the affairs of the Central Government but also the affairs of the State Governments. It is my hope that by a businesslike achievement audit of the performance of these authorities, we might be able to find ourselves in a position where we shall get greater value for money; but that does not mean that our need for money will be less. We might be getting better results. Nevertheless, we shall be left with the problem of raising resources perhaps for a little bigger programme. So, one has to reconcile oneself to this necessity of trying to find resources for development and one could never hope to meet everything that one needs, merely by cutting down expenditure. Stated in that form, I think it would seem to be obviously illogical.

Then there was some observation in regard to parliamentary control over expenditure and the setting up sub-committees and so on and so forth, particularly in regard to supplementary demands. I doubt whether it is a correct suggestion, because, under the Constitution, supplementary grants are required to be treated in the same way as the budget estimates which are not subject to prior scrutiny. We are also trying to give elaborate details of the reasons for the additional grants to the

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House to facilitate a proper examination by it. Also, really, supplementary grants are related only to the total estimates and I doubt myself whether any examination thereof will yield very useful results. I say this from experience, because at one time these things used to be scrutinised by the Standing Finance Committee, and within my experience, I found that it was seldom that they were able to suggest any significant reductions. The time factor also comes in, as Government has to ensure that all the requirements and all the anticipated excesses are included in the demands. That is why the grants cannot be introduced earlier than at present. Several standing committees of the House to go into various matters, such as corporations and so on have been mentioned, and these questions have been discussed more than once. I personally hold no strong views on this matter, and, as Finance Minister, I welcome scrutiny into whatever public expenditure that the House wishes to scrutinise. But I doubt if merely by multiplying committees, one would be able to achieve that sense of restraint and so on which must inform the administration in incurring the expenditure. Also, I think the audit report is a sufficient guidance to the committees which are already sitting, especially the Public Accounts Committee, and if necessary. I believe it is open to them to appoint sub-committees for detailed examination of any subject in which they are interested.

In regard to the details of taxation, we shall have occasions in the future, opportunities in the future, to go into the matter. The major features of taxation have already been alluded to by some of the Members, and a very cogent reply was given by Shri Morarka. I believe, in regard to the justness of the corporate taxation that has been proposed and especially in regard to bonus shares he pointed out very rightly that it is part of the integrated scheme of taxation. You cannot have a tax on dividends without a tax on bonus shares and you cannot have a tax on bonus shares without a tax on dividends.

There is one matter which I think is important enough for me to mention, and that is about the question of double taxation in India and Burma. I should like to inform the House that negotiations with the Government of Burma for concluding a double taxation avoidance agreement are already under way

and specific instructions have been issued to the income-tax officers to the effect that collection of the Indian tax on the doubly-taxed income in each individual case should be held in abeyance to the extent of the relief that have been due in India under the old basis of the India and Burma Double Taxation Relief Order, 1936. We have no reason to believe that these instructions are not being followed, but if there are any such cases, I hope the hon. Member from Madras who mentioned it will bring it to the notice of the Commissioner of Income-tax concerned.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Chittor) : When was this order issued ?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh : I have not got the data here. I suppose orders have been issued recently. Then there was one important question which perhaps could not be dealt with during the discussion of the Finance Bill, and that is, the use of the slab system in excise tariff. The use of this system in excise tariff is a development of comparatively recent origin. At present, such a system is in use in respect of matches, paints and cotton power looms. In respect of consolidated levies also, a slab system exists. But these are designed more to help smaller units than as part of a scheme to charge excise duty on the slab system.

In regard to the particular concerns mentioned by the hon. Member—I think it was Shri Asoka Mehta or Shri Gopalan—the position is this. As for WIMCOs, a recent examination of the position revealed that their share in the total production of matches has appreciably fallen in the last three years from about 71 per cent to 50 per cent, while the share of the medium and smaller units, more particularly, the former, has proportionately risen. Similarly, it appears from a survey undertaken last summer, prior to the introduction of the slab exemption in the soap industry chiefly in the interest of the medium-sized factories, that Messrs. Lever Brothers, though they have by far the largest installed capacity for soap manufacture, were also having 25 per cent of the capacity lying idle.

As for dry batteries, Messrs. National Carbons undoubtedly predominate the field and control 85 per cent of the total production. So far as we know, there never has been any demand from any quarter that a slab system should be introduced in order to safeguard the

interests of small and medium-sized units, in this particular field. May be that the National Carbons are not faced with any competition worth the name.

The Taxation Enquiry Commission has also approved of the present scheme of differentiation in favour of small industries and has suggested a periodic review of the concession so that the policy in this respect may keep in step with the changing needs of economy. In the course of such reviews, it will be examined whether the differential tariff system can be extended to any other industries.

I shall close now by repeating that the budget tries to implement the first phase of the next Five Year Plan and I am assuming that by and large the House will approve of the Plan which they now see in draft outline, and we are raising revenue only to cover the development side of the Plan and are relying in a tentative measure, shall we say, on deficit financing to a certain extent, in regard to financing the investment portion. I have allowed about one-third of the expenditure as not possibly or likely to be incurred and that we have to rely both on direct and indirect taxation for the purpose of financing that part of the Plan which is contained as expenditure in this budget. I hope, therefore, that the budget will, in due course, be approved without any material changes by the House.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

DRAFT BILL ON REORGANISATION OF STATES

3 P.M.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the draft Bill on the Reorganisation of States in the form in which it is being referred to the States under article 3 of the Constitution. A copy of the draft Bill will be supplied to the Members also either today or tomorrow. [*Placed in Library. See No. S—105/56*]

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS (CIVIL)
1952-53 AND AUDIT REPORT, 1954
(PART II)

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Commercial Appendix to Appropriation Accounts (Civil) 1952-53 AND AUDIT REPORT, 1954

Table a copy of each of the following papers under article 151(1) of the Constitution :

(1) Appropriation Accounts (Civil) 1952-53 and Audit Report, 1954 (Part II) ; [*Placed in Library. See No. S—94/56*]

(2) Commercial Appendix to the Appropriation Accounts (Civil) 1952-53 and the Audit Report, 1954 [*Placed in Library. See No.S—95/56*]

Mr. Speaker : The House will now take up the Private Members' business.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FORTY-SIXTH REPORT

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

"That this House agrees with the Forty-sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 14th March, 1956."

Shri Narasimhan is on his legs to speak on the Resolution on Prohibition for which there are 3 hours and 29 minutes. All the time that is available today, of course, will be taken by this Resolution, but should this Resolution come to a premature end, then there are Resolutions in the Report for which time allotted is stated therein. I commend this Report for this acceptance of the House.

Mr. Speaker : The question is :

"That this House agrees with the Forty-sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 14th March, 1956."

The motion was adopted

RESOLUTION RE. FIXING A TARGET DATE FOR PROHIBITION

Mr. Speaker : The House will now proceed with the Resolution re. Fixing a target date for Prohibition, moved by Shri C. R. Narasimhan on the 2nd March, 1956. The time allotted for the Resolution is 3½ hours. The time so far taken is only one minute. So the balance is 3 hours and 29 minutes.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan (Krishnagiri) : Total prohibition is a subject which is very well known to the hon. Members of this House. It is not my intention, while moving this Resolution, to weary the Members by talking on the virtues of prohibition or other aspects of prohibition which are not quite germane under the present circumstances. Apart from it, prohibition itself is a great cause to most of us; I may even say, a sacred cause and no championing of it is necessary at this stage. The greatest of our men, Mahatma Gandhi, whom we proudly call the father of the nation, has himself championed it and there is no need again to expatiate on the virtues of prohibition at this late stage. No doubt, here and there some interests may, through the press and other propaganda, attack prohibition and the functioning of prohibition. But I do not think it will in any way affect the cause which has become part of our national policy. All that those interests may put forward from one angle or another is only a sort of guerilla tactics which will in no way affect the main strength and stability of this policy. But the object of my moving this Resolution here is that we should at this juncture, when we are on the eve of the Second Five Year Plan, find out, examine and discuss and come to a conclusion as to how we have to achieve total prohibition throughout the country. Since a rough draft of the Plan will come very shortly before us, I think the time is opportune. Apart from it, knowing that the problems relating to total prohibition are very urgent, the Planning Commission itself has appointed a very high-power Committee to go into the question and the report of that Committee also has been before the country and it was circulated here also a couple of months back. That Committee, presided over by one of our ablest leaders, has given a very good report. I am sure many of our Members here would have read it. But I must say, to my disappointment, that the Planning Commission itself has not carefully appreciated the points made by the Committee. It is a matter of great regret for me that to a considerable extent it has not been appreciated by the Planning Commission. What they have actually recommended is far short of the expectations of those who have held prohibition as a sacred cause and amongst those who have been working for it I include many of our great leaders who are now

occupying the Treasury benches even today.

As to prohibition, it is generally said by those who are opposed to it that it has failed. I do not for a moment agree that it has failed. But even for argument's sake accepting that to some extent it has failed to succeed, what does it mean? It is not that prohibition has failed. I say prohibition has not failed and will never fail. We have failed prohibition. That is the main point to remember.

Shri Gadlingana Gowd (Kurnool) : It is a cottage industry in Andhra.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan : What is the meaning of the failure of prohibition? My friend opposite interrupts with a lot of spirit behind his viewpoint. But I have to say that the failure is our own failure. How is it that prohibition has failed? We have passed legislation after legislation to implement that policy. But that policy has not succeeded. Why? Because our officers, the public co-operation and governmental action were not in full unity of purpose; some were indifferent, others were insincere and so on and so forth. Therefore, prohibition has failed. What does it mean? It means that if we decide on a broad policy and if we try to pursue it we shall succeed. But our countrymen, both official and non-official, have not geared themselves up to the necessary requirements. My point is that the failure is only a symptom that officials are corrupt. People evade laws. These are symptoms and not the disease itself. If as a result of this condition prohibition fails today, tomorrow other good measures will also fail. Therefore, unless we deal with this problem, not only prohibition but the Second Five Year Plan and the succeeding Plans, but all our other laudable measures, which we bring here, are likely to fail. Therefore, let us not simply pooh-pooh prohibition simply because it has failed. Let us find out the basic cause, the basic disease rather than simply be deluded by the symptom. If we allow this state of affairs to go on, the symptom will overtake us and we will not be able to escape.

As regards prohibition, all of us know the history about it. All our great leaders were and are behind it. I can only say that if in spite of all these

good and favourable circumstances, we do not get the strength and recover from the present inertia, it will be a very suicidal policy.

The object of planning is to implement the Directive Principles of State Policy, and Prohibition being one of the State policies it is necessary for us to go boldly and without fear. There are amendments proposed to various effects. Some of them suggest even going back on it. Therefore I take the liberty of emphasising the importance of the Directive Principles of State Policy in the context of the present Plan.

According to the Dean of the Faculty of Law, Delhi University, what are these Directive Principles of State Policy? He says:

"I feel that the Directive Principles or State Policy constitute not only a proclamation—a promulgation of principles—but also a pledge by the framers of the Constitution to the people who elected them, and that not to implement them will constitute a breach of faith with the people and will render a vital part of the Constitution practically a dead letter."

This is the view of the Dean of the Faculty of Law, Delhi University. If we do not fulfil this obligation, I will only describe it as a great betrayal.

What is, after all, prohibition? I shall quote from the report of the Committee of Shri Shriman Narayan:

"Prohibition is a piece of protective legislation. It removes the 'agency which deprives men and women of their physical well-being, mental equilibrium and economic status'."

And the report itself goes on quoting the great English statesman, Gladstone who said:

"It is the province of Government to make it easy for men to do right and difficult for them to go wrong. In determining what is right and what is wrong, public welfare is the supreme law."

The report in the relevant portion says:

"The excise system confronts the poor man with the liquor shop wide open. It invites him to do wrong. Prohibition, on the other hand, makes it possible and even easy to do right. It may

not be out of place to use the old adage that it is better to hunt evil than to be hunted down by it."

The Planning Commission itself, as I said before, has defined the object of planning in terms of the Directive Principles and planning to mean co-ordinated development in various fields. The Committee under Shri Shriman Narayan, dealing with this, concluded:

"We are of opinion that in order to focus the attention of all States to this end and to mobilise popular sympathy in favour of prohibition, it is necessary to fix a definite target date for bringing into effect complete prohibition throughout the country."

They went round the country, consulted important public men. They consulted Acharya Vinoba Bhave, Shri Dhebar, President of the Congress and Rajaji and many others. And they all insisted that prohibition should be enforced, at once. Acharya Vinoba Bhave was of the opinion that the entire country should be under prohibition in one year from now. In his view this interval should suffice to provide for the preparatory legislation and for other necessary administrative arrangements. We must take inspiration from such persons. We must not simply dismiss their words as some idealistic advice which is impracticable. Unless we work and strive to execute them we, particularly those who belong to the ruling party and are on this side of the House will have no function to fulfil here. The object of Congressmen, if I may venture to say in general, is not merely to capture power for the sake of power; it is to make social life free from exploitation, to make it honorable, peaceful and progressive. Failure in election may be looked upon as defeat. But failure to enforce such a great measure as prohibition will be disastrous. As I said before, if we do not bring it about as soon as possible and with full vigour, it will be a national betrayal.

Generally against prohibition it is said that bootlegging has increased. My friend opposite, at the very outset interrupted me and tried to bring to my notice events here and there. But repeal of prohibition will not solve bootlegging and illicit distillation. Illicit distillation does not exist only in areas where total prohibition exists. Even in other areas where excise laws are

[Shri C. R. Narasimhan] operating, where Government as a State is interested in collecting revenue from the sale of toddy, for running the State, even in those States bootlegging is a problem. In this connection the experience of America is of interest. There prohibition has been repealed. Has it resulted in bringing down bootlegging? There is a relevant report. A person who has knowledge of that and the conditions here writes like this :

"If wet advocates in India think they will solve the problem of bootlegging and the sale of illicit liquor by repealing prohibition they will have a sad awakening if prohibition should ever be voted out. We have discovered this fact in the United States. During our prohibition days we were assured by the repealists that all of the ills besetting our country would vanish if only prohibition were repealed, and all of the crime and lawlessness attached to bootlegging and the sale of illicit liquor would come to an end. Prohibition went. Have bootleggers and the sale of illicit liquor disappeared in America?"

No, they say. And Senator Estes Kefauver, Chairman of the special Committee to examine the corruption, said :

"Without fear of contradiction, I say that corruption continues today on a scale that makes the corruption of prohibition days look like kindergarten play."

Some Americans have estimated that for every legal distillery in America there are today a hundred illicit stills and that these bootlegging places are turning out illicit liquor at the rate of 18 million gallons per year. What is more, instead of eliminating bootleggers, these enemies of respectable society are being arrested at the rate of about a thousand a month. If you want to get rid of bootleggers and illicit liquor, repealing prohibition is not the way to do it. The United States has learned from experience that such a step only causes bootlegging to flourish.

That is the experience of America. And this kind of situation will be our own fate if we do not pursue boldly the policy of prohibition. If prohibition is withdrawn—God forbid, and I do not think the country will allow it—it will not solve the illicit distillation problem. In areas where prohibition is not enforced and where the excise laws are

operating, even there the illicit liquor problem is very serious. One way of terminating it and making the people's welfare improve is to introduce prohibition there also. Under the Second Five Year Plan, huge sums of money, according to our Indian standards, in astronomical figures, are going to be spent and mighty industrial factories are to be established, and that too mostly in the north. That is one of the grievances of the people from the south. If in the north, as we see from the figures circulated, huge sums are going to be spent, should we not control the welfare of the wage-earners. If all the vast sums that are being spent go into the pockets of the industrial workers and they are not helped to abstain from drinking, will it not be a sheer tragedy? Would it not amount to taking away with one hand what we give with the other?

Quite a few of the States agree to pursue a policy of prohibition. Public opinion is behind such a step. But, they hesitate and are in a dilemma owing to financial difficulties. My own submission is that they should boldly approach the Finance Commission and ask for proper allocation of resources to implement the directive principles of State policy. The Centre cannot disown any responsibility. Article 47 of the Constitution says : that it shall be the duty of the State to enforce prohibition. What is the definition of 'State' in that chapter? 'State' includes the Centre, the provinces, the local bodies and even the judiciary. Therefore, the Centre has to play its part in this matter. If the States ask the Finance Commission to properly allocate resources in order to enable them to carry out this programme, it will only be a natural thing. There are certain other areas where famine and flood are endemic and relief works on a large scale are carried on there. It is a pity that we should spend money on relief work and there should be drink also claiming all the sums or a lion's share. In this connection, the Prohibition Committee in its report says how in the Bhakra Nangal area toddy shops were opened, and all the labourers went direct to the toddy shops on the pay day, and spent all the money. The same thing seems to have happened in Chittaranjan also. These are the pointers. Where we start new projects, it has become a habit to open these shops also. I do not know why it is done. It is a great tragedy

that such things are done in spite of the directive principles of State policy and in spite of the fact that we are wedded to prohibition. This shows that we lack caution. This is a very serious thing.

In the Planning Commission itself, the target date is avoided. They seem to think that a certain amount of flexibility is needed. I say this is self-delusion. This kind of flexibility is a misnomer. It is nothing but vacillation. By our delay, we are merely shelving the issue. I appeal to the Cabinet and the Minister of Planning, who is a firm believer in Gandhiji's twin policy of rural uplift, khadi and prohibition, to support this not only in one aspect, but also the other aspect, and boldly launch a programme, recommending it to all the States, making our country's names famous throughout the world for the success of this gigantic experiment which has had partial success in various parts of this country. I hope the other Members who follow me will give me strong support in this measure.

Mr. Speaker: Resolution moved :

"This House is of opinion that Prohibition should be regarded as an integral part of the Second Five Year Plan and recommends that a target date be fixed by the Planning Commission for completing nation-wide Prohibition."

Dr. Rama Rao (Kakinada): I beg to move:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted :

"While supporting the principle of prohibition to reduce the harmful effects of drinking, this House notes with grave concern the methods of its implementation in various States and is of opinion that prohibition should be introduced in a phased programme progressively, keeping pace with the Second Five Year Plan, improving economic standards of life, the education and cultural level of the people and also granting full employment to those thrown out of jobs, due to prohibition."

Shri Viswanatha Reddy (Chittoor): I beg to move :

That for the original Resolution, the following shall be substituted :

"This House is of opinion that complete Prohibition throughout the country should be kept a long term objective which should be achieved :—

(a) without unduly upsetting the finances of the State Governments and the Central Government :

(b) by enforcing strict temperance laws ; and

(c) by intensive propaganda among the people over a prolonged period in order to obtain active co-operation from them."

Shri Gadgilnagana Gowd: I beg to move :

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted :

"This House is of opinion that the working of the Prohibition in certain States has proved that prohibition is complete failure and that illicit distillation has become a cottage industry, and therefore advises the States which have introduced prohibition to scrap off prohibition and advises the other States not to hastily introduce prohibition without training the people and propagating to them bad effects of the prohibition."

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga Central): I beg to move :

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted :

"This House is of opinion that prohibition should be regarded as an integral part of the Second Five Year Plan and to that end recommends that an expert Committee be appointed to go into the question of financial implications that it will create in various States with a view to suggest ways and means to make good the financial loss consequent on the introduction of prohibition on a target date."

Shri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur): I beg to move :

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted :

"This House is of opinion that prohibition be regarded as a national policy of social reform to be implemented during the Second Five Year Plan and to that end recommends that a Committee

[Shri D. C. Sharma] consisting of experts and representatives of States be immediately appointed to go into the question of financial implications involved with a view to suggest ways and means for meeting the loss of revenue that it will entail in various States."

Shri N. M. Lingam (Coimbatore): I beg to move:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted:

"This House is of opinion that prohibition cannot be a success unless introduced throughout the country and that steps should, therefore, be taken by Government to bring the entire country under total prohibition by the end of the Second Five Year Plan period at the latest."

Shri Thimmaiah (Kolar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I beg to move:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted:

"This House is of opinion that the State Government having in view the financial implications and the importance of prohibition should try to introduce the prohibition at different phases and in the meanwhile carry on intensive propaganda among the people to obtain their co-operation for its implementation."

Shri K. C. Sodhia (Sagar): I beg to move:

That in the Resolution before the words "Prohibition should be regarded" insert the word "total":

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Cannanore): I am not moving the amendments.

Shri Jhulan Sinha (Saran North): I beg to move:

That in the Resolution for the word "completing" substitute "simultaneous introduction of".

Shri Dabhi (Kaira North): I beg to move:

That in the Resolution for the words "completing nation-wide Prohibition" substitute "the introduction of complete prohibition throughout the country".

Mr. Speaker: All these amendments are before the House.

Dr. Rama Rao: I shall first read my amendment to remind the hon. Members about the main points. This is a substitute resolution for the resolution moved by my hon. friend Shri C. R. Narasimhan.

"While supporting the principle of prohibition to reduce the harmful effects of drinking this House notes with grave concern the methods of its implementation in various States and is of opinion that prohibition should be introduced in a phased programme progressively, keeping pace with the Second Five Year Plan, improving economic standards of life, the education and cultural level of the people and also granting full employment to those thrown out of jobs, due to prohibition."

Fortunately, the atmosphere in our country is very favourable to prohibition. Therefore, there is no use comparing our country with America with regard to prohibition. So, I need not go into the various reasons for this atmosphere. This is generally accepted. I will say only a few words about those who oppose prohibition altogether.

One of their arguments is, drink is food, let the poor people, the workers and others have their food. It is a very unrealistic statement and argument. Nobody is silly enough to go in for a drink for the sake of food. If they go in for it, it is for the kick it has. So much so, people do not want to drink *neera* or this and that. Therefore, let us be clear that they drink alcohol or toddy and other things for the intoxication that it gives. Whether it is mild or severe, let us be clear about it.

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): What about the vitamin content?

Dr. Rama Rao: There are vitamins in so many poisons. Of course, scientifically, in toddy there is, but not in alcohol. In brandy and other things, the real strong things, there is no vitamin.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd (Kurnool): So, toddy you may allow.

Dr. Rama Rao: No, it is only an argument. That does not mean you can drink. Therefore, because something in it is good you cannot embrace something which is dangerous. Therefore, I

do not think it is necessary for me to argue in this country and this hon. House that as far as India is concerned, there is absolutely no justification for alcoholic drinks.

Before I go to the other point, let me remind my hon. friends that in the history of human civilisation, human evolution of mind and culture we have developed a certain number of higher faculties. Drink starts with dulling the highest faculties and gradually, according to the dose, other faculties, even physical and muscular activity are interfered with. Therefore the arguments that it is food, it is a stimulant, it is good and energetic, it gives pleasure are all very fantastic arguments. The only question I put to myself and other friends who are strong believers in prohibition is: are we faddists justified in denying drink to our friends who like to sport their glass of brandy in our faces?

An Hon. Member: And get the kick out of it.

Dr. Rama Rao: They call it the pleasure of life, that it makes life worth living. Society means social life, civilisation means restriction of individual liberties. We restrict so many poisons, we restrict suicide, we restrict so many things. So, if we consider these alcoholic drinks as poison, whether mild or strong, we have to put restrictions in the interests of society.

In this connection, I asked myself the question: suppose my son asks me: "What is the harm if I drink once in a way?" There is no harm except complications. Therefore, I prescribe to society what I prescribe to my son: do not touch it to be on the safe side.

Generally it is accepted that prohibition is good, the alcoholic drinks are bad for our society in India. There is no difference of opinion in the vast majority on that. There are a few people who think this is all nonsense. Anyway, we will leave that.

Now, I come to the implementation of prohibition. That is the main thing. About prohibition, at least in this House with probably two or three exceptions there is no difference of opinion about its desirability. But how to enforce it and what are our experiences in the places where it has been implemented? We want to see that prohibition is a success, but how to do it? What is the condition?

I have already said that I am a firm believer in avoiding alcoholic drinks, not touching them. I am a teatotalter, and I want everybody to be a teatotalter. But the point is when we see how it is enforced, we believers in prohibition have to hang our heads in shame. We cannot be blind to realities, we cannot be blind to facts.

We start prohibition in Madras and Andhra, throw lakhs of people out of employment, toddy-tappers and others. Then we go to them and say: "You are unemployed, you have no food, you starve for the sake of our good, for society". But they will not oblige us by starving. Unless we show them alternative employment, unless we bring in land reforms and other things so that employment is increased and all those unemployed people are employed, prohibition is bound to be a failure, because immediately they take to manufacturing alcohol in their huts. In Andhra in my district and in many districts I hear—in Tanjore it is the greatest—this is practically a cottage industry.

One eminent citizen whose name I do not want to mention now, went about in my district, crossed a river and there were some side shops. He wanted to test the existence of distillation and he asked for a drop. In a few minutes one man came dressed like an ordinary cooly and said: "Yes, Sir, how much do you want?" He said: "We want five bottles, we want to go to the next town five or six miles away, we want to have some *maja* in the rest house as usual". The reply was: "You drink as much as you like, you drink like a fish I do not mind, but if you take alcohol in bottles. . . ."

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: He is addressing you, Sir. Drink as much as you want.

Dr. Rama Rao: In quotations. He said: "You drink as much as you like, but to take it is difficult." This is the point. He said: "If you take me in your car, I will give you half a dozen bottles or any number." He was surprised. They were big officers. The fellow is dressed like a cooly, and if he is in a car the alcohol is safe, whereas if these big officers go with the bottle, they will be checked. Then he asked him the reason. I will not give all the details. He said: "There is an understanding between us and the

[Dr. Rama Rao] police. If they see me in the car, they will not stop it. It is safe. If they do not see me in the car, they will stop the car and check it".

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in the Chair]

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Have you ever met thieves?

Dr. Rama Rao: Thieves?

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Yes.

Sardar Hukam Singh (Kapurthala-Bhatinda): Every day!

Dr. Rama Rao: The point is that the way it is enforced has brought prohibition into contempt. That is the important point. Every cottage is a small distillery, and people who are thrown out of employment have taken to this lucrative job. They may go to jail once in a way for a few days or a month, but they have regular fixed contribution to the police, and the police distribute it regularly and systematically. That is how prohibition is brought into contempt.

The trouble is this. These thousands of people have taken to this lucrative job of distilling alcohol. Even if you put strong efforts tomorrow, it will be difficult to check it. I will give you a medical example. If you spray DDT in insufficient quantities the mosquitoes resist it and afterwards it will be very difficult to destroy them even if you use tons of DDT. Therefore, the ineffective, abortive and corrupt way in which prohibition is being enforced has brought prohibition into disrepute, and is spoiling the whole cause of prohibition. Therefore, the difference between my resolution and the original Mover's resolution is this: unless we are very clean, take up the employment question along with this, it is no use talking about prohibition. I am a firm believer in prohibition, but that is not the point. Prohibition is spoiled and brought into contempt by failing to create the social atmosphere, and atmosphere in the sense that you must give them cultural improvement, you must give them employment, you must have the people's co-operation. Therefore, I commend my resolution and I would request my friend to accept my substitute resolution, because the actual principle is accepted. We all want prohibition and he also cannot deny...

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): How is it that the Communist Party in Andhra advocated scrapping of prohibition.

Dr. Rama Rao: I spoke on several platforms asking that prohibition be scrapped. Why? I have already told you one instance how prohibition has been brought into contempt, how every cottage is a distillery, how people are unemployed, how Government is losing Rs. 5 crores.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: You were wanting me to co-operate. Please come to that aspect of it.

Dr. Rama Rao: I will just answer this point as to why we opposed and now favour the scrapping of prohibition. Prohibition is dear to us. People must not drink. Suppose there is someone who is dear to us and close to us. Suppose he dies. What can we do? Just take him to Nigambodh Ghat and cremate him. So, when prohibition is brought into contempt, is half-hearted, when there is loss of revenue and all sorts of things, we thought the best thing would be to scrap prohibition at that stage. But here I say if we give alternative employment and do these things, prohibition would be successful. Prohibition is good for the country. It is no use simply giving lectures on prohibition, showing cinemas asking people not to drink, and putting up sign-boards in large numbers. Along with these, some steps should be taken for providing those people with alternative employment also. The law must come to their rescue and put an end to the drinking habit.

I support prohibition subject to these observations. If prohibition has to be made a success, then there is no alternative but to look to the details. We have to proceed cautiously in this matter, if we are to make a success of it. What has happened in America is no guide for us. We can make a success of it if we attend to these details. If it fails, it is our defect.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: May I seek one clarification from the hon. Member? He stated that a certain amount of unemployment would be caused, and that should be removed before prohibition is enforced. May I know from the hon. Member the total number of persons who will be affected by this prohibition policy by being saved from liquor as compared with those who will be thrown out of employment conse-

quent on the enforcement of prohibition? Which number will be greater, the number of persons who will be thrown out of employment, or the number of those who will be benefited by it?

Dr. Ramā Rao : I accept my hon. friend's argument that a larger number will be benefited by prohibition. But I have already said that the smaller number—and that does not mean only a few persons, but thousands and lakhs—will not oblige us by starving. That is one reality which we have to face. Therefore, if the details are not attended to in regard to providing alternative avenues of employment for them, then the whole prohibition policy will be a failure.

स्वामी रामानंद तीर्थ (गुलबर्गा) : सभापति महोदय, जो प्रस्ताव इस सभा के सामने रखा गया है उस का समर्थन करने के लिये मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ। अब यह केवल चर्चा की बात नहीं है कि इस मुल्क में मद्यपान जारी रहे या बन्द किया जाये। यह तो जो प्रगति का रास्ता हम ने निश्चित किया है उस का मूलभूत सिद्धांत है। अब हम ने मद्यपान के निषेध करने का प्रबन्ध स्वीकार कर लिया है। अब तो सवाल यह है कि किस क्रम से, तेजी से या आहिस्ता आहिस्ता, इस को अमल में लाया जाये। मैं यह समझने में असमर्थ हूँ कि जो क्रमिक पद्धति बताई गई है उस को किस तरह से स्वीकार किया जा सकता है। अगर कोई चीज बुरी हो, हानिकारक हो, तो जितनी जल्दी हो सके उतनी जल्दी उस को हटा देना चाहिए। अब तो हमारी विचारधारा इस दिशा में होनी चाहिये कि जो विचार मद्यपान रोकने के विरोध में आते हैं उन को कैसे हटाया जा सकता है।

एक सवाल हमेशा सामने आता है। जब कमेटी का दौरा चला जिसके सदर हमारे दोस्त श्रीमन्नायण जी थे तो मुझे उसके सामने निवेदन करने का मौका हासिल हुआ। मुझ से यह पूछा गया कि जो करोड़ों रुपये का घाटा हर स्टेट की ट्रेजरी (कोष) में आयेगा उस की पूर्ति आप किस तरह से कर सकेंगे? मैं ने जवाब दिया कि यह सवाल ही नहीं उठ सकता है। अगर आर्थिक प्रगति और नैतिक तथा सामाजिक प्रगति में विरोध होता है तो मेरी नज़र भावना यह है कि मानवता के नाते हम को आर्थिक पहलू को कुछ नज़रअन्दाज़ करना पड़ेगा। अगर नैतिकता और मानवता को हमें कायम रखना है तो इस के सिवा कोई आराम नहीं है। मैं

प्रोहिबिशन (मद्य निषेध) के सवाल को केवल आर्थिक पहलू से देखने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ। अगर हम इस सवाल को मानवता की दृष्टि से देखते हैं तथा मनुष्य की जो अवस्था होनी चाहिये अगर उसमें मद्यपान के कारण कमी होती है तो उस पर प्रतिबन्ध लगना ही चाहिये, उस को बन्द करना ही चाहिये। मेरे दोस्त यहां नहीं हैं जिन्होंने एक एमेन्डमेंट (संशोधन) दिया है। उन्होंने अभी जब कि श्री नरसिंहन बोल रहे थे कहा कि यह तो आंध्र की काटेज इन्डस्ट्री (कूटीर उद्योग) हो गई है। मैं आंध्र की बात तो अधिक नहीं जानता लेकिन तैलंगाना की बात बहुत अच्छी तरह से जानता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो स्थिति तैलंगाना में है वही लगभग आंध्र में भी होगी। तैलंगाना में प्रोहिबिशन की यह स्थिति है कि हर मकान में बच्चे से लेकर बूढ़े तक सीदी पीते हैं। मुश्किल से ही कोई एक्सेप्शन (अपवाद) वहां पर मिलेगा।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : यह ताड़ी है ?

स्वामी रामानंद तीर्थ : ताड़ी नहीं है। ताड़ी अलग है सीदी अलग है। यह पाम ट्री से निकलता है जिस से कि नीरा निकलता है।

मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि जब हर मकान में यह दुर्व्यसन आज फैला हुआ है तब अगर आप ग्रेजुअलनेस (धीरे धीरे) से उसको दूर करने की सोचते हैं तो सोचने से ज्यादा समय आपको इस को कामयाब बनाने में लगेगा। मेरा खयाल यह है कि इस में विलम्ब नहीं करना चाहिये। जब बिनोबा जी तैलंगाना में भूदान पद यात्रा आरम्भ करने जा रहे थे तो उन्होंने तैलंगाना के लोगों को एक सन्देश दिया। आज मुझे वह प्रसंग बहुत अच्छी तरह से याद आ रहा है। उन्होंने दो बातें कहीं: हिन्दी सीखो और सीदी छोड़ो। तैलंगाना के लोगों को उन्होंने यह प्रादेश दिया कि हिंदी सीखो और सीदी छोड़ो। आज यह दुर्व्यसन ऐसा नहीं है कि किसी खास समाज में या किसी एक सेक्टर में घुसा हुआ हो। जब आम तौर से यह रिवाज समाज में पाया जाता है तो जो आप ग्रेजुअलनेस की बात कहते हैं वह मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। अगर पूरी मानवता नष्ट हो रही है तो उसको बचाने के लिये आप को रेडिकल (आमूल) और रिवोल्यूशनरी मेजर्स (क्रान्तिकारी उपाय) लेने चाहिये और यदि इस सम्बन्ध में आर्थिक सवाल की कठिनाई बताई जाती है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि जब आप करोड़ों रुपये की प्लेन यहां बना रहे हैं तो उस में आप को उस घाटे की गुंजाइश भी रखनी

[स्वामी रामानन्द तीर्थ]

चाहिये, उस की पूर्ति भी करनी चाहिये जो कि प्रोहिबिशन के कारण हो। इतनी हिम्मत तो हमारी प्लेन में होनी ही चाहिये। अगर आप प्रोहिबिशन के टार्गेट्स बढ़ाते गये और हर मकान में बच्चे से लेकर बूढ़े तक मद्यपान के आदी होते रहे तो आर्थिक व्यवस्था तो गड़बड़ होगी ही, लोगों का स्वास्थ्य भी नहीं रहेगा और लोगों को आरोग्य भी प्राप्त नहीं होगा। इस लिये जो ऐमेन्डमेंट (संशोधन) मेरे दोस्त डा० राम राव ने यहां प्रस्तुत किया है मैं उस की ताईद करने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूं।

आप यहां अनएम्प्लायमेंट (बेकारी) का सवाल उठाते हैं। ठीक है, ऐसा हो सकता है। लेकिन जो आप के लोग हैं जिनके बेकार हो जाने की सम्भावना है उनके लिये और जराय (साधन) निकाले जा सकते हैं। लेकिन यह कहना कि चूंकि लोग बेकार हो जायेंगे इस लिये मद्यपान को रोकने का जो सवाल है उसको आहिस्ता आहिस्ता लिया जाय, उस के लिये आहिस्ता आहिस्ता कदम उठाये जायें, यह कोई जमने वाली चीज नहीं है क्योंकि मैं समझता हूं कि जब कभी आर्थिक और सामाजिक तथा नैतिक पहलुओं में टक्कर हो जाती है, संघर्ष हो जाता है तो आर्थिक पहलू गिर जाता है। क्योंकि आखिर अगर जो हमारे मानव मूल्य हैं, जो ह्यूमन वैल्यूज हैं जिन के लिये यह डेमोक्रेसी (प्रजातन्त्र) है जिन के लिये यह फंडेमेंटल राइट्स (मूल अधिकार) हैं जिन के लिये यह कानून है, जिन के लिये यह रिपब्लिक है, जिन के लिए हम जिन्दा हैं और जो सब कुछ है, वे उसी में हैं, वे अगर चले गए तो फिर किस लिये हम प्रोसेस (उन्नति) चाहते हैं। बम्बई में जा कर देखिये। लोग तो कहते हैं कि वहां पर यह जो प्रोहिबिशन है यह फेल हुई है। मैंने स्वयं वहां पर जा कर देखा है और मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूं कि वहां पर यह फेल्योर (असफल) नहीं हुई है। फेल्योर यह उन लोगों के लिये हुई है जो पैसा खर्च करके किसी ढंग से उसको हासिल करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन जो अंडर-डाग (अभागे) हैं, जो समाज के नीचे स्तर का है, जिस के उत्थान के लिए यह प्रोहिबिशन है, उसका फायदा हुआ है, उसकी मानवता रक्षित की गई है और वह ऊंचा उठा है। आप आज भी जा कर देख सकते हैं हर वक्त मैं और हर जगह इलिसिट डिस्टिलेशन (अवैध मद्यसार) हो रहा है। यह तो आपकी और हमारी समाज की परिस्थिति का रूख है। तो सबाज में एक दोष है। इस लिये जो इसके

खिलाफ चलता है और कुछ प्रयत्न करता है उसका प्रयत्न भी अधूरा रहता है। यह कोई उस दोष को दूर करने का तरीका नहीं हो सकता है। इस लिये मैं चाहता हूं कि प्लानिंग कमिशन और प्रांतीय सरकारें तथा सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट इस बात की कोशिश करें कि जो दोष है, जो वह दुर्घटना है, वह ग्रेजुएलनेस से खत्म नहीं हो सकता है। मैं ने सिघेट नहीं पी, मैंने शराब नहीं पी। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि जो सिघेट पीने के आदी हैं अगर उनको यह कहा जायें कि अब आज आप चार डजन (दर्जन) रोजाना सिघेट पीते हो तो पहले ४० फिर ३० फिर २० और इसी तरह से कम करते जाओ और इस तरह से इस आदत को छोड़ दो, तो वे ऐसा नहीं कर सकेंगे। मैं मानता हूं कि एक्सेपशन (अपवाद) हो सकती है। ऐसे लोग भी हो सकते हैं जो एक आदत को धीरे धीरे छोड़ सकते हैं। लेकिन अगर कोई एक दम एक साथ किसी आदत को छोड़ता है तो उसमें उत्थान की ताकत आती है जोकि ग्रेजुएलनेस में नहीं होती। यह मानवीय स्वभाव का अनुभव है।

इस लिये आज इस सदन को यह तय करना है कि जो प्रोहिबिशन है जिस को हम ने फंडेमेंटल (मूल) चीज माना है उस को लागू करने के लिये एक टारगेट डेट (निश्चित तिथि) फिक्स (निर्धारित) करना जरूरी है, ऐसा मैं मानता हूं। क्योंकि मैं समझता हूं कि अगर अधिक समय तक हम ने ढील दी तो वह आर्थिक व्यवस्था जो हम बरकरार रखना चाहते हैं हम रख रही सकेंगे। आज जो इस आदत में फंसा हुआ है और गिरा हुआ है और दुर्बल हो गया है यदि हम उस के लिये डेमोक्रेसी और इकोनॉमिक एंड सोशल जस्टिस (आर्थिक और सामाजिक न्याय) लाने की नहीं सोचेंगे तो हमारी जितनी भी बातें हैं वे सब व्यर्थ होंगी। इस लिये मैं जो प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत किया है, उस का हादिक समर्थन करता हूं।

Shri Dabhi : I rise to wholeheartedly support the Resolution moved by my hon. friend, Shri C. R. Narasimhan. I do not think that Government would have any difficulty in accepting this Resolution.

Mr. Chairman : Before the hon. Member proceeds, may I just request those hon. Members who want to participate in the debate to take not more than ten minutes, because there are very many hon. Members who want to speak ?

Shri Dabhi: As I said, Government cannot have any difficulty in accepting this Resolution. While discussing the recommendations of the Prohibition Inquiry Committee, the Draft Outline of the Second Five Year Plan says on page 180 :

"For many years a considerable section of public opinion has urged that prohibition of consumption of intoxicating drinks and of drugs injurious to health should be carried out as an essential item of social policy. In article 47 of the Constitution, this has been already accepted as a directive principle. . . In the consideration of any basic social policy, financial considerations, although of great practical importance, are not to be treated as decisive in character. What is important is that the programmes should be so formulated that they can be implemented successfully over a period. . . While the direction we be common, there is room for a degree of variation in the steps to be taken in different parts of the country according to local conditions and circumstances".

I can quite concede that it may not be possible to insist that identical steps should be taken by the different States. I also concede that it is rather difficult to accept the target date of 1st April 1958, though I am personally of the opinion that there should not be any difficulty in accepting this target date. It may be the 1st April, 1959. But I do not understand how, if we are really and sincerely for implementation of the policy of Prohibition, we can evade this decision by offering one excuse or another. Still there are those who say that they are theoretically not opposed to the policy of Prohibition but that we must still take some time to implement the policy. We must remember in this connection that the programme of Prohibition was the most important constructive programme on the platform of the Congress during our struggling for independence. We know that it is for this programme that tens of thousands of our countrymen went to jail and suffered lathi blows and thousands of our women also went to jail and suffered indignities at the hands of the police and liquor licensees. We also know that in 1920, the Congress pledged itself to the policy of Prohibition and this was again renewed in 1930 in the

fundamental resolution of the Karachi Congress. So we must know that we are pledged—at least the Congress is pledged—to the policy of Prohibition for the last 35 years. Therefore, we must now either implement this policy or say that we do not want to implement this policy. Otherwise, there is no use giving excuses for postponing this question of implementation of this policy. My hon. friend, Dr. Rama Rao and others like him have a stock argument—they are really opposed to the Prohibition policy though they pay lip-sympathy to it—that illicit distillation has increased in several areas as a result of Prohibition. If the argument is that where there is no Prohibition, in wet areas, there is no such increase and everything is all right, figures show to the contrary. My hon. friend, Shri C. R. Narasimhan has already stated that fact. He referred to the Report of the Prohibition Inquiry Committee. I may again quote from this Report. At page 13, the Commissioner of Excise, West Bengal—where there is no Prohibition at all—has stated before the Committee as follows :—

"As regards illicit distillation, I find from my experience that the crime has lately increased abnormally."

4 P.M.

In Madhya Pradesh and other places also, where there are wet areas, the Report has given figures to show that in the wet areas the extent of illegal distillation has considerably increased more than in the dry areas.

What are the conditions in the wet area? This has also been stated at page 40 of this Report. It is worth reading and I draw the attention of the House to the state to which we have been reduced in those areas and where we are going. At page 40, this Report says :

"For instance, the Excise Commissioner of West Bengal was positive that 'the evil of drink has spread alarmingly amongst the younger generation and even among some of womenfolk of the upper classes in Calcutta'. The Delhi State Government reports that 'students coming from well-to-do families have picked up the habit of visiting hotels where liquor

[Shri Dabhi]

is served. Some women belonging to advanced families have also been noticed to have taken up the drinking habit though their number is quite small."

This illustrates that drink, year after year, is growing and it is habit-forming and it is needless to say that once the habit is formed it is hard to obliterate this craving. So, if we really want to implement that policy, we must fix some target date—may be one year afterwards—but we must fix the date by which there would be complete prohibition throughout the country.

There is only one more point which I want to impress upon the House and upon the Government. Prohibition is a State subject and there may be some difference of opinion as regards the final date. But, I want to ask from Government where is the difficulty in fixing a target date for those areas like Delhi which is to be a Centrally administered area and also in the Defence Services? On the contrary, the Committee has reported that some representatives from the Armed Forces told them that there are not very many people who drink and that the proportion of people who drink is very much less and that they are prepared to fall in line with any policy of prohibition. So, there would not be any difficulty in implementing the policy; and that would be setting an example for the other States also to follow. I do not think there will be any difficulty for Government if they are sincere in implementing this policy. It is only in the Defence Services and other services that it is very easy to implement this policy because they believe in discipline. So, I hope that Government would see their way to implement this policy in the Defence Services and try to reason with the other States to fall in line and implement the policy as early as possible. They will be setting an example to other States if at least within the next 2 or 3 years they introduce total prohibition in Delhi, where liquor is being sold in chemists' shops even, and also in the Army, Navy and other Defence Services.

श्री एम० बी० वैश्य (अहमदाबाद—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : सभापति महोदय, हमारे मित्र शराब बन्दी का जो रिजोल्यूशन (संकल्प) लाये हैं मैं उन का स्वागत करता हूँ। मैं गुजरात

से आया हूँ। वहाँ पर हम मजदूरों के पूज्य महात्मा गांधी जी ने यह आन्दोलन चलाया था कि मजदूरों को किसी भी तरह शराब न मिलने पावे। हमारे यहाँ अहमदाबाद और गुजरात के हजारों मजदूरों ने शराब की दुकानों के आसपास सत्याग्रह किया और हजारों की तादाद में जल गये। हम तो यह आशा लगाये बैठे थे कि जब स्वराज्य होगा और महात्मा गांधी और कांग्रेस का राज्य होगा तो सारे हिन्दुस्तान में कहीं भी शराब की एक दुकान भी नहीं दिखाई देगी। आज बम्बई और मद्रास ने तो अपने क्षेत्र में शराब बन्दी कर डाली है लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान के और भागों में तो अभी भी शराब मिलती है। जब मैं यहाँ चार-पांच बरस हुए आया था तो मैं यह आशा ले कर आया था कि दिल्ली तो हमारे देश की राजधानी है, वहाँ तो शराब की बन्दी होगी। लेकिन यहाँ तो हर जगह शराब मिलती है। पार्टियों में शराब दी जाती है। हम लोग जो गरीबों और मजदूरों में काम करने वाले हैं वे तो इस को देख कर हताश हो जाते हैं। हम तो यह समझते हैं कि गरीबों की दशा सुधारना है तो उस के लिये सब से पहला कदम यह होगा कि मजदूरों से शराब दूर रखी जाये। कई लोग यह तर्क करते हैं कि शराब बन्द करने से राज्य को घाटा होता है और उस को पूरा करना कठिन है। अंग्रेजों के जमाने में शराब से जो पैसा आता था उस से हमारे बच्चों की पढ़ाई होती थी। क्या स्वराज्य के जमाने में भी हम उसी तरह से रुपये आने पाई का हिसाब लगाया करेंगे आज आप अहमदाबाद में जाकर देखें कि जिन मजदूरों ने शराब बन्दी के कारण शराब पीना बन्द कर दिया है उन की हालत कितनी सुधर गई है, अब वह अपने बाल बच्चों को अच्छी तरह से पढ़ाते हैं और पालते हैं और उन की गरीबी भी बहुत कम हो गई है। शराब के कारण गरीब और भी गरीब हो जाते हैं। आज इस से ज्यादा नुकसान गरीबों को ही हो रहा है। पैसे वाले तो कम शराब पीते हैं। शराब की दुकानें खोल कर हम गरीबों के सामने एक लालच उपस्थित करते हैं। एक कवि ने ठीक कहा है ;

खाना, चिसना, सूचना, तीनों पाप निशान,
तीनों पाप निशान, अफीमों, गांजा जैसे
मद्य, मांस, परनार, नरक सम जानो तैसे।

एक तरफ तो कवि यह कह रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ हमारी सरकार अभी भी यह सोच रही है कि अगर हम शराब की बन्दी करेंगे तो बहुत नुकसान होगा। और जोग बेकायदे शराब पियेंगे।

मेरा ख्याल है कि बेकायदे पीने-वाले तो बहुत कम होंगे। हमारे महात्मा गांधी जी की आत्मा आज स्वर्ग में बैठी क्या कहती होगी। आज आठ साल हो गये लेकिन वे लोग जो कि कांग्रेस के नाम पर सरकार में बैठे हैं उन के पेट में से पानी तक नहीं हिलता कि बापू ने किस लिये स्वराज्य की आराधना की थी, किस लिये हजारों मजदूर और नौजवान जेलों में गये थे। उस का मुख्य कारण यही था कि बापू जानते थे कि अगर हम अपने देश में शराब बन्दी कर देंगे तो इस से गरीब सुखी होंगे। पैसे वाले तो अंग्रेजी राज्य में भी सुखी थे, वे आज कांग्रेस के राज्य में कैसे दुखी हो सकते हैं। लेकिन गरीबों को और उन के बच्चों को आगे बढ़ाने के लिये शराब बन्द होना जरूरी है। हम ने पूज्य बापू के आगे प्रतिज्ञा की थी कि अपना राज्य होते ही हम शराब दूर करेंगे। लेकिन अभी आठ साल हो गये लेकिन अभी तक हम ने और खास तौर से हमारी सरकार ने बापू की प्रतिज्ञा को पूरा नहीं किया। कम से कम अब तो यह तय कर देना चाहिये कि इतने वर्ष में हम पूर्ण रूप से शराब बन्द करने वाले हैं। राजाजी भद्रास में बैठे शराबबन्दी करने के लिये चीखते हैं और पूज्य बापू जो हमारे बीच में से उठ गये हैं, सदैव के लिये आवाज लगाते रहे। शराब सम्बन्धी समिति सारे देश में घूमी और इस विषय पर अच्छी तरह से सभी लोगों से बातलाप किया और उस ने भी सरकार से अपनी रिपोर्ट में यही सिफारिश की कि शराबबन्दी लागू होनी चाहिये, लेकिन मुझे यह खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि शराब बन्दी को लागू करने की सरकारी नीति जरा ढीली रही है और उस के लिये इस कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट से और नेहरू सरकार से मंत्री प्रार्थना है कि उन को कम से कम यह शराब गरीबों के हित के लिये, गरीबों को बचाने के लिये और उन के बालबच्चों की उन्नति के लिये बन्द ही करना चाहिये।

Shri Viswanatha Reddy : I have moved an amendment to the Resolution of my friend, Shri Narasimhan. The main purport of my amendment is to stagger the programme of prohibition in such a way as to make it more effective in the country. In moving this amendment I do not want to be construed or misunderstood as a person who is even a little bit less enthusiastic about prohibition or the enforcement of it than the hon. Mover or any other Member of this House.

Let me first of all say that I have got great faith in this programme of prohibition. But it is a very sorry spectacle for me to see that the prohibition law is repeatedly broken in almost all the provinces where the law is in operation. The reason is not very far to seek. I think it is an accepted theory that any social legislation of the nature of the prohibition law, for instance, should have at least the active support of 80 per cent of the population. As far as the prohibition law is concerned, though a large number of people may not have any fixed views on the subject, they view this programme with a great deal of apathy. They are neither in favour of it nor against it. Our problem now is to educate the public in such a way that they easily comprehend the evils of liquor and then actively co-operate with the Government in enforcing the law.

I could analyse and tell the House the various classes of people who are in opposition to this programme of prohibition. There is one class of people who say that as a result of the enforcement of the prohibition policy by the Congress Governments in various States, the burden of taxation on the common man has greatly increased. The taxable surplus is very little in our country and the taxation policy of the Government as a result of the prohibition policy has reached the very optimum, and all this is due to a few or a handful of addicts who have got a fad for this policy. This is one class of people who have a strong opposition to the prohibition policy. It is not very difficult to set at rest the criticism of this class of people. It is well known and all of us have accepted that the revenue derived from liquor is blood money, and that view has gained great currency in this country. It is not necessary for me to try to defeat the arguments of this class of people.

There is another class of people whose arguments cannot so easily be overcome. It is those who say that if the prohibition policy is to be enduring, that is, not in the immediate future, and if you consider the number of years that this policy has to stay in this country, then you must see that the bulk of the population of our country are actively interested in the enforcement of the prohibition policy. As we see, we cannot escape from the fact that, although we desire our prohibition policy to be enforced as early as possible and as effectively as possible, there are at

[Shri Vishwanath Reddy] present a large number of people in our country, particularly in the areas where prohibition is in vogue, who simply do not want this policy so much. That is why they are having an attitude of complete apathy to this programme. How to educate these people is the main problem. As the Mover of the Resolution himself has admitted, it is not prohibition that has failed, but we have failed prohibition. I welcome this statement of the Mover of this Resolution. This statement clearly indicates the main canker in the enforcement of the prohibition policy. The purport of my amendment is also to see that we educate the country in such a way that they take active interest in it. I need not here detail the various ways by which the prohibition law is broken in the various States and the various expedients that the anti-social elements are following. I am not worried about that provided the bulk of the population side the policy of the enforcing authorities when an anti-social or un-social element indulges in such an activity. But it is very regrettable that the bulk of the population do not simply care to consider how greatly these anti-social elements injure our national character. This is to be met only by propaganda and education over a long period. If we try to enforce prohibition throughout the country when the people are in such a state of apathy, it is very difficult to see that this policy will be enduring. The public opinion sooner or later will be so much against the policy that we will be forced to go back on that very policy and we might be forced even to scrap our prohibition laws. That is more dangerous or more unwarranted than staggering of the programme.

It has also been said that all the political parties are in support of this policy. I have no doubt that all political parties are really interested in seeing that prohibition is enforced one day or other. But to some of them it is just an ideal; and to some it is practical politics. As far as the Congress Party is concerned, they feel that it is practical politics, whereas the bulk of the opposition parties feel that it is just now in the stage of a fad, in the stage of an ideal. It should be staggered in such a way that the real and effective co-operation of the people of this country is obtained through education. Therefore, I too feel that unless a great deal of co-operation is available

from the people of this country, it is very difficult to enforce programme of this nature which is essentially a social legislation. As I have already said, social legislation can only be enforced when the bulk of the population are actively behind it. I submit that at the present moment the bulk of the population are not actively behind it. Therefore, I do feel that this programme should be gone through with a great deal of caution and a little more slowly than is envisaged in the Resolution.

POINT OF ORDER RE : PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad) : On a point of order, Sir, the hon. Minister for Home Affairs placed a document, a draft Bill for the reorganisation of States, on the Table of the House. Anyway he said so at about three o'clock or five minutes past three. But I find that the copy is not on the Table of the House. Is it in order that a document laid on the Table should not be available to the Members during the sitting of the House?

Mr. Chairman : One of the hon. Members of this House took it on loan saying that he would return it after some time.

Shri Kamath : Is it proper? In the House itself one should see it.

Mr. Chairman : It was just lying on the Table. Since he said he would return it, it was thought that he would return it and it would be available for other hon. Members also and so the Speaker allowed him perhaps on the assumption that he would see it in the House and return it. A search is being made for the hon. Member and the copy. According to the Minister of Home Affairs a copy will be available to the Members today or tomorrow.

Shri Kamath : The practice moreover is that as soon as a copy is laid on the Table, simultaneously copies go to the library but there is no copy in the Library either.

Mr. Chairman : I can understand it. It should be as the hon. Member says. But so far as the copy on the Table is concerned, I have explained how things have happened.

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam) : May I in this connection humbly request you for one thing? The hon.

Home Minister stated that copies would be available today or tomorrow. Having regard to the importance of the Bill and the anxiety displayed by all Members of every section of this House, I would humbly request you to direct the Government to supply copies today itself because it is such an important Bill.

Shri Kamath : Some of us are leaving Delhi today.

Mr. Chairman : The wishes of the hon. Members have been voiced by Shri Kamath and Shri Thomas and I think Government will do the right thing. It will be supplied to them as soon as possible.

Shri Kamath : This is setting up a bad precedent. It is not available on the Table or in the Library.

Mr. Chairman : It should not only be in the Library. All Members are anxious that it should be supplied to them and I have said that it will be done as soon as possible.

Shri Kamath : It may mean Monday even. Who knows? Tomorrow is a holiday and the day after is Sunday.

Mr. Chairman : I also was very anxious to see it.

Shri A. M. Thomas : The Chairman himself went from place to place.

Mr. Chairman : I think it will be supplied today or tomorrow and whatever has been said in this House will be taken note of by the Members of the Government.

Shri Kamath : I want your ruling. A document is laid on the Table of the House but it is not made available to the Members when the House is sitting.

Mr. Chairman : This rule was not broken. The Speaker allowed the copy to be lent on the presumption that it would be returned soon. A search is being made for the hon. Member and the copy and as soon as it is available, it will be here. Now let us proceed with the Resolution.

RESOLUTION RE. FIXING A TARGET DATE FOR PROHIBITION

Shri A. K. Gopalan : I support the amendment moved by Dr. Rama Rao and oppose the first original Resolution moved by Shri Narasimhan. In oppo-

sing that, I have to make it clear that I am not opposed to the principle of prohibition. The motion moved by Shri Narasimhan says that a target date should be fixed by the Planning Commission for completing nation-wide prohibition. A date may be fixed after one or two years and within that period there should be nation-wide prohibition. That is the idea behind it. As far as this subject is concerned, it is not a question of a ruling party. It is a national question. So, if it is suggested that only the ruling Party is interested in this, it means that others are insincere about it. I think it is not correct to say so. We oppose it because we know what the facts are. If it is enforced in the other parts of the country as it is being done in certain places now, there will be no effect at all; it will be worse. That is why we want a phased programme to implement it.

I will give an example. Today in Malabar there is prohibition. In Travancore-Cochin, there is no prohibition in some districts. Supposing this Resolution is accepted and a date is fixed and prohibition is enforced in the whole of that State, I am sure certain people who live on toddy-making in my State and Malabar and some other parts of South India will go out of employment. In Travancore-Cochin there is acute unemployment and the people are suffering very much. A community of people are engaged in this work in the South. If this is enforced within one year or two years, without any training for these persons, certainly it will adversely affect them. Not only that. It will also be unsuccessful. They will go to Malabar where illicit distillation is almost like a cottage industry. They will learn how to do it and they will adopt it. This Resolution while talking about fixing a target date does not talk of the places where priority should be given, how it should be enforced and how to remove the defects found in certain places where it has been enforced already. I have no time and so I will not go in great detail but this is what the Andhra Prohibition Enquiry Committee say in their report :

"In the villages we have visited, we were told that most of the old addicts continued to drink. New addicts have also joined them.... while drinking was formerly confined to the lower classes in villages and urban areas, the drink habit

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

has now extended into the lower middle classes. Classes of people which did not previously drink have also taken to drink, including even Brahmins and Kashatriyas. To a small extent, women and children have also learnt to drink, as drink is available at home and even made there and not merely sold in public shops as before. Such illicit arrack has been known even to have caused deaths besides damaging health and producing diseases of heart, lungs, stomach, etc.... In the result drunkenness has decreased but the drink evil has not decreased to any large extent. It has spread over a wider section of society and also to new classes. The drink consumed is more injurious to health than before."

As I said I have no time and so I could not go into the other aspects of this report and also the Resolution of the Congress Working Committee. It is definitely said in it that we have to find out how it has affected the people and whether it has been a failure. I may also say that after the appointment of the Andhra Prohibition Enquiry Committee, there was also an enquiry in the whole of India.

In Madras also some enquiry was made and French polish was required to be sold after obtaining a licence because it was found, if some water was added to that, it would give some intoxication and that was used by the people. In the plantations in the Nilagiris these things happen. They call it orange essence or mango essence and when it is banned they make some other essence and it costs Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 per bottle.

As far as the economic position of the people who are addicted to it is concerned, these people are today spending more. The pity is that they are spending more on a thing which is more injurious to their health. These things are done with the connivance of some people who enforce prohibition. There are so many cases in courts which go to reveal this. An excise peon is one who gets about Rs. 25 or Rs. 35. So, he has admitted that by helping these people he will get some more money. Therefore, as far as those who enforce prohibition are concerned we have seen that, unfortunately, today they are those

who are not at all helpful and they are those who encourage it. I do not want to go into the other question. I only want to say that those who say that there must be strict prohibition and that drink is an evil, even those who preach it, are taking drinks. So the ordinary people think that they can say that drink is an evil and at night take some drink. When we say that drinking is bad there must be some propaganda about it.

Today prohibition is only by law. There are no other methods. There are no methods attempted to raise the cultural level of the people. There is no propaganda made as to why they are going to have prohibition. That propaganda was there before but today it is not there. So, prohibition if it is going to be implemented as it is there today in some of the States like Madras, Bombay and other places—it should be in the same way because there is nothing to show that the administrative machinery will be changed and other methods will be adopted—it is not going to improve the economic condition of the people. It may be that the condition of 5 or 6 families might have changed, but as far as the whole country is concerned it is not going to improve. As far as Andhra is concerned this report has definitely said that it has not, economically, socially or as far as health is concerned, improved the condition of the people.

There are two reasons, in my opinion, for this. One reason is—especially I know of my State—that in a place like Kerala those people who are engaged in it form a special community. They are very poor and have no work at all. So with prohibition they will find that they have no work at all and when they find that such preparations will give them some more money though there is a risk they will certainly go for it. Therefore, the condition of the people, the standard of living of the people, the education of the people, the cultural level of the people will have to be taken into account. Then those who want to enforce it must be those who really believe in it and who want to see that prohibition is there. They only will encourage the people to see that those people who drink do not go in for it. So there is the administration side as well as the economic side and that is the reason why it has become a failure.

If there is any dispute about the failure of prohibition the practical examples are there. Even if there are 5 per cent. of 10 per cent. as example where it has definitely not improved the economic or other condition of the people then certainly in saying that a target date must be fixed for enforcing nation-wide prohibition without considering the question where it should be done, how it should be done and what changes must be there, I think total prohibition as it is proposed by the mover of the resolution is very very harmful.

Not only that, as far as the question of unemployment is concerned if you do not look into that it will be a bad thing. When we do a good thing we have to make some sacrifice. But those people who have to make the sacrifices must have that understanding and they must have that level. Without that if you ask them to make the sacrifice and tell them: even if we cannot find jobs immediately for you and you have no jobs you will have to starve—because it is a good thing to preach to those people who are educationally backward, also in importance and also economically bad—I think it will not be good.

Then again, as I have already said in South India it is a whole community that has been trained in this. If it is implemented in the places where prohibition is not there now then certainly the question of unemployment becomes very great.

I want to say one other thing with regard to South India. Take for example coconut. First of all coconut juice is very sweet and it is very good. It is not at all injurious to health. If you take it fresh it is just like tender coconut and it is very good. If you allow it to remain for two or three days then it gets fermented and it is only then that you get the intoxicating qualities. So with the prohibition of toddy instead of taking this tender coconut if they are forced to take French varnish and other things, if the people are made to starve then I do not see how it will help the society or the people. Again, now only the elders go to the toddy shop and drink but when prohibition is there elders won't go there and in the house everybody in the family including the children will be preparing in the evening for drinking. Everybody will have his share now.

Therefore it is only giving an opportunity to the children and others in the house to use drinks.

In the end I would say that we certainly agree to the principle of prohibition, but as it is working today and in the present form if we are only pushing up prohibition and fixing a target all I can say is that in the whole country everywhere you will find small cottage industries developing and it will only be a sort of employment to people. The purpose will never be served. In principle we agree to it. We say it must be done but only on the basis in which Dr. Rama Rao has explained in his amendment. I support that amendment but oppose the other part of the resolution regarding a target and completing it within a certain time.

श्री जी० एच० देशपांडे (नासिक-मध्य) : सभापति महोदय, नशाबन्दी के बारेमें जो प्रस्ताव रखा गया है, मैं उस का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। भारतवर्ष में जो यह नशाबन्दी का इरादा है वह बहुत देरसे चला आया है और बहुत पुराना है। हमारे आधुनिक भारत में जब से राष्ट्रीयता का प्रादुर्भाव हुआ है, उसी समयसे हमारे नेताओं ने हमारे सामने जो चीजें रखी थीं उन में से नशाबन्दी को एक प्रमुख स्थान प्राप्त था। मेरे सूबे में लोकमान्य तिलक जी पैदा हुए और उन्होंने अपनी जिवन्गी के बहुत बरस पहले ही जो राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन चलाया और जो प्रोग्राम (कार्यक्रम) देश के सामने रखा उस में उन्होंने नशाबन्दी को बड़े जोरसे पुरस्कार किया था। उन के बाद लाला लाजपत राय, बिपिन चन्द्र पाल और जो दूसरे पुराने नेता आए उन्होंने भी नशाबन्दी का बहुत जोर से पुरस्कार किया था। महात्मा गांधीजी ने तो जब से वह कांग्रेस में आये उसी समय से इस को बहुत महत्त्व का स्थान दिया था। मुझे याद है 'यंग इंडिया' में एक बार उन्होंने लिखा था कि मैं कोई भी अधिकार लेना नहीं चाहता लेकिन अगर कभी मुझे कोई अधिकार मिल जाये और मैं आध घंटे के लिये डिक्टेटर बन जाऊँ तो एकही काम करूँगा और वह यह कि नशाबन्दी को जारी करना उन्होंने एक बार लिखा था कि यदि आदमी नैतिक नीति से गिरता है तो ग्राम तौरपर नशाबन्दी के कारण ही गिरता है। इस लिये उन्होंने इस का बहुत पुरस्कार किया है। जब हम आजाद नहीं हुए थे उस वक्त नशाबन्दीको इतना महत्त्व दिया गया था कि लोग शराब की दुकानों पर जाकर

[श्री जी० एच० देशपांडे]

पिकेटिंग (धरना देना) करते थे और गोलियों का शिकार भी बनते थे। इस को लागू करवाने के लिये बहुत से आदमियों ने एक भारी कीमत अदा की। बाद में हम जब पावर (सशक्त) में आये तो इस को लागू करने में कोई देर हमें नहीं करनी चाहिये। मैं उस सूबे से आता हूँ कि जिस सूबे ने पहले से ही कुछ न कुछ इस बारे में किया है। सन् १९३७ में मैं बम्बई में कौन्सिल में गया था। वहाँ हमारे नेता बाला साहब खेर थे। आप जानते ही हैं कि वह गांधी जी की जो तत्त्व-प्रणाली है उस को मानने वाले हैं। उन्होंने अब इस सवाल को उठाया तो बम्बई में कुछ आदमी ऐसे थे जो कि बहुत पैसा कमाते थे, ठेकेदारी करते थे, बहुत धनवान थे, उन्होंने इस का कड़ा विरोध किया, सख्त विरोध किया। २७ महिने के लिये हम ने जो प्रयोग किया और इस दौरान जो काम किया, वह जितना सख्त और जिस दृढ़तासे इस का विरोध हो रहा था उस को देखते हुए संतोषजनक ही कहा जा सकता है। यह प्रोहिबिशन बम्बई और अहमदाबादमें पहले पहल हुआ। हमारे दोस्त गोपालन साहब ने अभी आग्रह की एक रिपोर्ट में से कुछ पढ़ कर इस सभा को अवगत कराया है। मैं उन को यह भी बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि हम ने सन् १९३७ में अहमदाबाद और बम्बई में जो प्रयोग किया और उस में जो सफलता प्राप्त की है, उस की जो रिपोर्ट्स यहां पर बिद्यमान हैं। यदि माननीय सदस्य उन को पढ़ेंगे तो उन को मालूम होगा कि कितनी सफलता हमें वहां प्राप्त हुई थी। अहमदाबाद और बम्बईमें जो आर्गेनाइज्ड लेबर (संगठित श्रमिक) हैं, जो काम करने वाले कामदार हैं, उन को इस प्रोहिबिशन से बहुत लाभ हुआ है। मैं यह भी देखता हूँ कि बम्बई और अहमदाबाद में जो इंडस्ट्रियल एरियाज (औद्योगिक क्षेत्र) हैं, वहां जो कामगार हैं, उन का जीवन-स्तर भी ऊंचा उठ रहा है और उठ चुका है। और यह जो तरक्की हो रही है उस का कारण मैं तो यह मानता हूँ कि हम प्रोहिबिशन कर रहे हैं उसी से यह तरक्की हो रही है। पहले मैं ने बम्बई में देखा था कि मजदूरों की मजदूरी बढ़ जाती थी या कोई दूसरे कनसेशन (रियायत) मिल जाते थे लेकिन उस से उन के परिवारों को कोई लाभ नहीं होता था, उनका स्टैंडर्ड आफ लिविंग (रहन-सहन का स्तर) नहीं बढ़ता था, उन को जो कुछ ज्यादा मिलता था वह शराब में चला जाता था और उन के परिवार के लोग बड़े दुख म रहते थे। अब अगर

मिलान किया जाये तो उस के उस समय के जीवन में आज के जीवन में बहुत बड़ा अन्तर हो गया है और इसका बहुत बड़ा श्रेय प्रोहिबिशन को ही है। जब से बम्बई में प्रोहिबिशन लागू हुआ है तबसे सारे सूबे में तरक्की हो रही है। मैं यह नहीं मानता कि बम्बई में हम सौ टक्के कामयाब हुए हैं। मैं यह भी मानता हूँ कि इल्लिसिट डिस्टिलेशन (अवैध मद्यसार) हो रहा है। लेकिन फिर भी आज जो बम्बई की हालत है वह प्रोहिबिशन के पहले की हालत से कई गुना अच्छी है। प्रोहिबिशन को पहले हमारे यहां गांवों में जो बुराईयां भरी हुई थीं उन में बहुत कमी हो गई है। मैं ने यह भी देखा है कि जिन गांवों में शराब पीने वाले लोग बहुत हैं वहां सुधार नहीं होता है। लेकिन मैंने खुद देखा है कि जिन गांव वालों ने शराब पीना छोड़ दिया है उन की हालतमें बहुत सुधार हुआ है।

अभी हमारे दोस्त गोपालन साहब ने कहा कि यह काम सरकारी कानूनसे होने वाला नहीं है। मैं भी इस बात को मानता हूँ। और मैंने देखा है कि जहां भी हम को कामयाबी हुई है वहां उसी समय हुई है जब कि कानून की मदद करने के लिये सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं ने जोर लगाया है। एक देहात में मैंने देखा है कि जब वहां कानून के द्वारा शराब बन्द करने का प्रयत्न किया गया तो सफलता नहीं मिली। उल्टे वह बुराई और बढ़ गई। लोगोंमें वैमनस्य बढ़ गया। बाद में हम ने दूसरा यत्न किया। जो ब्यसनी आदमी थे उन की एक लिस्ट (सूची) बनाई और देखा कि उन के परिवार में कौन रहता है। उन के पास गये। उन के घर में गये, उन की गालियां सुनीं। लेकिन सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं ने उन से जा कर कहा कि आप के गांव में इतना पैसा व्यर्थ जाता है, इसी लिये गांव की हालत में सुधार नहीं होता है। उन को बतलाया कि यह शराब पीना उन के लिये अच्छी चीज नहीं है, और उन को समझाया कि हम उन के वेंरी नहीं हैं, उन की भलाई चाहते हैं। दो-चार कार्यकर्ता दो-चार हफ्ते वहां रहे, बहुत से अच्छे अच्छे आदमियों ने शराब पीने वालों के परों पर सिर रखा और इस प्रकार उनसे नशेबाजी छड़ाई। उस का परिणाम यह हुआ कि उस गांव से १६००० रुपया पापुलर कंट्रीब्यूशन (सार्वजनिक अंशदान) के रूपमें एक स्कूल के लिये प्राप्त हुआ और अभी आठ दिन हुए मुझे एक पत्र मिला है जिस से पता चलता है कि उसी गांव से ३० हजार रुपया एक तालाब के लिये पापुलर कंट्रीब्यूशन के रूपमें और प्राप्त

हुआ है। तो मेरा कहना यह है कि बम्बई में प्रोहिबिशन करने से हम को लाभ ही हुआ है हानि नहीं हुई है। यह अवश्य है कि इस काम में कठिनाई बहुत होती है। लेकिन फिर भी मैं कहता हूँ कि यदि बम्बई सूबे में लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार हुआ है तो उस का बहुत बड़ा कारण यह प्रोहिबिशन ही है। अब वहाँ लोगों की परचेजिंग पावर (त्रयशक्ति) बढ़ गई है और वे ज्यादा कर दे सकते हैं। प्रोहिबिशन से वहाँ कोई नुकसान नहीं हुआ है।

अधिकारियों में भी अब पहले से बहुत सुधार है। मैंने तो कुछ ऐसे पुलिस अधिकारी देखे हैं जिन्होंने इस प्रोहिबिशन के लिये अपनी कुर्बानी दे दी। पहले कुछ अधिकारी पैसा लेते थे लेकिन उस में भी बहुत सुधार हुआ है। यह मैं मानता हूँ कि इस में पूरी सफलता प्राप्त होने में समय लगेगा, लेकिन इस कारण हम को हताश नहीं होना चाहिये। अगर आज सफलता नहीं मिलती तो कल मिलेगी। जो कदम बम्बई सूबे ने उठाया गया है अगर उसको पीछे हटाया जायेगा तो इस से देश को बहुत हानि होगी। मैं तो कहूँगा कि बम्बई को नमूना मानकर दूसरे सूबों को भी वैसा ही कदम उठाना चाहिये। तभी हम को सफलता मिलेगी। हर बार जब हम यह चीज सामने लाते हैं तो हमारे दोस्त गोपालन कहते हैं कि इस को तो एकदम करना चाहिये, इस के लिये आंदोलन करना चाहिये या नहीं करना चाहिये कि इस को दो बरस में या पाँच बरस में करना है। मैं भी उन से सहमत हूँ। मैं नहीं समझता कि कोई इस के खिलाफ है। लेकिन इस काम में सफलता पूरे तौर से तभी मिल सकती है जब कि गवर्नमेंट इस और कदम उठावे और सारे लोग संगठित रूपसे पूरे उत्साह के साथ उस की मदद करें।

मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

Shri Khardekar (Kolhapur cum Satara): I find myself nearly on the horns of a dilemma. I am being pulled on both sides—moral and human, and there is a history for it. In the Constituent Assembly, when this matter was being debated, when after 40 speakers had spoken in support of the directive principles, and when the 40th speaker declared most vehemently that there would not be a single soul in this country who would dare oppose prohibition, my humble self did rise and did make a fairly long speech in opposing prohibition.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: I have that speech here, with the Sanskrit *sloka*.

Shri Khardekar: I hope you will learn something from it. Since then, right upto this day, on occasions proper and necessary, I have continuously and consistently opposed it. But today, even when Shri A. K. Gopalan and others—I would not say they are hard-boiled communists—are supporting it, all my opposition has melted into the thin air. After all, man is dynamic and not static. Change is inevitable and I realise my folly. As you know, in jurisprudence, crime plus punishment is equal to innocence. In morals, I say that sin plus repentance is innocence. Today, I speak with a pure heart and I am sincere.

There are certain reasons for which I still put forth my opposition. I would like really that prohibition should be introduced, but I want to point out the difficulties, and therefore, if my criticism is constructive, I hope you will give me a few more minutes.

Dr. Rama Rao: A good bargain.

Shri Khardekar: There are certain advantages and benefits of prohibition in a wrong and inverted way to which also I would refer, because the dangers must be faced and not avoided. Knowledge, seasoned by experience, is wisdom. I will give you a few humble words of wisdom. I have quoted a number of examples to ridicule prohibition. I will take one such to show the dangers which prohibition has to face and which prohibitionists must be aware of.

It is only two years ago that a lawyer friend of mine invited me to pay a visit to a fisherman's village near Bombay. I accompanied him. I wanted to see the simplicity of the life of villagers. This lawyer was to be consulted in a case relating to prohibition. We sat in a house which was really very comfortable and not far away. It was right more or less in the centre of the village. The police chowki was about a hundred yards from there. And they served us fish and other good things to eat. I found seven or eight of them, nice, well-built people with silk shirts. A bottle would come, a bottle would disappear. Old bottle would go away, giving place to new. In about an hour and a half I found seven or eight bottles had come and gone, magically. I did ask them, "How is it? The police chowki is just there". They said, "Yes,

[Shri Khandekar] there are the policemen, they are our watchmen: if the Government pays them this much, we pay them five times that". I asked, "How can you afford all this?" They said, "Before prohibition, subjecting ourselves to all the hazards of the seas training ourselves day in and day out, myself, my brothers and nephews, we used to make about fifteen to twenty thousand rupees. Now, smuggling from Goa and resorting to illicit distillation, we easily make eighty to ninety thousand a year." By way of ridicule I once gave another example to prove that this was the way that the Bombay Government spend fifteen crores of rupees and put sixty crores into the people's pockets.

My point is these are facts and we must see how to improve our administration and how to make this reform work. Because, normally it is very easy to say that it is foolish to legislate for the morals of mankind. But where people are such that it will take ages for education and so on to bring them to the right line, we must try to see how by co-operation with a number of other people this particular reform can be effected. And the reason for this is—I do not know how many Congressmen follow those ideals—those who go in for moral reform must themselves be certain of their morals. Gandhiji's name has been mentioned now and again. What are Gandhiji's principles? Prohibition, Khaddar and the like, they are important to Gandhi but I do not think they are the essence of Gandhi. The essence of Gandhiji lies in love of truth, in self-sacrifice and service. Other things and mere trippings. If the primary things—Swamiji talked of values—if these values are firmly fixed, the secondary things will flow automatically. According to critics, they are—even I am—rather sceptical about the virtues of so many of our Congress friends who take the name of Gandhi in season and out of season. Because I find their words and actions are not the same. For instance, take love of truth. We very often hear from our great leaders, we hear them talking about ends and means and the necessity of keeping them pure and noble. At the same time we find such great people utilising the king of goondas to win elections for them in places like Andhra. These are facts which cannot be denied. There are so many things we talk about. Then we talk of socialistic pattern of society, and we simply go on

mortgaging a city like Bombay to a handful of capitalists. I doubt the sincerity of these great men, and I doubt whether they really follow Gandhiji in the essentials of Gandhism. As apostles of peace in the world and disciples of Buddha here they do not mind killing their own people, and if an enquiry is demanded, they say, in the name of healing up wounds, "Where is the need for an enquiry?". To accuse people without proving that accusation, to be a prosecutor and a judge at the same time and to deny even an enquiry—well, these things raise doubts and suspicions and make us sceptical. Social reform must proceed from a very powerful moral basis. Why did people follow Gandhiji? Not blindly, but because they could see light, sincerity through and through. I do not mean all the followers are bad; I do not say that. But what I mean is the majority, and particularly those who are at the top.

Therefore, my sincere appeal is a reform is necessary. But those who want moral reform must be moralists themselves. Otherwise, there is no use getting intoxicated against intoxication, because there are things other than liquor that go to the head—and power is one. I hope those in power will not get power-intoxicated.

Shri Dabhi : Has my hon. friend supported the resolution?

Shri Khandekar : Yes, I did, but with all the qualifications.

श्री श्रीमन्ना रायण (वर्षा) : सभापति महोदय मुझे खुशी है कि इस सदन में शराब बंदी के सम्बन्ध में आज चर्चा करने का अवसर मिला है। मुझे इस बात की भी खुशी है कि

Shri Ramachandra Reddi (Nellore) : May I request the hon. Member speak in English? Because those who do not understand Hindi may then follow him.

Mr. Chairman : I have to make an announcement. The copy of that was asked for by Shri Kamath has come now from the press; it has been obtained just now. Any Member wishing to see it can consult it.

Shri B. S. Murthy (Eluru) : The copy has come, but Mr. Kamath is lost!

Shri Shriraman Narayan : Sir, in order that at least the Mover of the Resolution may understand what I say, I shall speak in English.

I am happy that this House has an opportunity to discuss prohibition in some detail. Prohibition has been one of the most important programmes in constructive work ever since 1920. But I think the Planning Commission after appointing a Committee gave us a chance of studying this in all aspects and in all thoroughness. Now I would not go into the details of that report, because it is already before the House and Members have had the opportunity of studying it. But I would take up a few points which are generally discussed and which betray some ignorance as well as some misunderstanding.

The first question that is generally discussed, and which was also raised in this House today, is the question of illicit distillation. We had the opportunity of going round the country, meeting all kinds of people in almost all the States. I can say without any fear of contradiction that this phobia of illicit distillation is very much exaggerated. People say it has become a cottage industry. Well, what is wrong with cottage industries? Why do you damn cottage industry by comparing it with illicit distillation, as if cottage industry is a very bad thing? It was absolutely wrong.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I have to say that it was Minister Katju who first said that.

Shri Shriman Narayan: Whoever it may be, I am not defending anybody. I would say there is illicit distillation—there is no use shutting our eyes to that—just as burglary, thefts and dacoities. But it is on such a large scale?

The Ramamurthi Report which Mr. Gopalan quoted was, I am sorry to say, written after one month's hurried tours, and it is not proper for any committee to reach conclusions without going into the whole thing very thoroughly.

There is illicit distillation. But on detailed enquiries we found that of the persons who were addicted to drink, about 10 to 15 per cent. of the people still try to evade the law. So far as public opinion is concerned, it is very clear that all the women are against it, definitely against drinking; that is fifty per cent. Of the rest, as I said, 10 to 15 per cent. of the old addicts, not all of them, would try to get drunk somehow because they are hard addicts. We have to pity those people. They have to be regarded as sick people. In this report our approach has always been

humanitarian. It is no use trying to be very hard on them. Of course the law has to take its course, but we have to arrange for some institutional treatments. Just as we treat a person who is sick, who is ill, through clinics, we can treat these people also through clinics. But, to say that many people are against it, that the number of people who are used to drinking has increased is, I must say, highly exaggerated, and betrays either gross ignorance of facts or a studied distortion of facts.

5 P. M.

So far as those States which introduced prohibition and found a number of difficulties, like Bombay and others, are concerned, I would like to place one point before the House. Unless you make prohibition nation-wide, it can never succeed. How can it? You want one State like Bombay or Madras to go ahead with prohibition surrounded by States which have no prohibition at all, and the horders are thousands of miles. How much police can one State keep for checking smuggling? Therefore, it is absolutely necessary, if you want to make prohibition a success, it must be nation-wide and the phases of programme should also be more or less uniform. I am very sorry to note that although a number of States, when we met them, conceded this and said that if you want to make prohibition really successful, make it uniform, now have come out to say, you will have to adjust it to our convenience. If it is a matter of convenience, if it is a matter of finance, to which I shall refer later, this will never come up. From 1920 onwards we have been thinking about it. It is now 1956. Half a century more will pass away very easily. If we want to do it, we must properly phase it. Smuggling and illicit distillation will also disappear only when we tackled it properly and according to a definite programme.

I quite agree with the hon. Members that the main point is enforcement. You will find that almost half of the report of the Prohibition Enquiry Committee deals with the question of enforcement. It is not that we shut our eyes to that point. It is a very important point. Because, even a good thing, if it is not properly enforced, will fail. So far as enforcement is concerned, the Committee has tried to give ask them, "How is it? The police

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is administrative, legal, and the punitive aspect. The law is effective in many respects. But, we have suggested a number of points in which that law must be improved. Secondly, administration is defective. We do not keep any special officer in charge. We have recommended that there should be an administrator of prohibition for each State, a person who really believes in that, and not regards it as just routine like other things. We have also pointed out that the other aspect, that is the educative aspect should be given a very prominent place in the programme. Therefore I would appeal to all Members of this House, constructive workers' institutions, social welfare institutions, governmental and non-governmental agencies that it should be tackled with concerted action on all fronts. If we really expect the police to do it, it will never be done. The police has to do it because the arms of law are wide. Unless the police tackle it, it is no use of leaving it to the social workers. The police must help. But, it is absolutely true to say that the social workers and constructive workers in this country and all political parties should take up this work. I am glad to find that even the Communist Party friends admit that prohibition is good. They only say that it has to be done in a constructive way. We are all for it. We hope that at least in this they will not create any kind of difficulties on a party level.

Shri A. K. Gopalan : Never.

Shri Shriman Narayan : Shri A. K. Gopalan stated, and I welcome the statement, that this is a national programme. At least in this programme let there not be any differences. If they want to make some alteration, let it be made, I do not mind that. If they want to change the target date, let it be made. No date is sacrosanct. If they want to make it a year or two later, I do not mind, personally, provided there is a will to do it. If you only want to change the date because there is no will to do it, it means nothing. Every State will say, where is the money, please give us more time, we cannot do it. If some of the States do not go forward, the others also will not. Take the State of Delhi. The Chief Minister of Delhi has been saying, what good is it to me to enforce prohibition if I am surrounded like an island in a sea of drink. The target date has to be very carefully fixed. If

you leave it to the States, nothing will happen. I do expect that once the Planning Commission or the Government have fixed a target, that date should be adhered to. Unless there is a will to do anything, there will be no way out. The nation has to develop a will to do things. It is here that you will have to seek the co-operation of all parties and I think it will be forthcoming in an ample measure.

About employment, in the report we have given a number of suggestions. Who will say that we should leave these people unemployed? Then, they will turn into criminals. Therefore, we have pointed out in the report that the Government of India and the States Governments should take up cottage industries and village industries and other employment, such as public works in areas where especially these people will be affected in large numbers. We must go ahead with these construction programmes and village and small-scale industries in a planned fashion and absorb these people. I will be the last person to say that they should be thrown out to the winds. No nation can do it. No Government can do it. There is no difference of opinion on that score. But please do not make employment an excuse for putting this off. After all, who are these unemployed people? Who are the people who are to benefit by prohibition? Certainly the poorest sections of the people. If we have at heart the good of these poorest sections of the people, we should not make employment a bogey. The employment question has to be tackled and will be tackled.

Coming to the replies to our questionnaire and examination of witnesses, I must say with great pleasure that it was really inspiring when representatives of the defence forces came before us. They said,—they went away within 15 minutes—that they came to tell us, "Please, for heaven's sake, do not make us an exception; if the Government and the people in a free country fix a target and give a programme, we shall not lag behind". They also went on to say, because the army is disciplined, we will carry out the programme more effectively and successfully. That is a very great thing. In no country, I think, the army officers will say that. I am only trying to point this out to you because I feel that to compare India with other countries, including the U.S.A. is

not fair. Are the ancient cultural traditions of this country and those of other countries similar? In this country alone, I think, drinking is regarded and has been regarded for ages as an evil. I do not think that in any other country—they may say it is bad on medical grounds—it has been regarded as a kind of moral evil or sin. In this country, an overwhelming majority of the people admit that it is bad. They regard it not fashionable, although in the big cities the so-called advanced people may regard it as fashionable. It is that spirit of the nation, that moral fibre of the nation which makes the army people also say that they will not lag behind. They are as enthusiastic as anybody else. This is very heartening feature of our country. I think we should not try to compare our conditions with those of other countries and say, if it has not succeeded elsewhere, how can we succeed. If it has not succeeded elsewhere it is the more reason that we should try to make it a success in this country. If we can give a lead in many other things, why not in this? When we made this report, we felt that it is only India that can show the way to the world. No other country can do it. Therefore, we had expected that the Government and the people and all parties would join hands in this great venture and great experiment.

So far as finance is concerned, I am very sorry that the whole pattern of finance and our way of thinking somehow does not make us realise the absurdity of the situation. People say we will lose Rs. 44 crores per year. Well, that is the revenue that we are getting today, but it is not realised sufficiently that if one person gives you one rupee in revenue, in excise, he spends three rupees more on drink. That is to say, easily the drink bill will be about Rs. 150 crores. If you enforce prohibition, that means the people save Rs. 150 crores. There may be a leakage, I do not mind if it is Rs. 140 crores or so. The national exchequer may lose Rs. 40 or Rs. 44 crores, still there is a gain of Rs. 100 crores. It may not be a visible gain, but do we go only by rupees, annas and pies? Can we not see how prohibition directly improves the condition of the poorer sections of the people? We have only to go to Bombay or Ahmedabad or Madras or Saurashtra. We can see very easily how the condition of the people has improved. No State should feel that only their budget is important, their revenue and expendi-

ture. They do not see the saving of money by the people. Therefore, I say, even from the financial point of view the nation saves Rs. 100 crores directly every year. You may not see that in your budgets, but you will see it on the faces of the people and in their families and their womenfolk, how they feel about it.

We went to a number of places. All the women have told us: "For Heaven's sake, please do it,—for our sake, for the sake of the children, for the sake of the family." They do not look at your budget, whether it is inflated or slightly more or less.

The Taxation Enquiry Commission also made it very clear and I am here to say that even that expert body has said that in matters of prohibition finance should not be the main consideration. And still we find our States replying: "If the Centre pays us, we will do it", as if it is none of their concern to do it, as if their people and their welfare are mortgaged to the Government of India. I really do not understand why States should try to think in traditional terms, in stereotyped fashion why they should still think in terms of income and expenditure, debit and credit and only things which appear on paper and in the budgets. I have no doubt that even if you want to make the small savings movement a success, and if you really want to do good to the people directly here and now, prohibition will go in that direction. This cry of loss of revenue is a cry which is based on complete misunderstanding and a distortion of the whole situation.

So far as the target date as suggested by us is concerned, I would like to say a few words in explanation, because it is not easily understood why we fixed 1st April, 1958.

There were many people who thought that a reform like this has to be done quickly because even medical experts pointed out that if a person wants to give up an evil like this, he must give it up suddenly. Experienced doctors in Bombay and elsewhere told us that if a person is addicted to drink and if you give him less and less, it is a torture, physical and mental. But if that man makes up his mind and develops a will to do it, he does it, that is all. He might feel rather uneasy for a few days,

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but he does it and he comes and tells the doctor: "You have given the right advice. I have given it up." And the people who are asked to give it up slowly, gradually, never give it up. We have also referred to a very important Chinese saying about this philosophy of moderation and gradualness. The Chinese saying is that first a man takes the drink, then the drink takes the man, then the drink takes the man. First the man takes the drink, but then it is the habit that goes on taking the man. So, if you go on delaying it, it will be very difficult for these people to give it up later on, because even if you go on reducing the quantity of drink it becomes very difficult for them, and then they go underground and resort to smuggling and all these things you find in the big cities. Therefore we thought if the nation is really determined to do it, two or three years would be quite sufficient to prepare the ground. The enforcement machinery is already there. The police is there. Only we have to give them some special training, then some educative process also could be there. Thousands of constructive workers are in the country who have been working ever since 1920. They do not need much of schooling and education in this. They know it. And if you want to have it on a nation-wide scale it will be only fair to those States which have already introduced it many years ago not to put off the target too far. And we thought that if we had it on 1st April, 1958 it would be a practical proposition.

As I said, I do not mind if for the sake of accommodating all the States in the country you make some alteration by a year or two, but if you alter it much more and leave it vague, as I said, it will lead to nothing. It is better to say frankly and plainly that we do not need this experiment, we do not believe in it, rather than try to evade the issue by leaving it to the States and to their sweet will. Therefore, I do hope that the Planning Commission and the State Governments, because after all it is a State subject, will give it all the serious consideration that it deserves and will not try to put off the target too far.

I think personally that at any cost during the next five years, by the end of the Second Five Year Plan period, we must have complete prohibition in this country even if we want to find the necessary financial resources for our

planning. Therefore I regard it as essential even from the financial and monetary point of view.

I had the opportunity of touring with Vinobaji recently on foot, in the interior to places where generally nobody goes. It was a painful sight to see. On the one hand Bhoodan lands are being distributed to the landless people. While money is given to them by the Governments and local panchayats and municipalities, but more than half of it is going down the gutter. If you do not introduce prohibition all these things fail, because whatever extra money you put in the hands of those people is misused because you give the temptation. How can you blame these people? After all, they are human beings, and they also say: "You give us the temptation, therefore we are used to it". As I told you about the saying, the man becomes helpless, a helpless victim to it. Therefore, the best thing is to wean away these people as quickly as possible, not to allow too much time to pass. In this House there is no difference of opinion on the main principle. That is a great thing for any country where all parties are united on principles, and once we are united on the main policy, I do not think it will be fair to the nation and to the people, especially the poorer sections, to delay this too long.

Shri B. S. Murthy: I rise to support the motion moved by my friend Shri C. R. Narasimhan. It is a good augury that he is the Mover of this resolution, because Rajaji can be said to be the Father of Prohibition in India.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta South-East): He is the brother of prohibition.

Shri B. S. Murthy: It was in 1937 when he was the Chief Minister of Madras State that he inaugurated prohibition, and it was also a fortunate coincidence that the Minister at that time was a Harijan. This Brahmin on the one side and the lowest man in the Hindu community, a Harijan on the other, joined hands to give the message of hope that prohibition alone can do justice to the toiling moiling masses of India. I have been all along with them in my humble capacity and I have seen great enthusiasm in the masses. After all, prohibition is a gift which the national Government can give not to the rich, but to the poverty-stricken, the lowest strata of our society. Therefore,

I do not think there is any argument which can be put forward against the introduction of prohibition, but everybody says this way or that way that they have got a number of difficulties. Even my hon. friends Shri A. K. Gopalan and Dr. Rama Rao have said that prohibition is good and that it must be introduced. But we are hesitating because we are afraid that we may not succeed. And they say, look at Andhra, look at Madras and look at Bombay they have not been successful, therefore we are hesitating. That is the argument that they have advanced. But let me ask: "If it is not possible to make prohibition a success, then what is it that we can make successful?" I consider that the first social evil that could be removed is prohibition...

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: The social evil is drink.

Shri B. S. Murthy: I stand corrected. The drink evil should be removed, and for that prohibition is the only panacea.

My hon. friend Shri A. K. Gopalan said that the Ramamurthy Committee's report contains a lot of facts to prove that prohibition in Andhra was not successful. I refute it. I am glad that Shri Shriman Narayan was able to point out that justice was not done to the Andhra public. I know how that report was written, and with what haste it was written. Even tours were not made. They merely gathered certain material which was available, sat together and wrote the report and handed it over to the Andhra Government who were very anxious to place it on the Table of the Andhra Legislative Assembly. So, such a report could not be depended upon.

The question of prohibition could be discussed on three main considerations, namely the unemployment resulting as a result of the introduction of prohibition, the loss of revenue and the difficulties that have to be faced while implementing the policy of prohibition.

As far as unemployment is concerned, it is a bogey that has been raised by my hon. friends, because there will be no unemployment provided.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Provided there is employment.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Government are able to take care of it. In Andhra, they are trying to take care of it.

First of all, in the rural areas, the main occupation for the people is to draw toddy. Even today toddy could be drawn, but it could be converted into *neera* or malt. If Government come to the rescue of these people by organising co-operative societies for the sale of *neera* and also for converting that toddy into malt, then there will be greater employment opportunities for the people, and I am sure the question of unemployment will not be there.

Further, there are many acres of *banjar* land in this area. Why should not those lands be distributed amongst the people who are not willing to have any other occupation?

Shri A. K. Gopalan: But they are not distributing it.

Shri B. S. Murthy: So far as the question of loss of revenue is concerned, Shri Shriman Narayan has said that there is no loss at all. Are we entitled to accept money which is tainted, that is to say, the blood-money drawn from these people who are not able to make both ends meet? In Salem, in Chittoor and other districts where prohibition was in force during 1938-40, I had occasion to visit some of the *cheries* where the lowliest of the low live. Four or five months after the introduction of prohibition, I was able to see that almost every family was able to show us more clothes, more tables and even more money. So, there is no question of loss of revenue at all. It is a question of giving more money into the hands of the poor people who toil from dawn to dusk. Especially, the agricultural labourers and the workers in the factories do require the protection of Government from being tempted to drink and waste their money.

I ask in all sincerity: What moral right have Government got to place temptation before them and say it is our national policy, drink if you want, because we cannot stop it, and we are afraid that we shall not be in position to enforce prohibition? I say that Government have no moral right at all. Therefore, they should take the earliest opportunity to see that complete prohibition is introduced in all part of the country. As has been stated already, at present Madras State is having prohibition, but Mysore State is not enforcing it...

Shri Thinnamaiah : Half of it only.

Shri B. S. Murthy : The Andhra State is enforcing it, but not the Orissa State. It is a sort of hide-and-seek game which is being played by people who are trying to help illicit distillation.

Shri Keshavaleengar .(Bangalore—North): Mysore has also enforced it, but not completely.

Shri B. S. Murthy : Mysore has gone only half the way.

Coming to the last point, namely the difficulties in way of implementing the policy of prohibition, I would like to point out that they are just a bogey, because the poorer sections of the people are willing to accept it, and it is only the upper middle class people who are trying to tempt them with illicit distillation and arrack and other things.

Formerly, only the lower classes were drinking, but now even Brahmins and Kshatriyas have started drinking. The reason is that they are able to make more money, and this money is tempting them to taste a little bit of the very arrack which is giving them a lot of money. Whatever that may be, we have no right to think that prohibition could not be introduced immediately.

I appeal to the Planning Minister as well as the Cabinet to honour the pledges given to the nation, to the poor sections. We have told the world that prohibition will be our main theme, as soon as we get independence. In order to redeem those pledges, we have to

take courage in both hands, and see that it is introduced as early as possible, in any case not later than 1958-59.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd : I beg to move.

"That in the amendment proposed by me, for the word 'Prohibition' occurring at the end, substitute 'drinking'."

Mr. Chairman : Amendment moved :

"That in the amendment proposed by Shri Gadilingana Gowd, for the word 'Prohibition' occurring at the end, substitute 'drinking'."

Shri L. Jageswar Singh: (Inner Manipur): Prohibition has got a mixed reception in certain parts of Assam, Manipur, Tripura and the tribal areas. So far as the plain areas of Assam, Manipur and Tripura are concerned, there is no difficulty in enforcing prohibition. But so far as the hill areas are concerned, it is difficult to introduce it, for the tribal people will find it difficult to give up the habit of drinking.

Mr. Chairman : I take it that hon. Member will some time.

Shri L. Jageswar Singh : Yes.

Mr. Chairman : The hon. Member can continue his speech on the next occasion. The House will now stand adjourned.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Half Past Ten of the Clock on Monday the 19th March, 1956.

[Friday, 16th March, 1956]

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

PAPERS LAID ON THE

TABLE 2787-88, 855, 56

- (1) The following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and under-takings given by Ministers during the various Sessions shown against each, were laid on the Table:—

(a)	Supplementary Statement No. III	Eleventh Session, 1955, of Lok Sabha
(b)	Supplementary Statement No. VII	Tenth Session, 1955, of Lok Sabha.
(c)	Supplementary Statement No. XIII	Ninth Session, 1955, of Lok Sabha.
(d)	Supplementary Statement No. XVII	Eighth Session, 1955, of Lok Sabha.
(e)	Supplementary Statement No. XX	Seventh Session, 1954, of Lok Sabha.
(f)	Supplementary Statement No. XXVII	Sixth Session, 1954, of Lok Sabha.
(g)	Supplementary Statement No. XXXII	Fifth Session, 1953, of Lok Sabha.
(h)	Supplementary Statement No. XLII	Third Session, 1953, of Lok Sabha.

- (2) A copy of the draft of the States Reorganisation Bill, 1956, and connected proposals for amendment of the Constitution.

- (3) A copy of each of the following papers, under Article 151(1) of the Constitution:—

- (a) Appropriation Accounts (Civil) 1952-53 and the Audit Report, 1954 (Part II).
(b) Commercial Appendix to the Appropriation Accounts (Civil) 1952-53 and the audit Report, 1954.

MESSAGES FROM
RAJYA SABHA

2788-89

Secretary reported the following two messages from Rajya Sabha:—

- (i) That at its sitting held on the 13th March, 1956, Rajya Sabha had agreed without any amendment to the Control of Shipping (Continuance) Bill, 1956, passed by Lok Sabha on the 24th February, 1956.

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(ii) That Rajya Sabha had no recommendations to make to Lok Sabha in regard to the Appropriation Bill, 1956, passed by Lok Sabha on the 2nd March, 1956.	
REPORT OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE PRESENTED . . .	2789
Twenty-third report was presented.	
REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SETTINGS OF THE HOUSE PRESENTED . . .	2789
Thirteenth Report was presented.	
REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS PRESENTED . . .	2789
Eighth Report was presented.	
GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION . . .	2789-2855
General Discussion on the General Budget was	

continued. Shri C. D. Deshmukh replied to the debate. The discussion was concluded.	
REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED . . .	2856
Forty-sixth Report was adopted.	
PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION UNDER CONSIDERATION	2856-82, 2883-2906
Shri C. R. Narasimhan concluded his speech on the Resolution re. fixing a target date for prohibition moved by him on the 2nd March, 1956. The discussion was not concluded.	
AGENDA FOR MONDAY—19TH MARCH 1956.	
Motion to refer the Life Insurance Corporation Bill to a Select Committee.	