

12.13 hrs.

**MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA**

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

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Repealing and Amending Bill, 1964, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 25th November, 1964".
- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Indian Trade Unions (Amendment) Bill, 1964, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th November, 1964."

12.13½ hrs.

**BILLS AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA LAID ON THE TABLE**

**Secretary:** Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha:—

- (1) The Repealing and Amending Bill, 1964.
- (2) The Indian Trade Unions (Amendment) Bill, 1964.

12.13 hrs.

**DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL) 1964-65 Contd.**

**Mr. Speaker:** The House will now take up further discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants

in respect of the Budget (General) for 1964-65. 1 hour 15 minutes are now left for this discussion. Shrimati Savitri Nigam may continue her speech.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam (Banda):** Sir, while I was speaking on the Supplementary Demands for Grants I had made it clear that it would be the darkest day in the history of mankind not only for India—if we decide to shift from the present foreign policy and produce nuclear weapons. If we decide to give up the policy of non-alignment, it would be fatal not only for India but the humanity as a whole.

Two points have been made by hon. Members who spoke in favour of the production of nuclear weapons. According to them production of nuclear weapons would have a sort of deterrent effect on the other people. I would like to say, Sir, it has been proved that it is no deterrent at all. Various international events have proved that it is no deterrent at all. Russia is one of the greatest nuclear powers in the world. In spite of that Russia has been repeatedly requesting China not to continue her expansionist activities on the border of Russia but with no effect. Russia has not been successful in dissuading China from such activities. The other plea put forward by some hon. Members is that we will be producing them for defensive purposes. I was surprised to hear this plea. It is quite well known and it has been declared from housetops by both the big nuclear powers that no nuclear weapon could be used for defensive purposes. It could be used only for offensive purposes because the moment any country uses it the other country would not be there on the map of the globe to defend itself.

I would also like to make it quite clear that if there is a shift in our present policy and we give up our policy of non-alignment, we would be creating a sort of panic and fear complex in the minds of other Asian

[Shrimati Savitri Nigam]

countries. The moment we start producing nuclear weapons, we would be forcing the other nations of Asia and Africa to produce these weapons which will adversely affect or even destroy their developing economies; because, the moment we start producing it because of the fear complex which will be created by our decision, they will also start following us.

Therefore, it is a pity that some hon. Members have made some such suggestions. I am sure our great Prime Minister and our great country would never be impressed by such misguided suggestions. On the other hand, I think it is high time that countries of Asia like Pakistan, Ceylon, Indonesia, Burma and Japan come together and stand against China which has indulged in this fatal activity. We should forget our small petty little differences and should make it clear that whatever happens we would stand against any such efforts made by any other nation in Asia, because if China indulges in any such activity it will be creating trouble not only for India it will be harming the interests of other Asian and African countries. I am sure that India will always follow a foreign policy which is based on human values, as our present one, which is liked and appreciated by other nations and countries.

Then I would like to say a few words on the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Food. The decision to start a State Trading Corporation for food is a good one and we have all welcomed it. But I am worried about the decision which has been taken regarding having two channels of procurement to work simultaneously. I do not know how the conventional channels of trade are going to allow the new channel to function in a smooth manner. It is quite apparent that the conventional channels of trade, which are safeguarding the

interests of businessmen and traders would always create difficulties for the new channel of trade. That is why I suggest that it is high time the Food Minister brings in an amendment to stop or abolish the old channel of trade, the conventional channel of trade for the procurement of foodgrains, so that the trade could be taken over by the State Trading Corporation.

**श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी (कोप्पल) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो अनुपूरक अनुदान रखे गये हैं उनमें खाद्य समस्या पर अधिक से अधिक एक करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है। साथ ही एजुकेशन के बारे में जो एक कमीशन बिठलाया जा रहा है उसके बारे में भी कुछ बजट रखा गया है। मैं इस कमीशन के सम्बन्ध में थोड़े से शब्दों में कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज भारतवर्ष में जो शिक्षण व्यवस्था है वह बहुत ही अस्त व्यस्त हो रही है। हर राज्य में इस तरीके की नीति अस्तिथार की जा रही है कि जिससे विद्यार्थियों को तकलीफ हो रही है। मैं ज्यादा न कहते हुए यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हर कालिज में फीस, ट्यूशन फीस और कैंपीटेशन फीस का इतना बोझा हो गया है कि जिससे विद्यार्थियों में असन्तोष फैला हुआ है। अगर यह कमीशन गौर से इस समस्या का अध्ययन करके इसको हल करने की कोशिश नहीं करेगा तो उसका काम पूरा नहीं हो सकेगा। इसलिए मेरी पुरजोर अपील है मन्त्री महोदय से कि इस कमीशन द्वारा शिक्षा का एक राष्ट्रीय ढांचा तैयार कराया जाए और ऐसी नीति निर्धारित की जाए जिससे कि तमाम मुल्क में एक सा सिलेबस हो और फीस कम की जाए। खास तौर से मैसूर में मैडीकल कालिज में और इंजीनियरिंग कालिज में सीट बूक कराने के लिए चार पांच साल पहले पांच हजार रुपया जमा करना होता है, तब उस परिवार का लड़का उनमें दाखिल हो सकता है, और इसको रिश्तत न कह कर संस्था के लिए डोनेशन कहा जाता है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप किस डिमाण्ड पर बोल रहे हैं ?

**श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी :** जो कमीशन बिठाया जाए वह देखे कि सब राज्यों में समान रूप से फीस निर्धारित की जाए ताकि लोगों में असन्तोष न हो ।

एजुकेशन के बाद मैं खास तौर पर फूड और एग्रीकल्चर की डिमाण्ड पर आता हूँ । इसमें इण्डियन शुगर मिल्स एसोसियेशन को दो करोड़ रुपया देने का प्राचीन है ।

शकर की नीति के बारे में यहां काफी चर्चा होती रहती है । इस हाउस में अनेक बार यह कहा गया कि शुगर की कमी है इसको किसी तरह से पूरा किया जाए । लेकिन अब जो चीनी एक्सपोर्ट की जा रही है उस बारे में इंडियन शुगर मिल्स एसोसियेशन को दो करोड़ रुपया दिया जा रहा है, इसका मैं विरोध करता हूँ ।

मेरे पास नेशनल फंडेशन आफ कोआपरेटिव शुगर फैक्टरीज लिमिटेड की रिपोर्ट है । इसमें साफ तरीके से लिखा है :

“Cooperative sugar factories.. offered to handle physical exports of raw sugar manufactured by the cooperatives. But in spite of the competitive rates quoted by it, the Government of India, for reasons best known to them did not accept the offer but gave the work to the Indian Sugar Mills Association.”

सन् 1963 की जो इस फंडेशन की सालाना रिपोर्ट है उससे साफ जाहिर होता है कि इस फंडेशन ने शुगर को निर्यात करने के लिए बहुत मांग की लेकिन इण्डियन शुगर मिल्स एसोसियेशन को यह काम दिया गया । ऐसा क्यों किया गया, इसकी जरूर जांच की जाए, नहीं तो इस तरह से और करोड़ों रुपया आप बढ़ाते जाएंगे और इसका कोई फल नहीं हो सकेगा ।

आज बहुत से लोग शुगर मिल्स कायम करने के लिए लाइसेंस की मांग कर रहे हैं और ये मिलेंगे सर्फ एक्सपोर्ट के लिए रा शुगर पदा करेंगी । ऐसी शुगर मिल्स को कोआपरेटिव सैक्टर में दिया जाए तो निर्यात की समस्या का हल हो जाएगा ।

इसी प्रकार कोआपरेटिव शुगर फैक्टरीज लिमिटेड के प्रेसिडेंट ने अपनी स्पीच में कहा है :

“As a result, more often than not, government action has accentuated fluctuations and added to the difficulties of the current situation.

In sum, all considerations of equity and justice require that the offer of a licence for the establishment of a sugar factory in any area ought, in the first instance, be made to the cultivators of the sugarcane in that area and that to make the offer to any private party is in fact to create arbitrarily a privileged position in relation to the body of cultivators in favour of that private party. It is also to endow that private party with a privilege to make earnings on the basis of the production of the cultivators, which earnings even apart from the talk of a socialistic society or a cooperative commonwealth, should in fairness accrue to the cultivators.”

इस प्रकार जो शुगर के बारे में नीति निर्धारित की जा रही है उससे बहुत कुछ मुल्क में सन्देह पैदा हुआ है । आज फंडेशन आफ कोआपरेटिव शुगर फैक्टरीज ने 29 मिलों के लिए लाइसेंस देने की सिफारिश की है लेकिन अभी तक एक भी नहीं दिया गया । और नौ के लिए सिफारिश की गयी है, लेकिन उनके मुताल्लिक भी लाइसेंस नहीं दिया गया । इस तरह से सन् 1958 या 59 से अजियां दी जा रही हैं लेकिन कुछ नतीजा नहीं हो रहा है । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जब देश में शुगर की

[श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी]

इतनी कमी है और जब किसान आगे आने को तैयार है तो फिर कोआपरेटिव शुगर मिल्स के लिए लाइसेंस क्यों नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

इण्डियन शुगर मिल्स एसोसियेशन बगैर नुकसान किए निर्यात करना चाहती है। फिर भी उनको दो करोड़ रुपया देना कोई दानिशमन्दी नहीं है। इस नीति पर इस हाउस के सदस्य बिचार कर और गवर्नमेंट पर प्रेशर डाल कर कोआपरेटिव मिल्स के द्वारा एक्सपोर्ट करने की व्यवस्था की जाए।

सौ करोड़ रुपया फूड कारपोरेशन के लिए दिया जा रहा है। मैं फिर कहना चाहत हूँ कि इसकी जो नीति निर्धारित की जाए उसमें किसानों के हित को ध्यान में रखा जाए, साथ ही कंज्यूमर्स के हितों का भी ध्यान रखा जाए। साथ ही मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें जो तानाशाही तरीके से अफसर आ गए हैं उनको बाहर किया जाए और जो अफसर बिजनैस लाइक तरीके से और किसानों के हित को ध्यान में रख कर काम करने वाले हों उनको लिया जाए।

**Shrimati Renuka Barkataki** (Bardhaman): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the supplementary demands for grants that the hon. Minister has presented to the House. The main items for which the demands have been presented include Demand No. 41, to provide for payment of subsidy to the sugar industry; Demand No. 90, to provide for the increased expenditure that the Ministry of Rehabilitation has to incur; Demand Nos. 95 and 96 for atomic research and Demand No. 125 to provide an additional sum of Rs. 100 crores for purchase of foodgrains.

The House will certainly appreciate the need for increased expenditure to procure foodgrains to relieve the acute shortage of food in the

country, to increase our technological ability to harness the potentiality of the atom and to support industries that are earning valuable foreign exchange through exports. I shall, however, confine my observations to Demand No. 90 which relates to the Ministry of Rehabilitation.

The increase in the immense responsibility that the Ministry has to shoulder to provide relief and rehabilitation to thousands of people who have migrated to India after the beginning of this year has become much more apparent after the original budget demands were presented to the House. It was not possible in March or April this year to foresee the number of refugees who would cross over into this country. Even now it is not possible to say that the influx has ceased. Thousands of refugees are still crossing over every week, and the end of the stream does not seem to be in sight. The fear of imminent death or organised assaults on honour and property may have receded. But the minority communities in Pakistan have been left in no doubt about the attitude of the authorities and the majority community. As long as the authorities in Pakistan do not give evidence of a genuine change in their policy of terrorising and squeezing out every member of the minority communities, no interventions that the Government of India may make with the Government of Pakistan, no exhortations that they may make on the minorities in Pakistan, no restrictions they may impose on the entry of refugees into India can stop the flow of refugees from Pakistan to India.

I realise, Sir, that this puts the hon. Minister of Rehabilitation in a very difficult situation. He would like to control the inflow of immigrants, to ensure that it is commensurate with our ability to rehabilitate, to see that undesirable and malafide infiltrants do not abuse the facilities offered to the bonafide refugees. Perhaps, it is with these unobjectionable

objectives that the hon. Minister has recently decided to re-introduce the condition that every refugee should produce a migration certificate to entitle him to the benefits of rehabilitation. But I do not know how the Minister hopes this would solve either his problem or the problems that the refugees face. When life in Pakistan becomes intolerable, the refugees are compelled to leave their homes and seek security by migrating to India, with or without a migration certificate. When life and honour are in danger, who cares to wait to get a migration certificate to come over to India? These victims of harassment and persecution in Pakistan will automatically come over to India. No Government can stop them. And the moment they come to this side, they become refugees, whether they are certified by the Government as such or not. They are refugees to whom we have to give immediate relief and provide the means of permanent rehabilitation. If the Government invokes the technical disqualification that may do not have the required migration certificate and attempts, on this ground, to wash its hands off these refugees, what will happen to them? Can they go back to Pakistan? No, they cannot. And automatically those refugees will be a burden on the society, on voluntary institutions, and ultimately on the State Governments on either side of Pakistan, who have to face the problems of law and order that the presence of unrehabilitated and uncared for refugees creates.

I venture to submit therefore that the new restrictions may only amount to the Ministry unceremoniously shunting its responsibility to the unprepared and unsuspecting States.

I wonder whether the Minister has given thought to any alternatives. Has he, for instance, considered the possibility of issuing entry certificates to each refugee migrating to India, entitling him to residence and rehabilitation benefits in the State into which he has migrated, or the State

in which the Government of India have decided to rehabilitate him? Such a system of entry certificates will also prevent the unauthorised, often undetected, inter-State migration, which throws the whole machinery of the Rehabilitation Ministry out of gear, encourages desertion from camps, and adds to the problems of Assam and Bengal through undetected flow-backs of migrants.

Sir, I would now like to say a few words about the problems and processes of rehabilitation. It is true that we now have a separate Ministry to give undivided attention to Rehabilitation, and we are happy that the Ministry is led by an able and dynamic Minister. However, it is very difficult for me to say that the work of the Rehabilitation Ministry has progressed with satisfactory speed. I am sure the Minister knows, as well as we do, that there are a number of avoidable reasons for the tardiness in the progress of rehabilitation. I will refer only to a few of them.

First of all, I must draw the attention of the Government to the fact most of the projects of rehabilitation that have been chosen by the Government, whether in agriculture or in industry, are projects that will take a long time to mature. Resettlement on land which has yet to be reclaimed with enormous effort from ravines or with the help of long-term projects of soil conservation, will take many years. Rehabilitation in the hydro-electric project areas or industries that may be set up after the projects mature will take many years. Till then, does the Government propose to keep these large and increasing numbers of refugees in an unsatisfactory condition in transit camps, exposed to the intrigues and influence of anti-social elements, setting up elaborate but ineffective machinery to deal with the increasing problems of indiscipline in these camps, running the risk of dissatisfaction with the meagre supply of food and other facilities in the camps

[Shrimati Renuka Barkataki]

which, in places like Matia, have led to riots, loot and arson by the refugees in the neighbouring villages? Will not the hon. Minister give priority to the problem of formulating projects of rehabilitation that will lead to immediate fruition?

Sir, I must say that if the Ministry had undertaken a comprehensive survey of the vocations that the immigrants were following in Pakistan or the vocations for which they are already trained, the pace and progress of placement might have been easier, and the pressure on land might have been less.

Another difficulty that is holding up expeditious rehabilitation is the centralisation of control over implementation. All the States that have to implement projects of rehabilitation do not have full-fledged Ministries of Rehabilitation, with the only exception of West Bengal, and the consequence is that the officers who are in charge of rehabilitation have to wait for instructions from Delhi. If initiative is inhibited and there is lack of adequate authority, how can there be expeditious implementation?

I must also draw the attention of the Government to a growing feeling in the States that schemes submitted by the States for rehabilitation are subjected to inordinate delays in the Centre. When the responsibility for implementation is with the States, when it is the States that have to face the direct consequences of delay in rehabilitation, why should there be such inordinate delays in scrutinisation approval and periodic reappraisals?

In conclusion, Sir, I want to remind the House, and if I may, the hon. Minister of Rehabilitation, of some observations that I had made last time while discussing the Demands of the Rehabilitation Ministry, about the inefficiency in the Ministry.

**An hon. Member:** But the hon. Member had stated earlier that the hon. Minister was a dynamic one.

**Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:** The hon. Minister may be dynamic, but I am only blaming the Ministry.

I had quoted many instances from the report of the Public Accounts Committee to substantiate those charges of inefficiency. The hon. Minister, who at that time was the chairman of the Public Accounts Committee, had interrupted me more than once when I was speaking and almost objected to my quoting from the report of the Public Accounts Committee. Now, I wonder whether he had any premonitions at that time that he would soon have to hold the baby.

In supporting the demands, I would only urge that the efficiency of the officers for whom we are voting these grants should measure up to the immensity of the task that the Ministry is facing.

**Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu):** Before you call upon the next hon. Member, may I ask for one clarification? I would invite your attention to pages 18 and 19 of the explanatory memorandum on the Supplementary Demands for Grants, particularly to Damands Nos. 108 and 110 appearing on those pages. The former concerns the Lok Sabha and the latter concerns the Rajya Sabha. The sum asked for in respect of allowances and honoraria in respect of Lok Sabha is Rs. 6.22 lakhs, whereas for Rajya Sabha, the sum asked for is Rs. 6,48,300, and it is said that these amounts are needed because of the passing of the new Bill under which the salaries and allowances of Members of Parliament have been increased. I would like to know why the sum asked for in respect of Lok Sabha is only Rs. 6.22 lakhs whereas in the case of Rajya Sabha it is Rs. 6,48,300, particularly when the total membership of Rajya Sabha is less, and it sits

also for lesser number of days than Lok Sabha? I suggest that the hon. Minister might give some explanation for this.

**Shri Ranga (Chittoor):** It may be a printing mistake.

**Mr. Speaker:** I shall find out.

**Shri Nambiar:** (Tiruchirapalli): With regard to Demand No. 125 relating to purchase of foodgrains, for which purpose a sum of Rs. 100 crores has been asked for, I find from the explanatory memorandum a statement at page 21 to the effect that of this amount, Rs. 95 crores will be required for payment in India for imports under PL-480, and the balance of Rs. 5 crores for payment abroad.

In regard to the PL-480 imports, we had been told previously that in respect of whatever we purchased under PL-480, the money would be deposited in India and it would not be allowed to be spent by the USA as they liked. But here, in this explanatory memorandum it is said that the expenditure in India on account of these purchases is Rs. 95 crores. I would like to know whether is this amount which we pay to the USA towards PL-480 purchases will be spent by them in India or not.

Coming to the question of food policy, I would suggest that this sum of Rs. 100 crores which the hon. Minister has asked for for purchases by the Food Corporation under the Bill which we have passed recently will not suffice. The hon. Minister thinks that he would make the purchases only in the shape of procurement of whatever is available in surplus areas.

With regard to this, if he employs half-hearted measures by way of mopping up the so-called surpluses readily available, he will not be in a position to supply food in the way necessary. For instance, take the position in Kerala and Madras. Recently while the hon. Minister was

in Madras, he found that the position in the rural areas is very bad there, that is in a State which is considered to be producing sufficient quantity of rice. If the situation in the rural areas is going to be improved, I mean the rural areas of Madras State—the hon. Minister himself admitted the position to be bad, according to a press statement he made—what steps is he going to take? If he takes only the step of mopping up the readily available surplus for sending to urban areas for statutory or informal rationing, the result will be that black market prices will prevail and the ordinary man in the rural areas, the agricultural labourers and others, would not be able to get sufficient quantities of rice at reasonable prices. This point has to be borne in mind. Therefore, he cannot have a policy by which he will help the traders to flourish in a black market and at the same time wanting to reduce prices. These two things cannot go together. If he does this, he will find himself in a very serious situation.

Last time during the food debate, we uttered a warning which he never cared to consider or heed. So again he has got into another terrible predicament. Hereafter also he is going to have another serious difficulty. Therefore, it is better to be warned in time so that he could take correct steps in this direction. If necessary, he should ask for more money.

As regard the steel plant, we have been demanding for a steel plant in the Salem region for a long time. There we have enough raw materials. There is plenty of Neyvelli lignite. A very successful steel plant is possible there. When the present Minister of Food and Agriculture was the Minister in charge, he had almost given a promise to the people of Madras in this regard. Not only that, the Chief Minister of Madras came all the way to Delhi, called all the MPs from the State and he held a press conference as well where he stated that the establishment of a steel plant in Salem is

[Shri Nambiar]

almost certain. But later, we find that this has gone into the background. So this matter must be expeditiously looked into and finalised.

Then about dearness allowance to Central Government employees. Hon. Members would have seen the news of the trade unions of employees, one after another, taking strike ballots. It is not because the employees want to stop work. The point is that today they are in a very bad plight; in view of high prices, they are unable to make both ends meet. Unless some immediate relief is given to them, they do not know what is the way out of them. Just see how many of the employees are involved? Postal and telegraph workers, railway workers, defence installation workers—all these people are there. This is a human problem. Leave alone politics or agitation. I am not here for an agitational purpose. I am asking a straight question to the Minister: how many central government employees could balance their budget in the wake of the high prices now ruling and in the context of non-grant of adequate dearness allowance to them? Even to the extent of 50 per cent, it is denied.

Therefore, the hon. Minister in charge of Finance as well as the entire Cabinet must come to the rescue of the central government employees, instead of allowing matters to drift until things become unpleasant. When the strike ballot is completed and the employees resort to strike, do not accuse us and threaten us by saying, 'unless you withdraw the strike notice, we will not consider the matter'. Things cannot be allowed to drift as they were in the case of the strike of the house surgeons. For three months, the surgeons were representing the matter, but they were not listened to. Similarly in this case, the question has been hanging fire for a long time. If you do not take prompt action, please do not accuse the employees for having taken the strike ballots and even

resorting to strike. Things should not be allowed to reach that pass.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** (Calcutta Central): Mr. Speaker, I would normally not intervene in this discussion. But there are a couple of matters on which I would like to make a few observations.

This House is being asked to furnish some more money to the Ministry of Education because it has been thought fit to appoint an Education Commission. The amount of money required for this purpose is not particularly frightening—it is about Rs. 15 lakhs, as far as I can understand—and it is not that I grudge the expenditure of Rs. 15 lakhs for the purpose of securing a real improvement in the educational system of our country. But what I do not like is that we are having this Commission now appointed which will normally take a fairly long time before it produces its report, and the implementation of whatever recommendations are accepted ultimately by Government would also take a further lease of time, the result being that we cannot go ahead with problems of educational reconstruction with that speed which is absolutely essential.

The Minister of Education—who is not here, but his deputy is here—when he first took over his portfolio started by winding up a number of committees which were working in his Ministry. I know from my own personal experience that some of these committees had better be wound up, and I do not object to the Minister taking that step when he drastically reduced the number of committees which were functioning under his Ministry, but I find him straining at the gnat of committees and swallowing the camel of a commission, now that he is getting people from all over the world to sit on this body to go all over our country to examine every facet of our



educational system, primary, secondary, higher, research establishments and so on and so forth, and they will produce Heaven knows what kind of a report. On this commission again we are having a number of foreign experts, against whom I have nothing whatever to say. They are chosen in a very non-aligned spirit from one part of the world as well as the other. I have nothing against them as such. Possibly, their advice would be very valuable, but I do not like India continuing to rely on commissions on which we appoint these foreign experts to function. I do not see why after so many years we have not been able to formulate an educational policy.

As soon as we were free, Government appointed the Radhakrishnan Commission. That did a very good job of work as far as university education was concerned. The Mudaliar Commission has produced a very fine report in regard to secondary education, and there is any amount of literature in regard to primary education, basic education and so on and so forth. I know it is something of a jumble, because of the ups and downs of Government policy. Basic education at one time was praised to the skies by Government, and now Government itself fights shy of any talk even about basic education, but my point is that during 17 years we have done a great deal of thinking over this matter, and it could have been collated much more easily and expeditiously than by the appointment of an Education Commission.

I feel also that in regard to such points as the question of the medium of instruction at the universities, the whole question is hanging fire because we are having committees and commissions and Vice-Chancellors' bodies to report on this matter, and no proper decision is made, with the result that educational opportunities are denied to the generality of our people who can only imbibe education at whatever level, higher or lower, through the medium of their own languages.

A whole set of problems is being postponed, and this appointment of a commission has really meant not only prolongation of our agony, but also unnecessary introduction of so many aspects of the matter, as can be seen from the enumeration made in the terms of reference of this commission. I shall not labour this point any further, but I do feel that there is no point now in having this Education Commission. I say this with all due respect to the Members of the Commission and also the Chairman of the Commission, who are all very worthy persons. I do not make the slightest reflection on their academic and other attainments, but my concern is in regard to the delay which was avoidable, but which is continuing to take place in view of the Ministry's decision. Of course, there is the Cabinet, joint responsibility. I think the late Prime Minister also had said he agreed with the idea of the appointment of this Commission. It is not the Minister's fault alone but the whole Government is responsible for having appointed the commission which would mean dilatoriness in the going ahead with our educational schemes.

There is another question to which I will make a very brief reference—in regard to PL 480 transactions. I would not go into any detail over it but I would like the Minister of Planning in particular to make a note of this point. From time to time we have tried to point out how these PL 480 transactions might impinge on our economy in a manner which is not particularly favourable. I should not be misunderstood to mean that I am suggesting that we stop all imports of foodgrains, since imports of foodgrains are easier managed from America through PL 480 process: I am not saying: you stop that. I am not saying that at all. I am merely asking for a very serious examination of the implications to our economy of PL 480 transactions and the manner in which the moneys which accrue on account of these transactions are utilised. This is a matter which has been already taken up by certain economists who

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

have expressed themselves. I am not going into any detail over it. We are now on the eve of the Fourth Plan and it is very necessary that not only we try to see to it that we can be self-sufficient as far as food production is concerned—that might be asking for the moon; anyhow that is a perspective which we have got and we want to reach that goal as quick as ever possible, but quite apart from that—but we must also see that the accumulation in certain hands of a great deal of money for utilisation in this country and on many occasions these are foreign hands, does not lead to the utilisation of this money inside our own country, perhaps to the detriment not only of our economy but also to the development of a real, honest, genuine democratic government in this country. Therefore, I would ask the Government to give us some idea as to whether it is going to have a thorough going examination of the impingement of these transactions on the economy of our country and when Government is going to take the House into confidence in regard to that matter and when we can get the hang of the thing, because these transactions occasionally give rise in the minds of many of us to certain misgivings which are not removed and which are merely tried to be glossed over by the plea that we import foodgrains which could be most expeditiously brought through this transaction. That is not the entire answer to the question which we have sought from time to time to raise in this House and today also Mr. Nambiar made some kind of reference a little earlier and I would like the Government to give us the advantage of its views in this matter.

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Barh):** Mr. Speaker, I would only speak on two demands, Nos. 125 and 41. I want to make a submission to the Government through you on the two or three points that I am making. One is about loading and unloading facility. In spite of what the hon. speaker who preceded me said, there is no solution to the food problem except to have substantial buffer stocks with us. We had made mistakes in the past and this

is the time when we must realise this. A lot of things in this country go into a sort of a controversial phase. I have been in this House for the last 12 years. There was a phase when a demand was made to discourage import of foodgrains completely; reference was made to this by my hon. friend Mr. Mukerjee. What was the result? This problem now needs huge sums of money for importing of foodgrains which is certainly going to upset our foreign exchange position because it has to be done in such a hurry and we have not been able to provide a cushioning period to the foreign exchange allotments. This crisis has come today because we have not followed a clear cut policy in the past of having substantial buffer stocks. This country has got a permanent scarcity. Even when there was a bumper crop the proportion that could be met was about 68 or 70 or at the most 75 per cent. I know, subject to correction, there is a permanent gap of 25 per cent in this country. If the Government had maintained a buffer stock more or less in a stable way, this situation would not have arisen. What is the solution to the present position? In the coming 3-4 months, the course open is to have as much foodgrain import as possible under PL 480 which is going to help us considerably.

But what is happening in our ports? In spite of answers given in Parliament that the situation has improved, things are not very satisfactory. For certain things there is a time-lag needed, for instance installation of new machinery or development of new techniques. Certain other things could be done without much time-lag. A report on this has been submitted to the Prime Minister but it has not yet been published. The newspapers seem to be more resourceful or the Ministers seems to be more communicative with them and so there has been a report published in papers. A committee of the US officials who were called in to report on the handling of foodgrains in the ports had submitted a report to the Prime Minister. We are unloading every month about 60,000 tons of wheat

and they have suggested some things which could be done immediately. For instance, one suggestion is about the replacement of gunny bags found to be in a rotten condition. Such rotten bags, while grain is unloaded into them, get torn and the whole process is again to be repeated. When millions and millions of bags are to be handled, if even ten per cent of the gunny bags are in a rotten condition, to that extent the process of unloading gets delayed. This does not require a lot of time; this can be done immediately; it only needs a little more attentive supervision at the port.

The hon. Minister of Shipping announced the other day that the loading and unloading process was improving. But even now the process of stevedores going actually into the ships and then loading or unloading is going on; then they stitch it there and then they are sent out. The loading and unloading arrangements should be such that this process of taking foodgrains from one place to another is avoided. There should be suitable places set apart for foodgrains to be unloaded quickly and easily straight from the ships. It may be a small matter but when there is such a lot of delay it should be improved, because it does not require any additional finance. It just requires less of bureaucratic temperament and more of imagination and foresight.

13 hrs.

Then there is another thing. It is good that the controversy about the allotment of foreign exchange has been successfully settled, and that is, foreign exchange will be made available. It is going to unbalance our plan programme certainly, but we cannot help it, because the only solution for us now is to have enough buffer-stock. The Food Corporations Bill was passed the other day, but a corporation which comes to market at this time is in a most unfortunate situation. Though I did not get any

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time to speak on the Food Corporation Bill, on this occasion I would like to mention one fact, and that is, this is the most unfortunate period when the Corporation is coming into existence. The history of price support in every country, wherever it has been done, is that when the prices are much lower, in order to help the farmers, the prices are boosted up and the price is supported by the Government. What is happening today in this country is that the prices in the open market are already very high and the parity of prices which the Government will fix today will have to be much higher. Otherwise, foodgrains will not be coming. But you cannot help it. This is the situation in which it has to be brought about, and I am sure by having a big buffer-stock the Government will be in a position to manipulate the prices and also to work out a system of prices. For that, a very important statutory body has to be created. This Corporation should not be a feeble, half-hearted corporation, always being tied up to the red-tape of the Food and Agriculture Ministry and always to be pitted against between two controversial Ministries—the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture,—one not allowing finance and the other demanding finance. Therefore, this Corporation, if it has to carry on with this trade, should be given full authority to have substantial funds at its disposal.

Some hon. Members said that this Corporation should function on the basis of free interest; whatever may be the shape and existence of this Corporation, it will have a very big importation programme, and so this Corporation must have a fund which may be called an equalisation fund or a deficit fund or a surplus fund so that the profits and the losses of this Corporation should not be questioned every day. This is a Corporation which will have to face a lot of obstacles because both foodgrain importation and production are very uncertain factors. Sometimes we have to

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

import at a very high price. We shall have to keep the consumer in view and the importation and the production programme has to be linked with the consumers in this country. It cannot be fixed in isolation. Therefore, occasions may arise when the import will have to be very costly and if substantial amounts will have to be subsidised that will mean that the Corporation in that year will incur heavy losses; the Parliament will criticise it for bungling, but it will not be bungling; it will be a natural phenomenon to incur heavy losses which will have to be compensated in the years when the surplus comes and it has to be made up by some subsidy. But permanent subsidy to be given to an organisation could never make that organisation very efficient and well-managed. Therefore, an equalisation fund which may be at the permanent disposal of the Corporation should be created, and that equalisation fund should always be a balancing factor in the activities of the Food Corporation.

I think that it has been a good thing that the Prime Minister has come to realise that this food importation requires a better handling and also a phased programme. Why should we start formulating a programme when the situation becomes fairly severe and complicated? Why can't we make a three-year programme of production as well as importation as to how much we need not today but tomorrow and the day after? Today's is not the only problem to be solved; what will be the problem tomorrow and the day after? That is the question.

There are some other countries which are wedded to private economy like Canada and Australia.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member's time is up.

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** I shall finish in one minute. There, they have always followed this system. It is not

communist economy; they are not socialist economy. A bogey or a fear is also created sometimes that socialised trade will not give any result. But I am very categorically of the opinion that America and Canada have succeeded in monopoly trade in wheat by establishing Wheat Boards. The Wheat Board in Canada is a very powerful and strong one. It really controls the monopoly trade of Canadian wheat. So is the case with Australia. If these countries wedded to private economy can come up with these Boards, statutory boards, which are so powerful, why can't we do it?

Lastly, I would like to submit to the Government that it is high time that they created a national authority like the Tennessee Valley Authority, a national authority for foodgrains, which will have sweeping powers to go into the market and undertake such operations as it likes to have, and that authority must be given abundant powers, not subject to the day-to-day red-tapism and bureaucratic bogging down.

I have not had the time to speak on Demand No. 41, but I thank you for giving me so much time.

**श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) :**  
अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री चागला के कुछ कहने से पहले मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ, अगर आप उचित समझें ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** वह तो केवल इंटरवेंशन करना चाहते हैं, जब दूसरे मिनिस्टर जवाब दें तो उसके पहले आप कह लीजियेगा ।

**श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :** मैं उनसे ही सम्बन्धित मांग पर कहना चाहता हूँ ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** सब लोग तो पहले अपनी बात कह नहीं सकते । हाँ, अगर आप चाहते हैं कि सारे मिनिस्टर एक के बाद एक बोलें, तो मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं है ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : दो मिनट से लम्बा भाषण मैं नहीं दूंगा ।

**The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla):** I have no objection if Shri Prakash Vir Shastri will take just two minutes.

**Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur):** No other Member will be given any time now to speak? :

**Shri A. P. Jain (Tumkur):** Not he, at any rate!

**Mr. Speaker:** I have not said that. His friend has remarked so?

Some hon. Members rose—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर पन्द्रह आदमी एक साथ खड़े हो जायें तो मैं उनको एक वक्त कैसे बुला सकता हूँ । अगर श्री शर्मा चाहें कि जिस वक्त वह खड़े हों उसी वक्त उनको मौका मिल जाये, तो ऐसा तो नहीं हो सकता । श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मांग संख्या 9, जो कि शिक्षा आयोग से सम्बन्धित है उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं दो एक बातें कहना चाहता हूँ । सबसे बड़ी बात यह कि आपने जो सोलह सदस्यों का आयोग बनाया है उसमें आपने परामर्शदाता के रूप में पांच विदेशी व्यक्तियों को भी रखा है । भारत सरकार शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में या शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में सुधार करने के लिये कोई आयोग बनाये, इसमें किसी को कोई आपत्ति नहीं हो सकती । लेकिन इस सच्चाई को तो स्वीकार करना पड़ेगा कि सत्तरह साल के बाद भी शिक्षा की पद्धति से भारत सरकार सन्तुष्ट नहीं है । सरकार अपनी असफलताओं को इस प्रकार के आयोग का निर्माण करके स्वयम् स्वीकार करती है ।

दूसरी सबसे बड़ी बात जो ध्यान देने योग्य है और मुझे इस का बड़ा दुःख भी है, कि भारत में वर्ष-शिक्षा का जो क्रम चल रहा है उसमें भिन्न भिन्न प्रदेशों की 98 या इससे अधिक प्रतिशत शिक्षा प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के माध्यम से होती है, लेकिन आपने जो सोलह सदस्यों का आयोग बनाया है उसमें केवल एक अध्यक्ष को छोड़ कर बाकी कोई भारतीय भाषा विशेषज्ञ उसमें नहीं रखा है जो भारतीय भाषाओं का पंडित हो या जो भारतीय भाषाओं के सम्बन्ध में किसी प्रकार की कोई अन्य जानकारी रखता हो । जब आपने इस देश की शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में कोई आयोग बनाया है और आप को इस देश की शिक्षा के स्तर को ऊपर ले जाना है, तब केवल अंग्रेजी के विशेषज्ञों को इस योग्य समझा गया कि वे ही भारत की शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में परामर्श दें, मैं इसे उचित नहीं समझता, विशेषकर जबकि इस देश में डा० सम्पूर्णानन्द जैसा शिक्षा विशेषज्ञ हो या अब से पहले के जो शिक्षा मन्त्री थे, जो कि मैंसूर विश्वविद्यालय के उपकुलपति हैं, उनके जैसा व्यक्ति हो, अथवा राष्ट्रीय महत्त्व की मान्यता प्रदान की हुई संस्थायें हों, जैसे कि काशी विद्यापीठ है, गुरुकुल कांगड़ी है, जामिया मिलिया है, दक्षिण भारत हिन्दी प्रचार सभा है । उनमें से किसी के प्रतिनिधि को इस आयोग में न रखना और भारतीय शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में विचार करना बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है ।

एक बात जो मैं अन्त में कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह कि मालूम पड़ता है कि शिक्षा के माध्यम के सम्बन्ध में शिक्षा मन्त्रालय अभी तक अपनी कोई राय भी नहीं बता सका है । अहमदाबाद में आठ दिन पहले गुजरात सरकार ने शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में जो परिवर्तन किया, हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मन्त्री उस को आशीर्वाद देकर आये, लेकिन आठ दिन बाद जब शिक्षा मन्त्री वहां जाते हैं तो गुजरात सरकार के निर्णयों से वे अपनी असहमति व्यक्त करते हैं । एक ही देश का प्रधान मन्त्री एक निर्णय पर आशीर्वाद दे और उसी देश का शिक्षा मन्त्री

[श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री]

उसी निर्णय पर उनसे असहमति व्यक्त करे, यह अजीब सा मालूम होता है। कम से कम कैबिनेट को तो एक राय बना लेनी चाहिये। इस का परिणाम यह है कि गुजरात प्रदेश सरकार ने शिक्षा मन्त्री के अनुचित व्यवहार से असन्तुष्ट होकर प्रधान मन्त्री जी को और कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष को अपना एक प्रस्ताव भेजा है। उस से मेरा कोई सम्बन्ध सीधा नहीं है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में सुधार करने आए जा रहे हैं तो विदेशों से विशेषज्ञों को आमन्त्रित किया है और दूसरे 11 व्यक्ति देश के रखे हैं। लेकिन क्या भारतीय भाषाओं का आपको कोई विशेषज्ञ नहीं मिला? ऐसा लगता है कि भारतीय भाषाओं की शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में आपको कोई निर्णय नहीं लेना है। इसलिए मैं आयोग के निर्माण से अपनी असहमति व्यक्त करता हूँ और आपकी मांग का भी विरोध करता हूँ।

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** Sir, may I first deal with the question of the Commission, about which Mr. Mukerjee and Mr. Shastri have offered certain criticisms. The point made by Mr. Mukerjee was, when I have done away with so many committees, why have I appointed a commission? May I say this that the appointment of the commission has been very well received all over India, not only in India but abroad? The *London Times* in a special editorial, complimented the Government on setting up this commission. When I went to UNESCO recently, almost all countries expressed great interest in the appointment of this commission and I was told that the report of this commission will be useful not only to India, but to all the educationists all the world over.

**Shri Kishen Pattnayak** (Sambalpur): May be useful to the world, but not so much to India.

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** This is the first time in the history of India where a

commission has been appointed to look at education as a whole. We had the Radhakrishnan Commission which dealt with higher education and the Mudaliar Commission which dealt with secondary education. What I wanted was, let us look at education not in compartments, not in fragments, but let us take it as a whole and see what advance we have made in the last 17 years, whether we have made any mistakes and what our policy should be. I am very happy that we have got some of the finest experts from the different countries. UNESCO is giving full assistance. UNESCO gave us a member from Japan, another from Russia and a third from France. I have just received a letter that they are prepared to give us as many consultants as we like. That shows the interest UNESCO is taking in this.

Mr. Mukerjee said that the appointment of a commission will delay decisions. If he had done me the justice of reading my speech when I inaugurated the commission, I made it perfectly clear that while the commission is functioning, the Ministry is not going to sit with folded arms. It will carry on its work. What is more, the commission will from time to time give us interim reports on urgent matters. I shall mention two instances where I have referred to Dr. Kothari to give me an immediate report. When I went to Bangalore for the meeting of the Council of the Education Advisory Board, one point that was made there was the cost of building primary schools. The States told me that one of the most difficult things which they were facing was the cost of buildings. I said to myself, why do we need steel and cement? If our forefathers could do without them, surely we must find some way of putting up cheap buildings—prefabricated or something else. As soon as I came back from Bangalore, I wrote immediately to Dr. Kothari 'Please consider this question on top priority and let me have your

report". I have done the same thing with regard to the medium of instruction. I had written to Dr. Kothari: "Please take up this question. This is a very explosive subject. There are lots of differences of opinion. We want an objective appraisal of this question. Let us have an interim report."

**Shri Kishen Pattanayak:** Has the Government no policy about the medium of instruction as yet, so that the commission will go into it?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** We have it, I am coming to that. My friend, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, has levelled a charge against me, which I do not think is fair or justified. He said, when I went to Gujarat, I enunciated a policy which differed from that of the Prime Minister. I gave a complete answer to this question in the Rajya Sabha only the other day. If my friend will take the trouble of reading what I stated there, he will agree with me that ever since I took charge, all that I have been doing is enunciating the same policy that has been laid down by Government. All that I am guilty of is that I am trying to implement that policy. The policy is there. I am emphasising different aspects of the policy. This policy has been reiterated by the National Integration Council, the Vice-Chancellors, the University Grants Commission, etc. In my speech in the other House, I have given quotations from all these bodies to show that the policy of the Government has been consistent and I think it is quite wrong to say that when I went to Gujarat, I said anything which was different from the policy of Government or has differed in any way from what the Prime Minister had said.

The issue in Gujarat was a very small one. I had deputations from various people asking for permission on an optional basis to teach English from the V standard rather than from the VIII standard. What was urged upon me was that standards in Eng-

lish were going down and the secondary schools should be permitted to start English on an optional basis earlier. I said that I did not see any objection why if the Headmasters of secondary schools wanted to teach English to the students from the V Standard rather than from the VIII standard, they should be prevented from doing so. I quoted from the Declaration of Human Rights, to which we are a party. It lays down that a parent has the prior right of determining what education his children will have.

**Shri J. P. Jyotishi (Sagar):** You are going to make changes in the Government policy for that?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** I am not making any change. I have said, I am only giving effect to that policy. Today I would again reiterate the policy of the Government. The policy of the Government is to encourage Hindi to the full, to encourage Indian languages to the full. They must come up, so that the regional language will become the medium of instruction in the universities. But what I am saying is, for Heaven's sake, let us not do anything which will undermine the unity of India. I do not want India to break up into so many linguistic units. Imagine what will happen if we had 16 regional languages in the universities without a link language, without a bond between universities, between scholars, between professors, between members of the Bar and between the courts.

**Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand):** Is the Minister aware that in implementing this policy of continuing English, the State Government has stopped the grants to those schools in Ahmedabad which had introduced the medium of teaching in English?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** I know that. What I said was, we must look forward to the day when Hindi will become the link language of India. That

[Shri M. C. Chagla]

is our official language under the Constitution. We must be loyal to the Constitution. But till that time comes, English is still the link language and let us not destroy that link language.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : आप क्या कोशिश कर रहे हैं हिन्दी के लिए ?

श्री मु० क० चागला : मुझे बक्त होता तो मैं आपको कहता कि मैंने हिन्दी के लिए क्या किया है और क्या करने वाला हूँ। जब भी मैं साउथ में या बंगाल जाता हूँ तो हिन्दी को एनकरेज करने के लिए कहता हूँ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मेरा मतलब श्री चागला से नहीं है। मेरा मतलब उस सरकार से है जिसके आप प्रतिनिधि हैं। वह 17 साल से क्या कर रही है।

श्री मु० क० चागला : मैं तो एक ही साल से आया हूँ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : ऐसे तो हर कोई कह देगा कि मैं 6 महीने से आया हूँ, मैं साल भर से आया हूँ। सरकार ने क्या किया है जिसके आप शिक्षा मन्त्री हैं।

13.19 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri M. C. Chagla: In 17 years I think we have made great progress. All that I have been reiterating and re-emphasising, and I shall go on doing so, is that no linguistic policy should be permitted to undermine the unity of India.

Shri Kishen Pattnayak: Does he mean to say that the introduction of the Indian languages at university level and school level will undermine the unity of India?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes, Sir; without a link language, it will. If you have 16 languages in the universities,

without a link language, a day may come when you may have a high-powered conference in Delhi attended by Indians and you will need interpreters to interpret one Indian to another. I do not want to live to see that day.

Shri Kishen Pattnayak: How many people in India know the link language at present in India?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The link language has always been at the top level. I agree. That is why we introduced the medium of instruction in secondary schools in regional languages. A time will come when the regional languages will become the medium of instruction in universities. But today English is a language of scholarship, English is a language in which the universities communicate with one another. English is the language of the Bar, the courts and of science. Hindi will take its place, I hope, sooner than later. But till that comes, are we going to break up this bond.

Shri J. P. Jyotishi: Let us not perpetuate it.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Does the Minister tell the House that this emphasis on English language being of paramount importance will actually lead to our own languages being properly used as the medium of instruction at every level because without our own languages being our medium of knowledge even at the highest level our country will never be truly educated. Let the hon. Minister of Education think about the educational prospects rather than integration of the country about which the rest of his colleagues including the Prime Minister are surely thinking.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I entirely agree. Therefore, what I have been saying is, certainly work for a day when the regional language will be in a position to be the medium of instruction. We have no text books today. We have no professors.



**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** You produce them. I have been shouting myself hoarse that you do not produce them.

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** We are doing our best. What I am saying is, even when the regional languages become the medium of instruction in the universities, do not give up Hindi and English—Hindi as the link language of India and English as the international language. That has been my policy. That is all that I have said and nothing more.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Please keep it in proportion and do not emphasise the paramountcy of English. We have been hearing it up umpteen times and we have got fed up with it.

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** I have not emphasised the paramountcy of English.

**An Hon. Member:** You speak in English.

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** Even today, as I said in the other House, the resolutions of the Congress are in English, the resolutions of the AICC are in English.

**Shri Y. S. Chaudhary** (Mahendragarh): That is no justification.

**An hon. Member:** What about the resolutions of the Communist Party?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** This is all that I have been saying and I do not think I have been guilty of any departure from the policy laid down by Government.

**Dr. M. S. Aney** (Nagpur): That may be taken as a point of difference; you may proceed further.

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** If I may reiterate again, the policy of Government is to give full support to Hindi, to give full support to the Indian languages, to work for the day when every university will have the language of the regions as their medium of instruction. But, at the same time,—that "but" is very important—the link language must continue.

**Shri Y. S. Chaudhary:** "But" is the only important word.

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** Do you want the regional languages without a link language? If India were to accept Hindi tomorrow our problem will be solved. But I wish my hon. friend will go to the south and also Bengal and see the conditions there. I have travelled there, I have persuaded them and I have talked to them. After all, they are parts of India and we must carry them with us. That is exactly what the Prime Minister said in this House. The late Prime Minister also said the same thing. Hindi will be accepted if we show tolerance and understanding and we carry them with us. Without their consent it will not be accepted. I ask my friend, Shri Mukerjee, will Bengal accept Hindi today? Let him answer it.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Surely, if the demands of Bengal which are legitimate are squared with the rest of India, it will be accepted. Once you work out a proper synthesis between the requirements of the regional language and the link language, it will be accepted.

**श्री यु० सि० चौधरी:** यह तो आप सारी की सारी बातें कन्प्यूज कर रहे हैं। मुर्जी साहब ने भी अभी यही कहा कि जो हमारी रीजनल लैंग्वेज है उन पर आप इम्फैसिस नहीं दे रहे हैं।

**श्री मु० क० चागला:** हम कर रहे हैं लेकिन यह काम एक दिन में नहीं हो सकता है। टैक्सट बुक्स तैयार हो रही हैं, प्रोफेसर्स को ट्रेन करना चाहिए, साइंस बुक्स ट्रांसलेट होनी चाहिए। वह सब काम हम कर रहे हैं लेकिन यह जरूर है कि एक दिन में यह तमाम काम नहीं हो सकता है।

**श्री किशन पटनायक:** माननीय मन्त्री के ख्याल में आखिर यह काम पूरा होने में कितने

[श्री किशन पटनायक]

दिन लगेंगे ? क्या 100 साल से कम समय लगेगा या ज्यादा लगेगा ?

श्री मु० क० चागला : मैं कोई प्रोफिट नहीं हूँ और न ही मैं कोई आस्ट्रोलैजर हूँ ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : आखिर आप पालिसी मेकर हैं इसलिए कोई इसका आइडिया तो आपको होना ही चाहिए ।

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** I must meet one other criticism of my hon. friend, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri. He said that I have not appointed anyone on the Commission who knows the Indian languages. He himself admitted that Dr. Kothari is a great exponent of the Indian languages and a scholar in Hindi.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैंने यह कहा था कि केवल एक अध्यक्ष को छोड़ कर ।

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** But apart from that, every Indian member knows his own language.

आप पढ़िये 16 के नाम । उसमें दक्षिण भारत के हैं, महाराष्ट्र के हैं, बंगाल के हैं और वे सब अपनी अपनी लैंग्वेज भी जानते हैं ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री: आप इस बात को थोड़ा घुमाइये मत । मेरे कहने का अभिप्राय: यह है कि जितने आप के राष्ट्रीय विश्वविद्यालय हैं जिनको कि आप ने इस सदन में राष्ट्रीय महत्व की संस्था घोषित किया है क्या उनमें कोई एक भी इस आयोग में प्रतिनिधि नहीं हो सकता था ? क्या एक भी भारतीय भाषाओं का शिक्षा विशेषज्ञ इस आयोग में नहीं लिया जा सकता था । आप भारतीय भाषाओं को ऊपर लाना चाहते हैं तो तमाम के तमाम अंग्रेजी के विशेषज्ञों व समर्थकों को आयोग में लेने

का आपका निर्णय कहां तक उचित बैठता है और अगर कल को यह आयोग यह निर्णय दे दे कि अंग्रेजी ही इस देश की शिक्षा का माध्यम होना चाहिए तब क्या परिस्थिति बनेगी ?

श्री मु० क० चागला : ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है ।

I want to assure this House that I spent days and days thinking of the constitution of the Commission. I consulted the various people. I have tried to do my best so that all sections should be represented. I wanted an independent commission. I did not want to load the dice in favour of any particular policy. After all, they can consult anybody in India. My hon. friend mentioned the names of various institutions. The views of the principals of various institutions who are not on the commission will not be ignored. They will be very welcome to come and give evidence. A questionnaire is being issued. After all, India is a large country with many regions, with many interests, and when a Minister has to appoint a commission of 16 members you can understand his difficulty. But I assure you that I did my best to appoint the best commission I can, and I think I can say with some confidence that having succeeded in getting the Chairmanship of Dr. Kothari, one of the finest scientists and educationists in India and who agreed to the names of the members, we have got a commission of which India can be proud.

Sir, I think I have dealt with all the points.

**Shri S. M. Bamerjee (Kanpur):** We also referred to the question of implementation of the triple benefit scheme for the teachers by the State Government. Can he throw some light on that?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** There was also a point raised about capitation fees.

Well, we have condemned it. I have given an answer here as well as in the other House. I think it is black-marketing in education. Institutions which charge capitation fees will receive no assistance from the Central Government.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I am talking of the triple benefit scheme.

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** I think they are going to review the whole aspect of that also. If you like I will make a specific reference to them to consider this issue also.

**Dr. Kohor (Phulbani):** May I know what points were put forward before the Commission?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** It is a long resolution. If the hon. Member so desires I will pass on to him the brochure which contains the terms of reference, my speech and Dr. Kothari's speech. He will then get a full picture of it. I am sure when he sees it he will agree with me that it is a very good commission.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shri Tiwary.

**The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi):** When are we closing this?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** At 2.30. I will extend the time by one hour. Do you want to intervene.

**Shri Tyagi:** Yes.

**श्री क० ना० तिवारी (बगहा) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी जो सप्लीमेंटरी ग्रांट्स हम डिस्कस करने जा रहे हैं उन में मैं एग्री-कलचर को लेना चाहता हूँ। 100 करोड़ रु० कारपोरेशन के लिए अभी मंजूर होने जा रहा है। यह बात सही है कि हमारा बफर स्टॉक होना चाहिए। बाहर से भी हमें अनाज मंगाना चाहिए और देश के अंदर भी फूड का प्रोक्योरमेंट होना चाहिए लेकिन हमारा ख्याल है कि जब तक उपज नहीं

बढ़ेगी तब तक चाहे हम कितना भी प्राक्योरमेंट क्यों न करना चाहें हमारा टार्गेट पूरा नहीं होगा। इस में क्यों कमी होती है उसका फिगर्स देकर कहना चाहता हूँ। इन फिगरज में एरिया इन मिलियन एकडज, प्राडक्शन इन मिलियन टन्ज और प्राविजन इन करोज है।

जहाँ तक आन्ध्र प्रदेश का सम्बन्ध है, टोटल एरिया सोन 27.90, एरिया सोन अंडर व्हीट एंड राइस 7.6, प्राडक्शन इनटन्ज व्हीट एंड राइस 3.4 और टोटल एरिगेटिड एरिया अंडर व्हीट एंड राइस 7.1 है। इस के अलावा जनरल टोटल आउटले फ्रस्ट सैकंड और थर्ड प्लान्स 241.09 है। आन्ध्र प्रदेश का परसेंटज एक्सपेंडीचर इन इरिगेशन एज कम्पेयर्ड टु टोटल प्लान प्राविजनज फ्रस्ट, सैकंड, थर्ड प्लान्स 40.98 है।

अंग्रेजी राज्य में जो डेवेलपमेंट हुआ यह डेवेलपमेंट उस के बाद का है। आप देखेंगे कि आंध्र प्रदेश में व्हीट और राइस का प्राडक्शन इस लिए ज्यादा हुआ, क्योंकि वहाँ पर टोटल एरिगेटिड एरिया ज्यादा है।

मैसूर में आउटले आन इरिगेशन फ्रस्ट, सैकंड, थर्ड प्लान्स 122.99 और परसेंटज एक्सपेंडीचर इन इरिगेशन एज कम्पेयर्ड टु टोटल प्लान प्राविजनस फ्रस्ट, सैकंड, थर्ड प्लान्स 26.50 है।

इन फिगरज से जाहिर होता है कि जिन क्षेत्रों में इरिगेशन पर आउटले का ज्यादा परसेंटज खर्च किया गया है, वहाँ पर प्राडक्शन भी ज्यादा हुआ है।

इस के मुकाबले में द्य प्रदेश में टोटल एरिया सोन 40.15, एरिया सोन अंडर व्हीट एंड राइस 17.9, प्राडक्शन इन टन्ज व्हीट एंड राइस 4.4, टोटल इरिगेटिड

[श्री क० ना० तिवारी]

एरिया ग्रैंड व्हीट एंड राइस 1. 7, जेनेरल टोटल आउटले फ्रस्ट, सैकंड एंड थर्ड प्लान्स 539. आउटले आन इरिगेशन फ्रस्ट, सैकंड एंड थर्ड प्लान्स 96.93 और परसेंटेज एक्सपेंडीचर इन इरिगेशन एज कम्पेयर्ड टु टोटल प्राविजन फ्रस्ट, सैकंड, थर्ड प्लान्स 18.0 है।

इसी तरह उत्तर प्रदेश में जेनेरल टोटल आउटले फ्रस्ट, सैकंड एंड थर्ड प्लान्स 890, आउटले आन इरिगेशन फ्रस्ट, सैकंड एंड थर्ड प्लान्स 199.69 और परसेंटेज एक्सपेंडीचर इन इरिगेशन 22.43 है।

जहां तक बिहार का सम्बन्ध है, जेनेरल टोटल आउटले फ्रस्ट, सैकंड एंड थर्ड प्लान्स 605, आउटले आन इरिगेशन फ्रस्ट, सैकंड एंड थर्ड प्लान्स 145.97 और परसेंटेज एक्सपेंडीचर इन इरिगेशन 24.12 है। वहां पर प्राडक्शन इन टन्ज व्हीट एंड राइस 4.7 है।

इन फ़िगरज़ को देखने से मालूम होता है कि जहां जहां इरिगेशन पर ज्यादा रुपया खर्च किया गया है, वहां वहां प्राडक्शन बढ़ा है।

आज हम दो तरह से अन्न इकट्ठा करते हैं—एक तो हम बाहर से अन्न मंगाते हैं और दूसरे हम यहां प्रोक्स्युरमेंट करते हैं। हम बराबर इस बात का खयाल रखते हैं कि हमारा प्राडक्शन जापान, अमरीका या दूसरे देशों की तरह बढ़ जाये। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर लोगों को इरिगेशन की फ़ैसिलिटीज़ मिलें और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को जितना रुपया इस बारे में दिया जाये, अगर उस रुपये को इरिगेशन पर खर्च किया जाये, तो हमारी प्राडक्शन बढ़ेगा। इस लिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इरिगेशन के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपया दिया जाये।

जहां इरिगेशन होगा, वहां फर्टिलाइजर ज्यादा यूज होगा। जहां इरिगेशन की फ़ैसिलिटीज़ नहीं हैं, वहां फर्टिलाइजर का इस्तेमाल करने का कोई फ़ायदा नहीं होगा, क्योंकि उस से जमीन खराब हो जाती है और पैदावार नहीं बढ़ती है। जब हम इस बात की चर्चा करते हैं कि हम को फर्टिलाइजर और पानी मिलना चाहिए, तो हम को यह बात ध्यान में रखनी चाहिए कि हम को पहले पानी मिलना चाहिए और फर्टिलाइजर का सवाल उस के बाद आता है। इस लिए मेरा खयाल है कि फर्टिलाइजर की वृद्धि के साथ साथ फ़िनांस मिनिस्ट्री को इरिगेशन के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपया देना चाहिए और एग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट को उस से मांगना चाहिए और वह रुपया खर्च होना चाहिए।

इरिगेशन के लिए जो रुपया दिया जाता है, वह मेजर, माइनर और मीडियम इरिगेशन के लिए दिया जाता है। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि मीडियम इरिगेशन के लिए जितना रुपया दिया जाता है, वह प्रापरीली खर्च नहीं होता है। नीचे जाते जाते, ब्लाक लेवल तक उस का इस्तेमाल नाजायज़ होता जाता है। अगर हिसाब लगाया जाए, तो मालूम होगा कि जितना रुपया दिया जाता है वह मीडियम और माइनर इरिगेशन पर खर्च नहीं हुआ है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को जितना रुपया जाए, इस बात का खयाल रखा जाए कि वह रुपया अच्छी तरह से खर्च किया जाये।

फूड कारपोरेशन पर डिस्कशन के दौरान श्री मैन कहा था कि बिहार, यू०पी० और दूसरी जगह कोर्स राइस का दाम 35, 36 रुपये पर क्वंटल रखा गया है, जो कि मिनिमम दाम नहीं, बल्कि मैक्सिमम दाम है। मैक्सिमम इस लिए है कि अगर कोई व्यापारी उस से एक या दो रुपये ज्यादा दे कर खरीदना

चाहे, चूँकि जब गवर्नमेंट उस से प्रोक्यूर करना चाहेगी, तो वह वही दाम देगी, जो कि उस ने फिक्स किया है, इस लिए कोई व्यापारी उस दाम पर खरीदने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। अगर वह उस दाम पर खरीदने के लिए तैयार नहीं है, तो गृहस्थ कार्पोरेशन के पास जा कर बेचे, इस के सिवाये दूसरा कोई रास्ता नहीं है। इस लिए यह दाम बढ़ा दिया जाये।

कभी कभी लोग पूछते हैं कि अनाज कहाँ है। करीब 15 करोड़ लोग छोटे या बड़े शहरों में रहते हैं। अगर हर एक आदमी आधा आधा मन भी अपने घर में रख ले, तो साढ़े सात करोड़ मन अनाज उन के घर में चला जाता है। इस लिए जब तक कंट्रोल रहेगा, जब तक जोनल सिस्टम रहेगा, तब तक प्रोक्यूरमेंट नहीं हो सकेगा, जो कि गवर्नमेंट चाहती है। इस लिए नार्मल चैनल को भी एलाऊ करना चाहिए और मिनिमम प्राइस तय करनी चाहिए, मैक्सिमम नहीं।

इस के अलावा हम बराबर यह डिमांड भी कर रहे हैं कि सब चीजों की इन्ट्रेंटिड प्राइस होनी चाहिए। हम धान तो 35 रुपये पर-क्विटल बेचते हैं, लेकिन हम आलू 45 रुपये हर-मांड यानी 100 रुपये पर-क्विटल के हिसाब से खरीदते हैं। आज कोई भी सब्जी एक रुपये किलो से कम नहीं बिक रही है। सरकार ने इतने कोल्ड स्टोरेज बनाए हैं, इस सीजन में आलू आठ आने किलो के हिसाब से बिका है, लेकिन आज हम उस की कीमत एक रुपया दो आने दे रहे हैं। इस लिए चीजों की इन्ट्रेंटिड प्राइस तय करनी चाहिए और इस के अलावा मिनिमम प्राइस रखना चाहिए, मैक्सिमम नहीं।

Shri Subbaraman (Madurai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while supporting the Demands for Grants, I would like to say a few words on some of the Demands. Under Demand No. 41, relating to the Ministry of Food and

Agriculture, Rs. 2 crores are asked for to meet the loss incurred by the Indian Sugar Mills Association. Because the international price for sugar went down we have incurred a loss. While the internal price of sugar is Rs. 895 per ton, it varies from Rs. 977 to 387 per ton in other countries. We have sold 2.32 lakhs tons of sugar and incurred a loss of Rs. 2 crores, i.e., about Rs. 100 per ton. We have got so many mills that advanced in the sugar industry. It is therefore, not known how the price for the international market is so low when ours is so high. So, I request that further research should be carried on intensively. I would like to know whether our present price is due to the lower content of sugar in sugarcane or because of more cost of production.

It is also said that we may get Rs. 18.5 crores of foreign exchange next year. At what cost will we get this? How much will we have to set apart for meeting the loss that may be incurred in supplying sugar to foreign countries?

Under Demand No. 95, Atomic Energy, it is said that a portion of Port Trust, Bombay, has been taken for construction of a building for the Department of Atomic Energy. As the rent has been raised, money is required to pay higher rent. If the building is to be of a permanent nature and if research is to be carried on permanently, I would like to know why we should have a building constructed on a leased out plot. Either we should purchase a plot of land that is required outright or we should get away from the Port Trust and construct a building somewhere else.

Under Demand No. 96, Atomic Energy Research, a fairly good amount is required. Parliament and the country would not grudge paying the amount that is required and even more, but I would like to point out one one thing here. After the aggression by China and specially after the atom bomb blast by China, it is said that

[Shri Subbaraman]

China is spending a lot of money for military and armament; so they have advanced, while we adopted different methods, that is, we spent more of our resources for the development of our country. If that is so, we should have by now produced atomic energy for constructive purposes. We have one or two stations but it is not known when they are going to function. When we are particular about development it is but right that we should produce atomic energy for constructive and useful purposes at the earliest.

Under Demand No. 136 it is said that we are going to start two aluminium projects. The House welcomes this, but it is but right that we should start these projects as we require aluminium in great quantities. Copper is used in many industries but we do not have sufficient copper; we have to import and find money for it in foreign exchange. We should find some material to replace the use of copper. We have got aluminium over-abundantly in our country. I and a friend of mine had recently been to Karaikudi electro-chemical research institution where the Director showed us various departments of research. In one department we were shown what process is carried on to replace copper by aluminium. We were so glad to see this, but on the whole the progress is not so rapid as one expects. The projects that are proposed to be established are only in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. We have got bauxite deposits in Salem in Tamilnad also and efforts should be made to make fuller utilisation of the bauxite deposits in Salem also.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in the little time that I have at my disposal I would like to speak on Demand No. 41 relating to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. I know, Shri Tyagi is here and is expecting me to speak on Demand No. 90 relating to Ministry of Rehabi-

litation, but I do not wish to say anything more than has already been said very cogently and ably by the hon. Member, Shrimati Renuka Barkataki, who is my namesake. I hope that Shri Tyagi, who was, not so long ago, on this side of the House, will respond to her eloquent appeal and bring in those changes that are required so that the rehabilitation of migrants who are coming over now will be properly looked after whether they come with certificates or not.

On the Ministry of Food and Agriculture's Demand I will make only two points because there is not much time and a good many things have already been said. First of all, I just want to recall what I have been saying in this House many times. Of course, a thing like 'I told you so' is never welcomed by the Government, but for many years I had been saying on the floor of this House that so long as we live under conditions of deficit in foodgrains, at least in large towns and cities, we should have statutory rationing. I am glad that a decision has been taken about that. I am also glad that the decision has been taken in spite of a good deal of discussion regarding the doing away with the zonal system; nevertheless, I feel that taking a decision in itself is not adequate enough. To bring proper results, particularly in regard to statutory rationing which is going to come in West Bengal from January, it is most necessary for its success that the stocks are there.

I have heard from some of the Chief Ministers of States who have not quite willingly agreed to statutory rationing that they fear that stocks will not be there. So, it is up to the Government of India to see to it that a least a number of months' stock is already in position and is replenished long before the stocks are coming to an end in every place where statutory rationing comes in. This is absolutely essential for the success of it.

I know that the Ministry knows it, but the Ministry may not, like one of the replies today we had from the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, know a thing and not do it. I was simply shocked to hear here today after these two years that the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has abandoned the idea of a high-power transmitter of medium wave. Why? Because some kind of international rules have been discovered now at this late stage and we are not going to do anything about it or do anything that is adequate in spite of the Chinese propaganda which we are unable to contradict effectively. Similarly, I would beg of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the Minister particularly, who is not here at the moment but who is known for his ability in other spheres, that he would see to it that under no circumstances, when statutory rationing comes to Calcutta which is the first city which will have it most likely, there are any reasons which may be advanced later as to why it could not be successfully worked out because stocks were not there in time. The organisation that the West Bengal Government has, because time and again we suffered the disadvantages that today have overwhelmed the whole country, is there, but that organisation cannot be put into operation properly unless the stocks that are being promised are adequately there and on time.

There is one other subject to which I will refer very shortly and then I will close. It is in a way a long-term measure and yet it is a very important thing. This is in regard to the crying need for land reform. It is absolutely a fact as I know at least from experience that these package programmes have been started in some districts where the crop is good in any case but the fact that the land tenure system is still the old system that has been going on has become a great impediment in having that kind of advance which should have taken place

in package programme areas at least where so much is being done in the form of supplying fertilisers and other resources. It is not yet true that the man who tills the soil owns the land in any comprehensive way. Many people who own land do not till the soil; they do not know how to till the soil.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member should conclude now.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray:** One more word and I have done.

In a very able lecture by Dr. K. N. Raj under the auspices of the Indian Council of World Affairs, we have heard a lot about land reform and I do feel that it is time that the Government heeded this advice and some immediate steps were taken in the direction of changing the land tenure system because of which we are not able to go ahead in the matter of increasing agricultural production. Of course the short-term measures must also be implemented in the meantime.

**श्री यु० सि० चौधरी :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे सामने जो सप्लिमेंटरी डिमान्ड्स फार ग्रान्ट्स हैं उन के डिटेल में तो मुझ नहीं जाना है, लेकिन उस की भूमिका में तीन बातें कही गई हैं जिन पर खास तौर से जोर दिया गया है। एक तो शुगर इंडस्ट्री के बारे में, दूसरे खर्च का वह हिस्सा है जो कि एटमिक एनर्जी पर लगाया गया है और तीसरे रिहैबिलिटेशन के महकमे के बारे में। रिहैबिलिटेशन के बारे में तो काफ़ी वादविवाद हो चुका है और काफ़ी माननीय सदस्यों की ओर से, खास कर महिलाओं की तरफ से श्री त्यागी को काफ़ी तारीफ़ मिल चुकी है। यह जो रिहैबिलिटेशन महकमा है उस के बारे में मेरे खयाल में श्री त्यागी को निश्चिन्त रहना चाहिये। वह कभी बन्द होने वाला नहीं है। जब यह महकमा बनाया गया था तब तो प्रश्न था पाकिस्तान से आने वाले शरणार्थियों का और उन की

[श्री यु० सि० चौधरी]

सुरक्षा का, लेकिन अब तो चारों तरफ से नोग आने शुरू हो गये हैं। बर्मा से आ रहे हैं, सीलोन से आ रहे हैं, अफ्रीका से आ रहे हैं। उन का भी जिक्र छोड़ा जाये तो पाकिस्तान से अवैध रूप से जो लाखों की तादाद में बस रहे हैं, व भी तो आखिर त्यागी जी के ही जिम्मे आयेंगे। उन लोगों के वास्ते जो खर्च किया जा रहा है वह ठीक ही है। उन आदमियों को सरकार कहीं बसायेगी। यह बात दूसरी है कि सारे के सारे मामले में सरकार की जो नीति है वह काययाब हुई है या असफल हुई है, लेकिन यह मंत्रालय एक पक्का मंत्रालय बन चुका है उन लोगों को बसाने के लिये और उस का जो खर्च है उस का भार तो उठाना ही पड़ेगा।

दूसरी बात बड़े महत्व की है जिस का मैं जिक्र कहना चाहूंगा। 33.87 लाख ६० एटमिक एनर्जी के ऊपर खर्च किया गया। यह एक ऐसा प्रश्न है जिस पर काफी चर्चा पिछले दिनों से, खास तौर से उस वक्त से जब से कि चीन ने अपना एटमिक विस्फोट किया है, हो रही है। अलग अलग विचार देश के अलग अलग हिस्सों में प्रकट किये जा रहे हैं। कुछ आदमियों का कहना है कि हिन्दुस्तान को एटम बम बनाना चाहिये, सरकार ने इक बार नहीं अनेक बार स्पष्ट रूप से घोषणा कर दी है कि हम शान्ति की नीति अपनायेंगे, और शान्ति के मार्ग से हम देश का निर्माण करेंगे। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा कहना है कि सरकार ने अपनी कोई निष्चित नीति घोषित कर दी है, इसे कोई देशवासी मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं है। उसकी वजह यह है कि कई तरह से इस नीति की घोषणा हुई है। एक तरफ तो प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस तरह की बात कही है कि हम एटम बम नहीं बनायेंगे, दूसरी तरफ कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि हम छोटे किस्म के बम बना सकते हैं, तीसरी तरफ सारे के सारे विभाग के इंचार्ज जो हैं, उन्होंने अपनी

सीमाओं से परे जा कर एक बयान दिया है, जो कि मैं समझता हूँ केवल मंत्री का काम था, लेकिन बयान वह दे गये।

इस सारे संदर्भ में एक बात समझ में नहीं आती है। यह बात मानी जा सकती है कि खर्च का प्रश्न हो। अगर एटम बम में इतना खर्च लग गया जिस को हिन्दुस्तान की सारी की सारी जनता, टैक्स देने वाली जनता बर्दाश्त न कर सके, तो यह बात शायद मानी जा सके। अगर सारी बात का यह प्रमुख पहलू है तब तो शायद इस पर विचार करने का ढंग बदले, लेकिन जो बेकार की बातें सुनने में आती हैं, खास तौर लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी से, प्रधान मंत्री के नाते, रूलिंग पार्टी के नेता होने के नाते कि हम लोग शांति की नीति का अनुसरण करते हैं, हम ने अपनी मान्यतायें बना रखी हैं जिन की वजह से हम यह सारा काम नहीं करेंगे, इस से हमें सन्तोष नहीं होता। मेरे ब्याल में अगर वे अब भी इस प्रकार की बातें करते हैं और इस तरह के वक्तव्य देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में दे रहे हैं, दो साल पहले जब कि इस देश पर चीन का हमला हुआ उस के बाद की सारी की सारी बातों को अगर शास्त्री जी भूल गये हैं तो कृपा कर के देख लें कि स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने कहा था कि मैं आस्मान से जमीन पर आ गया हूँ। उन्हीं दिनों यहां पर जर्मनी के प्रधान आये हुए थे। सारे आदमियों के सामने उन्होंने कहा था कि मेरी आंखें खुल गई हैं और मैं हमेशा अपनी आंखें खुली रखूंगा। यह नेहरू जी के शब्द हैं, जिन का मार्ग दर्शन ले कर यह सरकार चल रही है। आज मुझ से पहले जिन सदस्य ने यह वादविवाद आरम्भ किया उन्होंने मानवीय मान्यता और शांति जैसे बहुत सारे हिन्दी के शब्दों का इस्तेमाल किया और कहा कि बुद्ध और गांधी के रास्ते पर चलना है।



हम को बुद्ध और गांधी की दुहाई न दे कर सारे मामले में प्रैक्टिकल हो कर सोचना चाहिये। सारे देश को सही ढंग से सोचना चाहिये। अगर सही ढंग से सोचा जाये तो कोई झगड़े की बात नहीं है। झगड़ा तो इस बात का है कि हम शांति को आगे रख कर काम करते हैं। कहा जाता है कि हमें शांति कायम रखना है। इस तरह छे किसी समस्या को हल नहीं किया जा सकता। कल जब मुसीबत सर पर आ पड़ेगी तब हम क्या करेंगे। मुसीबत आना या न आना किसी के अपने बस की बात नहीं है। आज हजारों प्रकार की शांति की बातें यहां होती चली जायें लेकिन असल में जो सरके ऊपर बैठा हुआ है करवाता तो सब कुछ वह है। अगर कल कोई मुसीबत आ पड़ी तो वह किसे हानि पहुंचायेगी।

मेरा निवदन है कि अगर हम अपनी अणु शक्ति को अमरीका और रूस के मुकाबले में न बढ़ा सकें तब कोई बात नहीं है, लेकिन कम से कम ऐसा समय तो न आ जाये कि हम चीन के मुकाबले में भी आगे न आ सकें। चीन ने तो एक छोटे से एटम बम का इस्तेमाल किया है। वह इतने ऊंचे दर्जे का नहीं है जैसे कि रूस और अमरीका के पास हैं, न उस के पास राकेट के अड्डे ही मौजूद हैं। हम कम से कम इस ढंग के एटम बमों के लिये तो अपने को तैयार कर लें जिस में कि अगर कल कोई मुसीबत आजाये चीन की तरफ से या पाकिस्तान की तरफ से तो हम यह कहने लायक हो जायें कि अपनी सुरक्षा के लिये हमारे पास इतनी अणु शक्ति विद्यमान है। इस मामले में मेरा यह कहना है कि जो हमारा आने वाले साल का बजट है उस में जरूर कुछ न कुछ प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये और इस मद पर अधिक से अधिक खर्च किया जाये।

तीसरी बात मैं शुगर इंडस्ट्री के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। एक बड़ा भारी समाज

खेती पर चलता है। हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि असली बात यह है कि जब तक नहरें पानी नहीं दे सकेंगी तब तक खेती की उन्नति नहीं होगी और खाद्यान्न की कमी बनी रहेगी। मैं पंजाब के दृष्टिकोण से कहना चाहता हूँ, जैसा कि पिछले दिनों विद्युत् विभाग के मंत्री डा० के० एल० राव ने कहा था कि आज हिन्दुस्तान की खाद्य समस्या इतनी बड़ी नहीं रही है जितनी कि सेम की और वाटरलागिंग की समस्या है। वाटरलागिंग वाली जमीन के लिये उन का भी कहना था कि वहां पर ईख ज्यादा पैदा हो सकती है। वैसे भूमि में और चीजों के मुकाबले गन्ना अधिक हो सकता है। आज पंजाब की भूमि का बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा वाटरलागिंग के अन्दर आ गया है। आज बिना इस झगड़े में पड़े हुए कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर हो या पब्लिक सेक्टर हो या दूसरी उलूल जुलूल बातों में गये हुए, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर कुछ शुगर फैक्ट्रीज कायम हो गई हैं। वहां पर जो जमीन वाटरलागिंग की वजह से बेकार हो गई है गेहूँ वगैरह उगाने के लिये, वहां पर गन्ना काफी निकदार में पैदा किया जा सकता है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कराना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो चीनी के सम्बन्ध में मांग नम्बर 41 है उस में टैक्स पेयर को दो करोड़ का घोटा दिया गया है। इसकी कोई जरूरत नहीं है। अगर बेकार के एग््रीमेंट न किए जाते, बेहूदा कांटेक्ट न किए जाते तो हमें 6 करोड़ का घाटा न रहता। एक ही तारीख को दो कांटेक्ट किए गए, एक अमरीका के साथ दूसरा जापान के साथ। जो अमरीका के लिए किया गया उसमें हमें दो करोड़ 15 लाख का घाटा रहा। अमरीकी कम्पनी ने हम में दो लाख 40 हजार टन रा शुगर मांगी थी। वह रा शुगर तैयार की गयी। और जब वह तैयार हो गया तो केवल 25

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

हजार टन लेने के बाद इन्कार कर दिया। कह दिया कि और जरूरत नहीं है। लेकिन इसके लिए हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने कोई डेमेज क्लेम नहीं किया। यह जो रा शुगर बनायी गयी इस मामले में हमको डेढ़ करोड़ रुपए का घाटा रहा, लेकिन जिस अमरीका कम्पनी से यह बेहूदा कांट्रेक्ट किया गया उससे इसका डेमेज नहीं मांगा गया। हिन्दुस्तान के टैक्सपेयर का पैसा इस तरह खर्च किया जा रहा है। आज जनता को चीनी नहीं मिल रही है। जरूरत है कि आज हिन्दुस्तान में लोगों को चीनी दी जाए, लेकिन आज क्या हो रहा है? हिन्दुस्तान में तो चीनी 45 रुपए मन बिक रही है और विदेशों में हमारी चीनी 19 रुपए मन बिकती है। और उसका भार टैक्सपेयर पर पड़ता है।

सरकार समझती है कि क्या बात है एक जरा सी किताब छाप देंगे सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स की और चाहे दो करोड़ मंजूर करा लेंगे, चाहे चार करोड़ मंजूर करालेंगे मेरा कहना है कि जिन कम्पनीज से यह कांट्रेक्ट हुआ है उन से डेमेज वसूल किया जाए और जिन मंत्रियों और वजिरो की गलती से ऐसा हुआ है उन पर जरमाना किया जाए।

श्री त्यागी : वजिरो पर जरमाना किया जाए ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जी, हां वजिरो पर जरमाना किया जाए। यह समझ में नहीं आता कि गलती तो करता है मंत्री या अन्य अफसर और उसका जरमाना देना पड़ता है कर दाता को। और जिस अफसर की गलती से 6 करोड़ का घाटा हुआ है उसे डाइरेक्टर जनरल बनाकर भेज दिया गया और उसकी तरक्की कर दी गयी। मेरी किसी से पर-सोनल ग्रज नहीं है। लेकिन मैं उस अफसर का नाम, पता आदि सब कुछ जानता हूँ। उस अफसर के खिलाफ कुछ नहीं किया

गया। पालियामेंट इस का विरोध करती है कि इस अफसर के खिलाफ कुछ कार्रवाई नहीं की गयी कि उसने ऐसा गलत कांट्रेक्ट क्यों किया। अगर यह गलती न होती तो इस सप्लीमेंटरी मांग भी जरूरत न होती।

पुनर्वास मंत्रालय के लिए मुझे कहना है कि पुनर्वास मंत्री हिन्दी के बहुत बड़े भक्त माने जाते हैं, पर उनकी हिन्दी की भक्ति की यह हालत है कि 76 सहायक उनके मंत्रालय में हैं उनमें सिर्फ दो हिन्दी के हैं और 74 अंग्रेजी के हैं, और जो लिपिक हैं उनमें 22 अंग्रेजी के हैं, सिर्फ एक हिन्दी का है, और फिर भी हिन्दी की भक्ति का राग अलापा जाता है और कहते हैं कि हिन्दी की तरक्की कर रहे हैं। मैं माननीय पुनर्वास मंत्रीजी से दरखास्त करूंगा कि वह 26 जनवरी से हिन्दी को दोबारा राष्ट्र भाषा बनाने जा रहे हैं और जो गलतियां की गयी हैं उनको दूर करने जा रहे हैं, तो 76 के 76 सहायक हिन्दी के होने चाहिए, अंग्रेजी के नहीं होने चाहिए।

मैं इस पुस्तिका में देखता हूँ कि पुनर्वास मंत्री के तीन तीन सहायक हैं, पुनर्वास मंत्री का विशेष सहायक, पुनर्वास मंत्री का प्रथम निजी सहायक, पुनर्वास मंत्री का सहायक निजी सचिव। इतने सहायकों की क्या आवश्यकता थी। मैं कहता हूँ कि मैं 6 घंटे में इन तीनों सहायकों से ज्यादा काम करके दे सकता हूँ। अगर मुझे काम सौंपा जाए तो मैं उनके मंत्रालय को चमका सकता हूँ। लेकिन मुझे से मशविरा तक नहीं किया जाता। मैं तो पुनर्वास मंत्री जी से प्रेम करता हूँ लेकिन उनका यह हाल है कि मुझे से मशविरा तक नहीं करते।

न तलत्तुफ न मुहब्बत न मुहब्बत न वफा,  
सादगी देख कि इस पर भीलगा जाता हूँ।

तीन तीन सहायक हैं और उन पर देश का रुपया खर्च किया जा रहा है। इस काम को

एक आदमी कर सकता है। मिनिस्टर साहब आजमा कर देख लें कि मैं इन तीनों आदमियों के काम को 6 घंटे में कर सकता हूँ या नहीं। अगर मैं ऐसा न कर सकूँ तो पार्लियामेंट में बोलना छोड़ दूँगा। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि एफ्रीशेंसी को बढ़ाया जाए और खर्च को घटाया जाए।

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने एक कटमोशन दिया है डिमांड नम्बर 41 पर, जिस का शीर्षक इस प्रकार है :

Demand No. 41—Failure of the policy of sugar export.

इस के बारे में मुझे केवल यह कहना है कि शुगर एक्सपोर्ट के बारे में और शुगर पालिसी के बारे में गवर्नमेंट को फिर से विचार करना चाहिये। हम देखते हैं कि आज देश में अन्न संकट के साथ साथ चीनी का भी संकट है। बाहर से भी संकट है और अन्दर से भी संकट है। शहरों में तो कुछ चीनी मिल भी जाती है लेकिन गांवों में शहरों से भी कम चीनी मिलती है। वहाँ पर एक महीने के लिए एक आदमी को चौथाई किलो चीनी मिलती है, और उस का भी कोटा समय पर नहीं मिलता है। इसलिए इस पालिसी पर आप को फिर से विचार करना चाहिए। आज जनता इस बारे में आवाज उठा रही है, उस को चीनी की जरूरत है। चुनावों में भी यही बात कही जाती है। आज यह जनता की बड़ी शिकायत है, इस पर आप को विचार करना चाहिए और इस पालिसी को रिवाइज करना चाहिए। सन् 1960-61 में आप को 50 नए पैसे किलो घाटा हुआ, सन् 1961-62 में 5.5 करोड़ की आप को सबसिडी देनी पड़ी, सन् 1962-63 में 14.76 करोड़ की सबसिडी देनी पड़ी और इस साल भी 2-10 करोड़ की सबसिडी देनी पड़ रही है। जनता को शुगर की दिक्कत है। मैं समय कम होने से आप के सामने आंकड़े रखना नहीं चाहता। ये आंकड़े पहले भी आप के सामने रखे जा

चुके हैं। आप को जनता को चीनी देने का का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए और जनता की आवश्यकता पूरी होने के बाद निर्यात करना चाहिए। अभी तो 18 करोड़ का फारिन एक्सचेंज प्राप्त करने के लिए सरकार दो करोड़ का घाटा उठा रही है। इस के साथ में उस को यह कीमत भी देनी पड़ रही है कि वह जनता में अनपापुलर हो रही है और जनता को तकलीफ हो रही है। तो इस पालिसी को रिवाइज करना चाहिये।

दूसरा मेरा कटमोशन डिमांड नम्बर 90 पर है, जोकि इस प्रकार है :

Unsatisfactory conditions in the Camps for migrants from East Pakistan—Demand No. 90.

इस बारे में मुझ कहना है कि माननीय मंत्री श्री त्यागी जी ने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है इस में सन्देह नहीं है। उन्होंने ने कहा था कि जाते समय पंडित जी मुझे मिनिस्टर बना कर मेरे मुँह पर ताला लगा गए। अगर श्री त्यागी विरोध में होते तो जो मैं कह रहा हूँ उस से बहुत ज्यादा कहते। लेकिन मैं उन से ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता, क्योंकि मैं उन से काम लेना चाहता हूँ।

त्यागी जी ने शरणार्थियों का एक दम से जो डोल बन्द कर दिया इस से उन को बहुत दिक्कत हो रही है क्योंकि उन को रोटी एकदम से छिन गयी और उन को कोई दूसरा धन्धा नहीं दिया गया। इस पर आप को विचार करना चाहिये। आप के अफसर आप को जो रिपोर्ट दे देते हैं उस पर भरोसा कर के आप कार्रवाई कर देते हैं। आप उनकी दिक्कत को देखिये कि उन को डोल तो बन्द कर दी पर उन को कोई धन्धा नहीं दिया।

पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से जो लोग आए हैं उन में कुछ कारपेंटर हैं, कुछ वीवर हैं।

[श्री बड़े]

उन्होंने अर्जियां दी हुई हैं जोकि डाइरेक्टर जनरल के यहां पेंडिंग हैं। इस अफसर को आपसी झगड़े के कारण माना कैम्प से हटा कर यहां ले आया गया है, उन के सामने वे अर्जियां पेंडिंग हैं।

कैम्प के कमान्डेन्ट शरणार्थियों के साथ बहुत सख्ती बरतते हैं। लोगों से कहा जाता है कि रात को तुम को रात के आठ बज के बाद बाहर नहीं जाना है आदि। इस का नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि मूखी लकड़ी से साथ गीली लकड़ी भी जलती है। इस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। मंत्री जी को इन कैम्पों की दशा स्वयं देखनी चाहिए। वह एक बार गए थे। मेरा सुझाव है कि उन को फिर जा कर माना कैम्प और दण्डकारण्य की हालत देखनी चाहिए। डोल बन्द करना ठीक नहीं है।

तीसरा मेरा कटमोशन बाम्ब एक्स-प्लोजन के बारे में है, जोकि इस प्रकार है :

Failure to detect the bomb explosion by China.

ग्राप बाम्ब एक्सप्लोजन के सम्बन्ध में पैसा मांगते हैं लेकिन उस का डिटेक्शन कर नहीं पाए। इस का क्या कारण है, मैं इस का जवाब चाहता हूं। जापान ने पहले इस को डिटेक्ट किया और इस के बारे में वक्तव्य दिया, बाद में अमरीका की तरफ से इस बारे में वक्तव्य आया और अखबारों में प्रकाशित हुआ। और उस के बाद मैं आप ने वक्तव्य दिया। क्या आप के पास जो मैग्निरी है इस काम के लिए वह इनएफिशेंट है।

अब मैं

Need to check malpractices in central godowns और

Need to purchase foodgrains without any State power

के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं।

फूड ग्रेन्स के बारे में मुझे कहना है कि मध्य प्रदेश में एक करोड़ का अनाज का उत्पादन किया गया था आदिवासियों द्वारा। उन्होंने 57 हजार एकड़ जंगल की भूमि पर जबरदस्ती कब्जा कर के यह अनाज पैदा किया था। लेकिन मिश्रा सरकार ने अपनी नीति बदल के उनके खिलाफ एक अध्यादेश जारी कर दिया और उन को उस जमीन से अपनी पुलिस द्वारा और इंदौर से 150 स्पेशल पुलिस के आदमी बुलवा कर और जंगल में स्पेशल रिक्लूटमेंट लोगों का करवा कर निकलवा दिया और करीब एक करोड़ रुपये की अन्न, कपास, मूंगफली, अरहर, ज्वार की फसल नष्ट कर दी गयी। और इस प्रकार उस 57 हजार एकड़ जमीन पर कब्जा कर लिया गया। मैं ने इस बारे में नन्दा जी को भी लिखा था लेकिन उन का कोई आदेश नहीं गया। मेरा कहना है कि जो अन्न पैदा हो गया था इल्लिगल एनक्रोचमेंट से उस को तो बचा लिया जाता। पर ऐसा नहीं किया गया।

अगला मेरा कटमोशन इस प्रकार है :

Delay in finalising the Korba Aluminium Project and Aluminium Smelter in Madhya Pradesh.

यह एक झगड़े का प्रश्न है। मध्य प्रदेश की तरफ केन्द्रीय शासन का कोई लक्ष्य ही नहीं है। बुक ग्रान सप्लीमेंटरी डिमान्ड्स में पेज 24 पर लिखा है :

"The project will have the technical collaboration of the hungarians upto the alumina stage. The Hungarians have submitted a draft contract for the preparation of the Project Report for the scheme upto the alumina stage which will be finalised after detailed discussions with their experts. Manufacture of aluminium metal and facilities for fabricating aluminium ingots will form the second phase of the pro-

ject for which separate arrangements would be made after finalising those for the alumina stage."

एक लाख 30 हजार टन अल्यूमिना होगा जबकि अल्यूमीनियम 30 हजार टन होगा । यह रेशियो बराबर नहीं है और अल्यूमीनियम इस से ज्यादा बनना चाहिए था । आप के पास हमारी मध्य प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट का भोपाल से पत्र आया है कि हम को अल्यूमिना की जरूरत नहीं है, हमें तो अल्यूमीनियम की जरूरत है । लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हमारे मध्यप्रदेश को कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है । उस की जरूरतों को कोई आदमी देखने वाला नहीं है ।

हकीकत यह है कि मध्यप्रदेश में बस्तर के पास कोरवा में काफ़ी अल्यूमीनियम मिल सकता है । हंगेरियन कोलंबोरेशन से यह बात स्पष्ट हो गयी है । परीक्षणों से यह साबित हो चुका है कि काफ़ी अल्यूमीनियम हमें वहां पर मिल सकता है । लेकिन इम का कारखाना चालू होने का काम अभी तक फ़ाइनलाइज नहीं हो पाया है । मध्य प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट ने आप को पत्र लिखा है कि जे० एंड के० कम्पनी और एक अन्य कम्पनी, दोनों प्राइवेट सैक्टर में अल्यूमीनियम का कारखाना डालना चाहती हैं लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार और मध्यप्रदेश गवर्नमेंट इन दोनों ने स्वीकृति नहीं दी है । हालत यह बन रही है कि न माँ रोटी डालती है न बाप भीख मांगने देता है । प्राइवेट सैक्टर में अल्यूमीनियम का कारखाना खोलने नहीं दोगे ऐसा उन्होंने साफ़ लिख दिया है और उधर यह लिखते हैं कि यह जो कारखाना है इस का विचार चल रहा है । मध्य प्रदेश में सरकार द्वारा अभी एक कारखाना खोलने का विचार ही चल रहा है जबकि सदर्न स्टेट में तैयार हो रहा है, मैंसूर का फ़ाइनलाइज भी हो चुका है । अब यह सदर्न स्टेट्स के साथ पक्षपातपूर्ण नीति नहीं है तो क्या है ? मैं चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने आश्वासन को पूरा करे ।

**श्री त्यागी :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस हाउस का बड़ा शुक्रगुजार हूँ कि उस की निगाहों मेरी ओर बड़ी कृपा की है । खास तौर से मैं अपने विरोधी मित्रों का बड़ा ममनून हूँ कि मेरे और मेरी मिनिस्ट्री के विषय में वे बड़ी एक प्यार और मुहब्बत की भाषा में बात करते हैं और इस के लिए मैं उन का बड़ा ऋणी हूँ । पर मुझे इस बात से बड़ा दुःख हुआ कि अभी श्रीमती रेणुका बड़कटकी जोकि मेरे साथ काम कर चुकी हैं, बहुत दिनों से हम लोग देखते हैं कि असम की तमाम समस्याओं पर बहुत पूरी तरह से उन को ज्ञान है, उन को उस बारे में बहुत वाकफ़ियत है, उन श्रीमती बड़कटकी ने कोई दो शब्द मेरी तारीफ़ में कह दिये तो सारे हाउस को मेरे प्रति एक जलन का सा भाव पैदा हो गया । अब ऐसा तो नहीं होना चाहिए । अब अगर कोई किसी की तारीफ़ कर दे, अगर लेडीज की तरफ़ से कभी कोई कृपा हो जाय तो उस का तो आप सब को स्वागत ही करना चाहिए । लेकिन जहां उन्होंने मेरी तारीफ़ की है वहां उन्होंने मेरी नुक्ताचीनी भी की है । मैं उन को और हाउस के दीगर तमाम मेम्बर साहबान को यह विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जो भी उन का सज़ेशन हो वे मुझे दें और मैं उस पर गौर कर के अमल करने की कोशिश करूंगा । मैं हाउस के हर एक मेम्बर से यह अपील करता हूँ कि मेरी मिनिस्ट्री को वह एक पालिटिकल मिनिस्ट्री न समझ कर उसे सांझे का काम समझ लें । इस मिनिस्ट्री में पालिटिक्स नहीं है । मैं तमाम सदस्यों को चाहे वे इधर ट्रेडरी बँचेज पर बैठते हों या उधर विरोधी दल में बैठते हों, मैं इस मामले में दोनों में कोई भी फर्क नहीं कर सकता हूँ इसलिए मेरी इस मिनिस्ट्री के सिलसिले में जो भी उन की सलाह या मशविरा हो, एडवाइस हो उस को मैं हमेशा मुबारक समझूंगा और उसका तहेदिल से स्वागत करूंगा ।

[श्री त्यागी]

अभी आप की इत्तिला के लिए यह बतला दूँ कि आज की तारीख में जो मुझे इत्तिला मिली है उस के मुताबिक 8,04,736 कल तक का टोटल हो चुका है। इस में से 2, 80,000 के करीब कम्पों के अन्दर हैं। अभी हम उस में एम्प्लायमेंट नहीं दे सके हैं। अभी हमारे कुछ मित्रों ने और श्रीमती बड़कटकी ने भी यह बात कही कि अभी तक उन लोगों को जगहें नहीं मिल सकी हैं। असल में बात यह है कि इन का अभी तक जो खयाल था वह यह था कि उन को भूमि दी जाय और खेती के काम में उन्हें लगाया जाय। मैं ने सब कुछ देखने के बाद स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स से जो अपीलें कीं उन से मालूम हुआ कि इन को जो जमीन मिल सकती है वह कुल 71,000 परिवारों को मिल सकती है यानी कुल 3,58,000 आदमियों को जमीनों पर बसाया जा सकता है, बाकी जमीन पर नहीं बस सकते। क्योंकि इसके लिए पर्याप्त भूमि इस समय तैयार नहीं है। ऐसी हालत में एक हद तक हम कितने आदमियों को हिन्दुस्तान में ले सकते हैं? जब यह सवाल हुआ कि भूमि हम

हर एक को नहीं दे सकते तब हम ने सोचा कि उन के लिए यहां पर तरह तरह की इंडस्ट्रीज खोली जायें। मेरा खयाल यह है कि पुनर्वास का जो असली ढंग है वह यह है कि जो उन परिवारों के छोटे-छोटे बच्चे हैं पहले उन के फ्यूचर का, भविष्य का इंतजाम कर लेना जरूरी है। मैं ने यह सोचा कि तरह तरह की दस्तकारियां खोली जायें और उन के बच्चों को उन दस्तकारियों में लगाने के लिए उन के वास्ते ट्रेनिंग इंस्टीच्यूट्स खोल कर उन की पढ़ाई का इंतजाम किया जाय ताकि वे उन दस्तकारियों में अच्छी तरह से काम कर सकें। अगर उन छोट, छोटे बच्चों के मां, बाप तकलीफ से भी होंगे तो भी उन को यह विश्वास होगा कि उन के बच्चों का भविष्य अच्छा बनाया

जा रहा है और इस दृष्टि से एक मानसिक तरीके से उन का रिहैब्लिटेशन ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। इसलिए उन के वास्ते बहुत सी दस्तकारियों का हम इंतजाम कर रहे हैं।

वर्षा के कारण जमीनों पर रिक्लैमेशन का काम, जमीनों को तोड़ने का काम नहीं हो सका था। वर्षा खत्म हो गयी है और अब जगह-जगह ट्रैक्टर चले गये हैं और जोकि उस रिक्लैमेशन के काम को चलायेंगे। चंदा जिले में और असम में भी वे चले गये हैं। मैं श्रीमती बड़कटकी को यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि असम के लिए उन को जरूर शिकायत होगी कि वहां काम में देर हुई। अभी तक असम का जो काम है वह वर्षा को बजह से नहीं हुआ और बहुत जल्द असम में फिर वर्षा हो जा : का डर है लेकिन 2 करोड़ 19 लाख रुपया असम के वास्ते मंजूर हो चुका है। अभी असम के मंत्री और वहां के सेक्रेटरी साहब आये हुए थे जोकि रिहैब्लिटेशन का काम करते हैं। कल ही वह यहां से गये हैं। जितनी स्कीमें थीं जमीनों आदि की वह सब की सब स्वीकृत हो चुकी हैं। अब असम में बहुत तेजी के साथ काम जारी होगा। मैं धन्यवाद दूंगा 'मेम्बरों को, जहां जहां पर वह पैसा जा रहा है, यदि वह उन कामों का विशेष रूप से निरीक्षण करें। मैं उन मित्रों को जो उस के नजदीक के हैं उन को यह अधिकार दूंगा कि वे मेम्बर हमारे साथी होने के कारण अपनी, अपनी कांस्टीट्यूंसी में, या अपने अपने राज्यों में जहां कहीं यह कम्पस है उन को देख कर अगर कोई हमें सलाह व मशविरा देना हों तो मुझे वे अवश्य दें।

एक सवाल यह पैदा हुआ कि माइग्रेशन सर्टिफिकेट वालों के अलावा बाकी को न रखने की बात हुई उस में बहुत से अखबारों ने मेरी नुक्ताचीनी शुरू कर रखी है। मैं जानता हूँ कि यह एक ऐसी समस्या है जोकि

हर एक आदमी को खलेगी। पर एक बात मैं हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ कि जो माइग्रेशन सर्टिफिकेट देने का वहाँ का रिवाज था उस को बहुत ज्यादा उदारतापूर्वक करा दिया है और आज तक 4,52,000 लोगों के लिए माइग्रेशन सर्टिफिकेट्स जारी हो चुके हैं। माइग्रेशन सर्टिफिकेट्स देने का जो सिलसिला था उस को बड़ा आसान और सुविधाजनक कर दिया है। एक दिक्कत यह पड़ गई है। मैं उस को इस वजह से ज्यादा नहीं कहता हूँ। क्योंकि दूसरे मुल्क आसानी से मेरी बात से फायदा उठायेंगे। लेकिन कभी लोग वैसे ही घुस जाते हैं जोकि असल में माइग्रेंट तो नहीं हैं लेकिन वे उधर से जरा उधर को चले गए और वापिस आ गए। अब नहक्रीकृत तो होती नहीं और मुकद्दमें तो होते नहीं हैं। जो भी पाकिस्तान की तरफ से आता है हम उसे माइग्रेशन स्लिप्स दे देते हैं। उन को भी दे दी गई है। कुछ लोगों ने नाजायज़ तरीके से फायदा उठाया है।

एक बात मैं यह बतलाना चाहूँगा कि सन् 1952 से यह रिवाज था कि माइग्रेशन सर्टिफिकेट के सिवाय कोई आदमी नहीं आ सकता था। दो मुल्कों के बीच में पासपोर्ट का रिवाज होता है चाहे वे कैसे भी हों। इसलिए यह हो नहीं सकता कि पाकिस्तान की और हमारी जो हद है उस को बिलकुल खोल दिया जाय, हद बिलकुल तोड़ दी जाय और चाहे कोई आ जाय। आना जाना प्रायः होगा ही इसलिए सन् 1952 के बाद से माइग्रेशन सर्टिफिकेट के बगैर कोई नहीं आते। सन् 1958 में एक दूसरा फैसला किया कि माइग्रेशन स्लिप्स लेकर भी जो आयेंगे उन को भी किसी तरह की रिलीफ रिहैबिलिटेशन नहीं मिलेगी। यह रिवाज चला आ रहा था पर चूँकि अभी झगड़े हुए इस 1964 में एक आफ्रत आ गई और आज मैं जानता हूँ कि जो पाकिस्तान में माइनारिटी है, उन के दिमाग पर, जैसा मैं ने पहले भी कहा उन के दिमाग में यह तसल्ली नहीं है, उन के अन्दर

यह सिक्वोरिटी का सँस अभी तक नहीं आ सका है, ऐसी जब उन की हालत है, तो बजाय इस के कि हम उन को यह कहें कि वे हिन्दुस्तान चलें, कोशिश हम को यह करनी चाहिए कि पाकिस्तान से बातचीत कर के उन के बर्ताव को ऐसा करें जिससे कि जो माइनारिटी के लोग पाकिस्तान में हैं उन के अन्दर एक प्रकार की सिक्वोरिटी की भावना उत्पन्न हो। मैं इस बात पर कुछ आशा लगाये हूँ। जो यह कहा गया है कि माइग्रेशन सर्टिफिकेट के बगैर लोग नहीं आयेंगे। यह जरूर लोगों को तकलीफदेह हुआ, पर इस में एक बड़ा सुभोता यह हो गया कि नाजायज़ किस्म के आदमी इस तरीके से कैम्पों में नहीं घुस सकेंगे और माइग्रेशन सर्टिफिकेट देने की बहुत काफ़ी सहूलियत भी कर दी गई है। बनर्जी साहब अच्छा हुआ आ गये, उन्होंने उस रोज़ जिफ़ किया था और मैं ने बतला दिया था कि यदि कोई परिवार बिना माइग्रेशन सर्टिफिकेट के आज आ भी जायेंगे तो उन के वास्ते मैं ने सम्बन्धित तीनों चीफ़ मिनिस्टर्स से कह दिया है कि वह इस को देख लें और अगर वे इस के अधिकारी हैं और वे अगर सचमुच आये हैं वहाँ से माइग्रेंट कर के, अगर वह उन की सिफ़ारिश करेंगे तो कोई दिक्कत ऐसी नहीं पड़ेगी। बहरहाल अपने बौर्डर की हिफ़ाजत करना और सुरक्षा का माकूल प्रीकाशन लेना आवश्यक है और इसलिए यह नाखुशगवार कार्यवाही मुझ को करनी पड़ी।

मेरे भाई, श्री यशपाल सिंह, ने बड़े प्रेम का परिचय दिया है। मेरे और उन के पारिवारिक सम्बन्ध हैं, इसलिए मैं उन से ज्यादा नहीं कह सकता, लेकिन मैं उन को विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि उन्हें जो परामर्श देना हो, उसके बारे में वह उदारतापूर्वक मुझे लिखें।

मैं एक बार फिर इस हाउस से अपील करता हूँ कि सब माननीय सदस्य, बिला-

[श्री त्यागी]

लिहाज्ज इस बात के कि वे किस पार्टी से ताल्लुक रखते हैं, कृपा कर के मेरी मिनिस्टरी पर दया दृष्टि रखें और मुझे अपने मुझाव दें। लेकिन मैं साफ कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे जो भी नुक्ता चीनी करना चाहें, वे खुले तरीके से करें। वे नुक्ता चीनी को मत रोकें। मेरी मिनिस्ट्री तभी कामयाब हो सकती है, जबकि मेरे मित्र उस की खामियों को मेरे सामने रखें। अगर वे नुक्ता चीनी को रोके रहे, तो मैं तरक्की नहीं कर सकूंगा। इस मिनिस्ट्री को सही रास्ते पर चलाने के लिए माननीय सदस्यों का सहयोग बहुत जरूरी है और अच्छा सहयोग यही है कि जहां नुक्स हों, वे मुझे दिखाये जायें, क्योंकि वे मुझे दिखाई नहीं देते हैं। कोई अपने चेहरे का दाग अपने आप नहीं देख सकता है। उस को दिखाने के लिए कोई दूसरा आदमी होना चाहिए।

जहां तक आदिवासियों का सम्बन्ध है, मैं अभी उधर गया था। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि बस्तर आदि में जितनी जमीन ली गई है, उस में से एक-चौथाई जमीन बिना पैसा लिये आदिवासियों को दी गई है। उन के मकान बनाए गए हैं। जो भी ट्रेनिंग इंस्टीट्यूट, स्कूल, अस्पताल खोले जायेंगे या सड़कें बनाई जायेंगी, आदिवासी उन से पूरा फायदा उठा सकेंगे। खेती की सिंचाई में आधी से ज्यादा सिंचाई आदिवासियों को दी जाती है।

**श्री बड़ै :** बस्तर का तो ठीक है। मैं ने बैस्ट निमाड़, खारगोन की बात कही है।

**श्री त्यागी :** जहां कहीं भी शरणार्थी लोगों को बसाने का काम किया जायेगा, वहां पर पुराने बाशिन्दों के अधिकारों का अतिक्रमण नहीं किया जायेगा, चाहे वे आदिवासी हों या कोई और हों, क्योंकि मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि स्थायी लोग बाहर से भ्राने वाले लोगों के दुश्मन बन जायें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि

उन में मीठे सम्बन्ध हों और वह तभी हो सकता है कि जो भी काम किये जायें, सब लोग बराबर उन का फायदा उठा सकें।

**श्री यु० सि० चौधरी :** माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो संख्या बताई है, क्या उस में बर्मा और सीलोन से आने वाले आदमी भी शामिल हैं ?

**श्री त्यागी :** यह सिर्फ पाकिस्तान से आने वाले लोग हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने जिन लोगों का जिक्र किया है, उन का बोझ और ज्यादा आने वाला है।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shri Bhagat.

**Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani):** Before you call upon the Minister, one or two more Members may be given an opportunity.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I am sorry; he wants 20 minutes.

**Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:** Twenty minutes to a Minister and five minutes to a Member is a reasonable proportion, but it should be so arranged that all viewpoints are represented.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I am sorry.

**The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat):** I am not coming in his way.

**Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:** So the Minister is prepared to give five minutes time to us.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There are others also whom I will have to accommodate.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :**

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि बैस्ट निमाड़ में जो आदिवासियों को उजाड़ा जा रहा है, उन के झोंपड़े उजाड़े जा रहे हैं और उन की फसलें काटी जा रही हैं। उस के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाया है ?

**श्री त्यागी :** कौन उजाड़ रहा है ?



श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मध्य प्रदेश सरकार उजाड़ रही है। काफ़ी लोगों को बर्बाद कर दिया गया है। उन की करोड़ों की फ़सल नष्ट कर दी गई है। केन्द्रीय सरकार उस के बारे में क्या करना चाहती है ?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** You must ask the Madhya Pradesh Government.

श्री त्यागी : मेरी उन के साथ हमदर्दी है, लेकिन चूँकि मेरे महकमे से उस बात का ताल्लुक नहीं है, इसलिए मुझे इस बारे में जानकारी नहीं है।

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** My two colleagues have replied fully to points raised concerning their Ministries and so I do not propose to cover those points. I will deal with other points relevant to the supplementary demands.

As regards the point raised by Shri Morarka, about his doubts concerning the demands for Rajya Sabha in regard to allowances and honoraria being higher than those of the Lok Sabha, the position is that although it is true that the demand under the Lok Sabha head is somewhat smaller than that under the Rajya Sabha head—Rs. 6.48 lakhs for the Rajya Sabha as against Rs. 6.22 lakhs for the Lok Sabha—there are two reasons. There is no discrepancy, as he doubted. The first reason is that the Rajya Sabha adjourns during the budget session which the Lok Sabha does not and therefore, the TA Bills in the case of the Rajya Sabha Members are higher, especially if Air-travel facilities are availed of.

**Shri Inder J. Malhotra (Nominated—Jammu and Kashmir):** But will that make all this difference?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** No. This is a separate head. That is one of the reasons. The second—which is more important—is that the overall Lok Sabha demand being higher, that is over Rs. 1 crore as against Rajya Sabha's Rs. 45—50 lakhs, the savings

under the Lok Sabha demand is more and so the amount required under the supplementary demand is less—about a lakh of rupees having been re-appropriated as a result of savings. These are the two reasons.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister investigate further because the Rajya Sabha membership is only half that of the Lok Sabha?

**Dr. M. S. Aney:** I could not follow the second reason.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** I tried to check it up with the Lok Sabha Secretariat and got the information that there is a saving of Rs. 1 lakh under the original demand.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Even so.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** That particular fact can account for it, because the amount is less only by Rs. 26,000. The Lok Sabha had more savings, Rs. 1 lakh—and they have reappropriated it under this. Even that factor may account for it. This is the information I have gathered from the Lok Sabha Secretariat.

There was another point about the question of decasualisation under the printing press. It was asked as to why it was that casual workers were larger and larger in number, although there is a policy that they should be absorbed.

It is true that in 1956 it was decided by Government to do away completely with the system of contract labour. Consequently, with effect from January, 1957, the Stationery Office began to recruit labour directly from the market on daily wages. Simultaneously, as many as 126 casual labourers, out of an erstwhile 196 contract labourers, were brought on to the regular establishment, and a further batch of 60 persons was decasualised and brought on the regular establishment in 1960. Thus, only ten of the contract labourers, up to that time, remained on the list awaiting absorption. But, after the

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

emergency, the work in the stores, packing and despatch wing of the Stationery Office increased, with the result that the labour strength had to be augmented by recruiting extra labour on daily wages, with the result that about 80 to 90 casual labourers are being employed daily on daily wages, and that has resulted in an increase in casual labourers.

But, I think the point made by the hon. Member remains valid. Even in this period, every effort is being made to absorb them, and there is a proposal for absorbing 46 of them on the regular strength, and although temporarily there may be increase in casual labour, I think progressively they will be absorbed.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** There was a recommendation from the Calcutta office that 82 people should be declared as regular. Is that correct?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** He has submitted a proposal for 46 of these, as I said.

Then, a number of points were made about import of foodgrains and export of sugar. As the larger policies in respect of both these subjects have been discussed in this House more than once, I would not like to go into them, but I would like to answer some of the specific points.

For example, in regard to sugar a complaint has been made that though the country is facing a shortage of sugar, we are still exporting it, and further accentuating the shortage. The facts do not bear this out. We have to bear in mind that in all our exports, we have to enter into long-term commitments, and though we may have a bad year with shortage of supplies, we have to honour our commitments. That has been the reason. For example, we entered into a commitment in 1962, June, for export of three lakh tonnes of sugar in 1964, with a particular organisation known as CARCO, and it was our good fortune

that we had to export only two lakh tonnes as against the commitment of three lakh tonnes. If they had pressed, we would have had to honour it, but only two lakhs tonnes were exported, and a few thousand tonnes in other cases. Therefore, it is very necessary, although in this particular year supplies may be short, that we should honour our commitments in order to keep the market and earn foreign exchange, to keep the export going. Our total exports have to go up, and they will go up only if we maintain and increase our exports on various items.

In this particular case, the export is much less than last year. This year it is only 2.3 lakh tonnes as against nearly 5.0 lakhs last year, and 3.7 lakh tonnes the year before that. So, it is not a fact that we have not taken into account the shortage of supply of sugar in the country, but taking an over-all point of view, we have tried to do the best and earn as much as Rs. 19 crores, which is very valuable.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** But at the cost of internal consumption.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** I am sorry the hon. Member does not appreciate the facts. As against 5 lakh tonnes before, we have exported now only 2.3 lakh tonnes, and for that we had entered into a commitment in June, 1962 and we had to honour it. It is our good fortune that we could get away with an export of only 2.3 lakh tonnes. So, it is not as if we are taking off supplies from internal consumption and exporting without any consideration to the difficulties of the people. I am only placing facts. I think this point should be appreciated.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** We appreciate it, but we want an assurance from you that after you have honoured the commitment, you will not export more at the cost of internal consumption.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** I think that is common intelligence. No Government

particularly a Government like this which depends on public opinion, will try to tax the people too much.

**Shri Bade:** The Government lacks common intelligence because there is too much paucity of sugar in the country already.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** I think the facts will bear out that the Government has the best consideration for the people as well as the larger national interests.

**Dr. M. S. Aney:** What is the number of years for which commitment for export has been made?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** I have no figures, but certainly we have not made any further commitments this year, because our position is bad.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There is no commitment for the next year?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** I do not have that.

**Shri Bade:** Is he sure there is no further commitment?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** There would be, but certainly it would not be more than what it is, knowing the position, but I do not have the figures.

Coming to food, the point was made that the Foodgrains Corporation should have an equalisation fund to meet the loss that may be caused in the coming years. The Bill which has been passed lays down that this Corporation will purchase on behalf of Government at prices that will be fixed in advance, that if there is a profit it will go back to Government, and that if there is a loss, Government will make good the loss. Therefore, the question of an equalisation fund does not arise.

Under this head, a demand of Rs. 100 crores has been taken, part of it for rupee payment and a part for foreign exchange, because not only larger procurement is needed in view of the food position, but also a larger import

is contemplated. Government has already expressed its desire to import much more from outside under free foreign exchange, from Thailand, from Pakistan, from Burma and other sources. There, foreign exchange may be needed, and ultimately more than Rs. 100 crores may be needed, and we may have to come again to this hon. House for a larger amount. Today we cannot correctly anticipate the total expenditure, because it depends upon the exact food position in the coming months.

So far as the question of imports under P.L.—480 is concerned, a debate whether we should import under this head or not may be of some political advantage to some hon. Members, but so far as its economic advantage is concerned, I think there is no doubt, because we did import much more than we anticipated last year under P.L.—480, and we are grateful to the United States which provided the arrangement for stepping up the imports under P.L.—480. That has helped us a great deal in maintaining supplies, particularly in States like Kerala, Maharashtra and U.P. Without this imported wheat, it would not have been possible to maintain the supplies. And even for meeting the requirements of statutory rationing in Calcutta, there must be stocks, whether they are imported or internally procured.

Therefore, there is no economic disadvantage in it. The only point that arises is whether this money that is accumulated under P.L.—480 will be used in a manner which is either to our economic disadvantage, or to the disadvantage of our democratic functioning, as the hon. Member puts it. On these two scores our stand is very clear, and it has been made well known to this House, and we have absolutely no doubt in our mind in regard to these two imaginary disadvantages.

**Shri Nambiar:** It was stated earlier that it would not be used, but now it is stated that it is required for their expenditure in India. That is what I pointed out.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** I said it would not be used to our economic disadvantage. The hon. Member referred to some economists. I think he knows to which school they belong. I hope he belongs to that school of laissez faire economists, some of whom criticise P.L.—480.

So far as Government is concerned, we have taken steps to immobilise these funds. The only economic disadvantage is that if the U.S. Government uses it in an indiscriminate way, it could create inflationary potential in the country. For that we have taken action. Instead of putting it in the banking system, where it could be used as deposit for creation of more money, it has been put in the U.S. Government account in the Reserve Bank, and more or less it has been immobilised. It has been wholly immobilised; it will not cause any inflationary potential in the country. So far as the democratic thing is concerned, it is a matter of view. But the point is that almost 80 per cent of this money is being used for agreed development projects under the Plan and certainly Government watch the economic and political interests. Every one of the projects that are approved are projects which go to the development of the country in a very crucial field. A small portion goes for the expenses of their embassy.

**Shri Nambiar:** Their expenditure in India is shown as Rs. 95 crores. It is not a small sum.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** Compared to Rs. 900 crores meant for the other development expenditure. (Interruptions). It is costly to run an embassy like the American embassy.

**Shri Nambiar:** If they spent Rs. 95 crores, they may use it for political purposes. That is our suspicion.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** I have given our judgment. You are unnecessarily suspicious. Any embassy involves a very

large expenditure and certainly it is not used for any political purpose.

Shri Dandekar referred to the two alumina projects at Koyna and Korba. The Koyna project is in the public sector. A licence was given to the private sector for the project which did not fructify. The hon. Member asked whether the capacity of the Koyna project was advantageous, whether there will be export potential for this as well as the private project and whether the Mysore Government had been associated with this. In regard to the capacity, I think this project is of a bigger size; the capacity is larger and therefore more economical than the private sector which was only for 20,000 tonnes. This project starts with 25,000 tonnes and ultimately reaches 50,000 tonnes. It is not also true that this project has been replaced by the private sector project because that project licence was given in 1960 but there was one difficulty or the other and for four years nothing happened and there was such a shortage of alumina and so something had to be done. Therefore, all arrangement had been made that another project will go to Mysore; we are going to have another project based on Sharavati power. This is in the interest of our economy, to meet the growing demands for alumina. He asked: what will happen to the Korba alumina because the smelter is for a smaller capacity? That project is also on a technically sound and economical basis. There is a large bauxite deposit there and it was thought better to start the alumina plant there because a large size alumina plant is economical and in the beginning the surplus alumina can be used by any other smelter. The smelter here can also be augmented by the addition of a second or third or fourth unit.

**Shri Bade:** I want to know whether the M. P. Government had written that they do not want this alumina

project if you are not going to produce aluminium in that project and if you are not going to finalise it some private sector people are going to take that project. Have they written to you?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** I do not know of any letter. But as I said, a smelter can be added and alumina can be used. Besides, alumina produced here will not lie unused; it can be used in other smelters.

**Shri Bade:** When are you going to finalise the Korba project and finalise the construction, Hungarian collaboration, etc.?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** It will be during the Fourth Plan period. Discussions are going on about the collaboration agreement; it will take the usual period of two years to take up construction.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** All of us referred to the question of dearness allowance to the Central Government employees. The hon. Minister said that they were seriously considering whether they should wait for the one man commission or should give increases on the basis of the rise in cost of living. I want a reply from him.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** I knew he raised it, Sir, but it does not come under any demand.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Under what heading are you bringing it? You may raise it sometime later at the appropriate time.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I would request you see demand No. 86, page 50. You may read under the heading 'Atomic Energy'. It says that they need an additional provision of Rs. 25 lakhs to meet expenditure on establishment, payment of dearness allowance at enhanced rates sanctioned in February.... Cannot we raise this point? It is directly connected with this grant.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It is something new. Have you got anything to say? . . . (Interruptions.) Order, order. He will reply to that.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** It may be there as part of any other item. But as a general question it does not form the subject matter of discussion. Besides, this matter has been raised in this House and only the other day the hon. Finance Minister has replied to that question; I have also answered questions on that matter. I think I do not have anything new to say on that matter.

**Shri J. P. Jyotishi:** One question about the Korba plant. My friend is against alumina. I am not opposed to it. But how is it that we do not have a plant for production of full fledged aluminium? Why should only alumina be produced and sent to some other place to convert it into aluminium. It would be more useful to have an integrated aluminum plant.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** All these matters have been gone into technically so far as these aspects are concerned. At any particular time the end-product, the fabricated product, or the alumina fabrication, is also phased from year to year. We have not one plant but to or three plants, one in Maharashtra, one in Mysore and one in Madhya Pradesh. At a particular moment, the flow of the end-product is determined, and on that basis the smelter capacity has been determined. As I explained, it is the large-size economy of alumina production which is bigger and easier; it can be used partly by other smelters. The additional one, two or three smelters which are put up can use all these in course of time. There is no disadvantage to this unit of Madhya Pradesh.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I shall now put the cut motions to the vote.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 9, 41, 76, 90, 95, 96, 108, 110, 125 and 136.

*The motion was adopted.*

[The motions of Demands for Supplementary Grants (General), 1964-65, which were adopted by Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.]

**DEMAND No. 9—EDUCATION**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Education'."

**DEMAND No. 41—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,00,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

**DEMAND No. 76—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 25,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965,

in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Law'."

**DEMAND No. 90—MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND REHABILITATION**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 9,93,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation'."

**DEMAND No. 95—DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 98,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Department of Atomic Energy'."

**DEMAND No. 96—ATOMIC ENERGY RESEARCH**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 33,87,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Atomic Energy Research'."

**DEMAND No. 108—LOK SABHA**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 10,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Lok Sabha'."

**DEMAND No. 110—RAJYA SABHA**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,40,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Rajya Sabha'."

DEMAND No. 125—PURCHASE OF  
FOODGRAINS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,00,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of Purchase of Foodgrains."

DEMAND No. 136—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF  
THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND  
HEAVY ENGINEERING

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering'."

14.52 hrs.

PAYMENT OF WAGES (AMEND-  
MENT) BILL

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): Sir, I beg to move\*:

"That the Bill further to amend the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, be taken into consideration."

This Payment of Wages Act was passed in 1936 largely as a result of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour in India and it was put into force in the year 1937. The general purpose of this Act is to provide that employed persons shall be paid wages in cash at regular intervals and without any unauthorised deductions. Later on, in the light of experience and also the difficulties that were faced, the Act was amended from time to time. But the major amendment took place in the year 1957. According to this, the wage-limit for coverage was raised from Rs. 200 to Rs. 400 per month. Again,

the provisions of the Act were extended to construction industry also. According to the 1957 amendment, the definition of the term 'wages' was enlarged so as to include incentive bonus and any remuneration payable under any award or settlement. Again, enlargement of the authorised deduction was also provided for. In fact, insurance premia and penalties imposed under service rules were also included as proper deductions.

One important provision which was made in 1957 was to have conditional attachment of property to safeguard the interests of the workers. The present Bill of course seeks to amend the Act in several directions. I would like briefly to place before the House a few important amendments.

The provisions of the Act was extendable to any industry after three months' notice given by a State Government. Supposing a State Government wishes to extend the provisions of this Act to a particular industry of the Central Government which is of an All India Character the State Government should consult the Central Government before doing so. The definition of the term 'employer' used in the Act does not include the legal heirs. Supposing some moneys are due to the workers from an employer, and supposing the employer dies, the workers cannot claim their dues from the legal representative of the employer. Therefore, we have taken advantage of this amendment to see that such a provision is included, namely, that even after the death of the employer, his legal heirs will have to share the liability. In a similar way, if a worker who has a claim dies, his legal heirs cannot claim. We are also amending the definition of the employed person to include his legal representatives.

According to section 85 of the Factories Act, a State Government

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.