

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

able as has been expressed by all the Members on the other side. But you have to accept certain compromises and in given conditions the compromises are reasonable. They are not extraordinary. We must create a proper climate which is absolutely necessary for the success of this measure and which is vital for making us self-reliant in the coming months so far as the external resources are concerned. If the will of Parliament is expressed in a unanimous manner, it will help in creating a proper climate in the country. Although small quantities of gold have been tendered uptill now, I have no doubt that in the coming days and weeks, if the climate is built up, we can have a sizeable amount of gold to meet our external resources requirement.

With these words, I appeal to the House to adopt this Bill unanimously and without any division.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

13-25 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL), 1965-66.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We now take up the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General). The time allotted for this is 2 hours. Does the Minister want to make any speech?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): No, Sir.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

DEMAND No. 16—EDUCATION

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Motion moved:

"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, 1966, in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND No. 37—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,25,000 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, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND No. 39—GRANTS-IN-AID TO STATE AND UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,00,000 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, 1966, in respect of 'Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments'."

DEMAND No. 47—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 7,50,00,000 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, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 83—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,65,00,000 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, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals'."

DEMAND NO. 110—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF LOK SABHA

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 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, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of Lok Sabha'."

DEMAND NO. 121—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CURRENCY AND COINAGE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 71,43,00,000 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, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage'."

DEMAND NO. 130—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 15,00,000 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, 1966, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 133—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND SUPPLY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,80,83,000 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, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industry and Supply'."

DEMAND NO. 140—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 20,00,000 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, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel and Mines'."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These demands are now before the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hosangabad): I want to raise a point of order.

Sir, I invite your attention to pp. 22-23 of this booklet on the Supplementary Demands which deal with

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the Demand for Grant on account of the Government's taking over the undertaking of the Metal Corporation of India as some money is needed for expenditure on various counts in that connection.

The House is aware that the Metal Corporation of India (Acquisition of Undertaking) Bill to replace the Ordinance which was promulgated by the President during the recess was introduced in the House last week and it has not yet been taken up for consideration, let alone being passed by the House. It has not yet been considered by the House. Now, this Demand anticipates the passage of the Bill. Very likely, if members of the Party in power are not whipped by their Whips, it is possible that the Bill may be thrown out . . .

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah (Adoni): On a point of order, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let him finish first.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: His point of order cannot replace my point of order. Let one point of order be disposed of first.

Sir, the Bill which was introduced in the House last week has not come up for consideration. If the Bill is thrown out by the House—I hope, it will—this Demand for Grant on account of certain expenses incurred in that connection cannot come up before the House. The Demand, as it has been made in this booklet, which has come before the House anticipates the passing of the Metal Corporation of India (Acquisition of Undertaking) Bill. It puts the cart before the horse, so to say, as has been well said, a drop of poison can vitiate a whole cistern or barrel of milk. The inclusion of this Demand in these Supplementary Demands vitiates the entire Demands for Grants. So, this motion made by the Minister is out of order and this cannot be taken up unless this demand is deleted from the list of Demands before the House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I rise to support the submission of Shri Kamath. I feel that this particular demand for the Metal Corporation of India cannot be discussed in this House. I have another submission to make, apart from the points made out by my friend, Shri Kamath.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the rule under which the hon. member raised this point of order?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This is a general rule. When the Bill has not yet been passed, how can the Demand come before the House?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The moment the Bill was introduced in the House, you remember I wanted to oppose it for two reasons. Now I find that there is a Demand for Grants. It is known to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and the Minister of Steel & Mines that even the Ordinance has been challenged by the Metal Corporation and that the case is pending in the Punjab High Court Circuit Bench in Delhi. The Bill may not even come up for discussion since the matter is sub judice. When that is the position, it passes my comprehension how this Demand has been included in this list when there is nothing before the House. As I pointed out the other day, the Metal Corporation was taken over by Government by an Ordinance on the 22nd October, 1965, when the Parliament was to be in session from 3rd November, 1965.

I submit that it will be against Parliamentary convention to take up the Demand for Grants when the Bill has not been passed by the House.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Here in this booklet on Supplementary Demands for Grants, we are informed that an Administrator has been appointed for the efficient management and administra-

tion of an undertaking which the Government propose to set up and the House is being asked to provide money for this undertaking. As far as the House is concerned, this undertaking will only come into the picture when the House has disposed of this Bill. Government has chosen to promulgate an Ordinance, but since the House is actually in session, it can take notice—judicial notice or constitutional notice whatever you may call it—of the undertaking only when it is there. There is no such undertaking as far as the House is concerned and we cannot be expected to provide money for the purposes of an undertaking which the House within its wisdom will decide later on as to whether it should be there or not. Since we have not got that undertaking, Government may get money for that from whatever source it has control over, but it cannot ask us to do something which is fantastic, which is so peculiar. After all, the whole business about Ordinance is somewhat repulsive to the idea of normal Parliamentary functioning. An Ordinance is promulgated only in very special circumstances which have to be explained in all its implications by Government to Parliament and then the Parliament gives its *ex-post facto* sanction, etc. Before we have given sanction to something which the Government has done by virtue of its extra-ordinary powers, we are asked to take cognizance of an undertaking of which we are not in a position to take any notice. I would, therefore, submit to you that you should rule that this matter, at any rate, cannot be discussed and no Grants can be voted by this House under this item.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I am somewhat surprised that this issue should be raised because until Parliament otherwise decides, the law is that the Metal Corporation of India is under the administration of the Government of India by virtue of the legislative powers of the President. If, by any chance, the House rejects

the Bill, then perhaps Government would come and seek some kind of assistance to indemnify the acts that had been undertaken in the meantime. (*Interruptions*). But today the law is that Government is in possession of this particular undertaking. This undertaking has to be run and we cannot leave it in the middle; the administration of the undertaking has to be carried on until Parliament decides otherwise. If Parliament otherwise decides, then the Government will have to bring in a Bill for indemnifying those who have undertaken the expenditure and at that time the House might castigate the Government for having undertaken that expenditure. But today the law is that this undertaking has been taken over by the Government and it cannot be administered except by spending money and that is where it comes. The mere fact that Parliament has given consent to this money being spent for purposes of administration of the undertaking the Government has taken over by virtue of an Ordinance, does not commit the Parliament to say that they support the Bill; they may or may not support the Bill, that is a different matter. But as the position obtains today, this Demand is perfectly justifiable and I do not think that there is anything out of order here.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): It would be proper to see first whether Parliament will replace the Ordinance by a proper legislation and then ask for Grants. I know that the executive legislation has some force, but when you are trying to make it a permanent law by having this before Parliament, it is not proper to ask for Grants in advance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Even Ordinance is as good as law according to the Constitution. Under the Ordinance promulgated by the President, the Metal Corporation is already under the management of the Government and the Government has come forward with this Demand. If the

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

main Bill falls through, the Demand also will fall through. There is no point of order here.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of clarification. When Parliament is in session and when the Ordinance is being replaced by a Bill, which is likely to be taken up in a few days, why should there be this indecent haste? After the Bill is passed, we can take up this Demand.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no point of order here.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would invite your kind attention . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Is anybody moving Cut Motions?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Kindly hear me, Sir. I would request you to see the order paper. This particular Bill, Metal Corporation of India (Acquisition of Undertaking) Bill, can come even today.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Already the Metal Corporation is under the management of the Government of India under an Ordinance promulgated by the President. The Ordinance is as good as a law until it is thrown out by the Parliament. There is, therefore no point of order here. (Interruptions).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This is an obnoxious precedent that you are creating.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us take up Cut Motions. Shri Yashpal Singh is not here. Shri Bade.

Shri Bade (Khargone): I beg to move;

(i) "That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the stipend for students.] (7).

(ii) "That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,00,000 in respect of 'Grants-in-Aid to State and Union Territory Governments' be reduced by Rs. 100." "

[Need to take more effective steps to rehabilitate displaced persons at Jammu.] (8)

(iii) "That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,50,00,000 in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Export policy of sugar and subsidising the sugar industry.] (9).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Two hours' time is allotted.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The time should be extended.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall extend it by one hour as usual.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): I find that under Demand No. 37, Government have asked for a token sum only, but at the same time the Demand deals with the tax credit scheme. Under this tax credit scheme, those who are able to export commodities which come within the list of commodities certified by Government would be entitled to a rebate up to 15 per cent. This scheme was hailed by many people in the country in the hope that our exports would be encouraged. But unfortunately I do not know how the officers concerned have thought it fit to keep mica out of the list of such certified minerals as would merit this benefit or concession. I would like to submit that it

is very unfair to keep out mica. Mica is one of the most important foreign-exchange-earning minerals. It is also mined from out of the mines, and it is very valuable too.

Unfortunately, during the last three or four years, the export prospects have not been very bright. The prices have been very low. Only for a few months during this year there was some kind of demand, but otherwise the whole industry has been going through a depression. More than two lakhs of workers are employed in this industry in the three principal mica-producing States, namely Rajasthan, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh. They are facing unemployment now. If at all any exportable commodity merits this concession then it is mica. I would like Government to pay some attention to this matter.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order. I am sure you will agree that when the leader of the biggest Opposition group is speaking there must be quorum in the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Ranga may resume his seat for a while. The quorum bell is being run—Now, there is quorum. Shri Ranga may resume his speech.

Shri Ranga: I hope Government will give some consideration to this matter especially also in view of the representation made recently by those who represent the mica mining industry.

Secondly, there is the question of sugar exports. I am not very much opposed to exports in a subsidised manner, if Government are so desperately in need of foreign exchange that they do not mind the whole economy being brought into contempt in this way by our selling sugar which costs here for our consumer something like Rs. 950 per ton, to the foreign buyers at prices ranging from Rs. 230 to Rs. 620. The foreign prices are all

oscillating from Rs. 230 at the bottom to Rs. 620 at the height. We have to go and compete with others in foreign countries and we are put to this plight because of the inflationary policies of the Government and other wrong economic policies which they are pursuing. Anyhow they are selling it at subsidised prices; and with what results? The result is that the country is made to lose Rs. 10 crores. That was what they said in the beginning. But now they come forward and tell us that we are going to lose about Rs. 17.5 crores, and we have got to spend all this money in order to earn the paltry sum of foreign exchange of Rs. 11.5 crores. According to me, this is bad economics. Yet, Government want to make our people suffer in order to get this foreign exchange so that they can play with our economy.

That apart, there is one other question also, namely the question of paying remunerative prices to the sugarcane producers. Unfortunately, those prices have been kept low. There have been complaints not only from the south and the west but also from the Gangetic Valley. But Government go on saying that it would not be possible for them to pay a remunerative price to them. If only they would spend half the amount that they are losing on the sugar exports, on the improvement of the quality of the sugarcane produced and its sucrose content and later on the kind of production also that they would be having in the sugar mills, I am sure they would be able in a few years to come to increase the efficiency of our sugar industry to such an extent that they can bring down the cost of production of sugar. But very little effort has been made on these lines. Even the cess which has been collected in UP and Bihar to the tune of several crores of rupees, which it was said would be utilised to improve communications as well as sugarcane production for the benefit of the sugarcane growers, has not been utilised for the specific or earmarked

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purpose. On the other hand, all these accumulated sums have been utilised by the Bihar UP Governments for their own general revenues. That kind of unholy thing has got to be stopped. I hope Government would take some steps to stop that kind of thing.

Then, there is the question of gur prices. From time to time we hear that Government have got something against the rise of prices of gur, that it is because of gur prices that the sugar prices also cannot be brought down and sugarcane growers are benefitting themselves and so on. I would submit that that is not so actually. The prices of gur are subject to huge fluctuations. For instance, in May, 1964, the price was Rs. 204 while in May, 1965 it went down to Rs. 166. Such is the range of the fluctuations. It is from such fluctuations that our sugarcane producers have been made to suffer for all these years, from year to year, just because Government in their own usual way refused to announce and maintain a minimum level of prices for gur production. I would like Government to begin to think on the following lines at least now. Now that they have begun to think in terms of crop insurance, let them think in terms of insuring the gur producers from these fluctuations of a wide nature.

I find that Government are taking up the Central Fisheries Corporation. I am glad that at long last it is coming into existence. It was actually brought into existence on the 9th September, 1965. I do not know why they tarried for so long. Now they have brought it into existence, but they have not made any proper arrangements for its establishment. They have not yet thought of the detailed administrative set-up that should be there, the number of officers that there should be, the finances to be handled by them and so on. And yet they have come forward before this House with a demand for a token

grant. I do not think that that is the proper way to deal with the House.

Then, there are two other companies, namely Jessops Co. Ltd., and the Zawar Metal Corporation. Both of them have been found at the rocks. But the Jessops Co. Ltd. has been taken over by Government since 1958. We have no information as to how the State has managed it, whether the State management has been better than the private management.

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): Very much better.

Shri Ranga: But we have not got any information here. We have not been told whether they have been able to achieve any profits and if so, how much. Government have only said that they are taking over these companies. We are asked to place money at their disposal. Then there is this Zawar Metal Corporation. It has also not made any profit. I do not know why we are asked to take it over at this stage. We want more information in regard to these two corporations.

Any time Government thinks of taking over any particular industry or industrial concern, it thinks in terms of a corporation. What does it do? It guarantees a minimum profit. If this profit is not realised, then the general taxpayer is expected to make good the failure of that industry to make any kind of profit whatever. This is a wrong financial approach. My hon. friend, who was Chairman of the PAC, ought to be able to see the humour of it all.

Then there is this Oil Corporation. This is an extraordinary scheme that they have. They have the Indian Oils. There is an agreement of Indian Oil with another corporation which deals with other oils. There is an assurance given to the Indian Oils

that it would be enabled to make a profit of 9 per cent. It fails to do so. Why? because in its dealings with the other corporation, it has sustained losses. Therefore, for the failure of these two corporations, now the general taxpayer is asked to provide these sums. Is this the right financial approach, Why should Government create these corporations, one after the other, and give to their own corporation these guarantees of minimum profits? Afterwards, why should they go to sleep while these corporations go on sustaining losses and running into troubles". Whenever they sustain losses, they again come to us not in a direct way, that they have run this industry in this bad way and therefore, they have lost and they apologise to the House and expect the House to make a grant in order to make good the loss, but on the other hand, we are asked to pay for the loss sustained by a corporation which is expected to make profits, which is expected to manage that industry much better than the government department itself.

So I want my hon. friend, Shri F. N. Singh—though in regard to these Oils Corporation, he is not in charge of it—to think about it and see how absurd it all is, that within his Government these things are going on—he will find all this *tamasha* going on in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals.

Lastly, I am glad that this Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies is being brought into existence. I would have wished that the Lok Sabha Secretariat or the Parliament Secretariat of both Houses had taken a more direct interest in this matter and themselves organised it with the assistance of parliamentarians, educationists, lawyers and other people that they themselves suggest here; instead of leaving it to the initiative of outsiders, they themselves, should have organised it and afterwards Parliament would have given its blessings. Parliament should have taken up such a venture a long time ago. I hope now

that it has taken this particular shape, Parliament would continue to evince interest in the development of this Institute.

श्री श्रीनारायण बास (दरभंगा) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ये जो पूरक मांगें सदन के सामने पेश की गई हैं इनका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं विशेषकर दो मांगों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ।

पहली मांग जिस के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ मांग नम्बर 16 है। इस के जरिये से इन्स्टीट्यूट आफ रशियन स्टडीज के लिए पैसे की मांग की गई है। यह बहुत खुशी की बात है कि इस तरह की संस्था इस देश में कायम की जा रही है। एक बड़ा और पड़ोसी देश जो है, उसकी जो भाषायें हैं उनके अध्ययन के लिये यह संस्था बनाई गई है। यह भी खुशी की बात है कि यह संस्था जो अभी कायम की जा रही है, जब जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी की स्थापना हो जाएगी तो उसकी एक इकाई के रूप में कार्य करेगी। उसके जितने ऋण दिये गये हैं, वे सभी प्रशंसनीय हैं और सभी समर्थन के योग्य हैं। यह संस्थान जो कायम किया जा रहा है इसके जरिये से विभिन्न प्रकार के अनुसन्धान रशियन भाषा के सम्बन्ध में, वहां के साहित्य के सम्बन्ध में और उस भाषा को सिखाने वाले जो शिक्षक होंगे हमारे देश में उनके प्रशिक्षण के सम्बन्ध में तथा बाद में चल कर एम० ए० और पी० एच० डी० डिग्री के सम्बन्ध में भी प्रबन्ध किया जाएगा। अभी हमारे सामने सारी चीज नहीं है इसलिए मैं कुछ कह नहीं सकता हूँ लेकिन मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। इस संस्थान की स्थापना दिल्ली में होने जा रही है। दिल्ली यद्यपि हमारी राजधानी है फिर भी देश के दूसरे-दूसरे भागों से इस की दूरी बहुत अधिक पड़ती है। इस संस्थान में जो विद्वान या जो प्रशिक्षणार्थी लिये जायेंगे उनका चुनाव किस प्रकार से होगा यह भी मैं नहीं जानता हूँ। लेकिन मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि न केवल दिल्ली के पास के लोग ही इस संस्थान से फायदा उठावें बल्कि सारे देश के

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

लोग इस संस्थान से फायदा उठा सकें, ऐसी व्यवस्था धाप को करनी चाहिये। इस के लिए इस में काफी गुंजाइश होनी चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस संस्थान में प्रवेश पाने के लिये एक परीक्षा होनी चाहिये और सारे देश के विद्यार्थी उस में भाग ले सकें, ऐसी व्यवस्था धाप को करनी चाहिये। जो भी योग्यता रखने वाले लोग हों उनके लिए इसमें प्रवेश पाने की गुंजाइश रहनी चाहिये।

मैं नहीं जानता हूँ कि इस संस्थान में उन लोगों के लिये भी गुंजाइश हो सकेगी या नहीं जो दिल्ली में आ कर दिल्ली में रहने का जो खर्चा है, यद्यपि वे इसके योग्य होंगे कि इस तरह का प्रशिक्षण पा सकें, और इस संस्थान से लाभ उठाने के इच्छुक भी होंगे, उसको वहन नहीं कर सकेंगे और धर्पाभाव के कारण इस संस्थान से लाभ नहीं उठा सकेंगे ? मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस संस्थान में प्रवेश के लिये जो परीक्षा हो वह सारे भारतवर्ष की हो और उस परीक्षा के आधार पर ही इस संस्थान में लोगों को प्रवेश मिले और उस परीक्षा के आधार पर जो लोग लिये जायें, उन में अगर कोई ऐसे हों जिन की आर्थिक व्यवस्था ऐसी न हो कि दिल्ली में आ कर वे अध्ययन कर सकते हों और दिल्ली का खर्च वहन कर सकते हों, तो उनको सरकार की ओर से काफी छात्रवृत्तियां दी जायें ताकि जो गुणवान हैं लेकिन धनवान नहीं हैं, उनको भी प्रशिक्षण की सुविधा उपलब्ध हो सके। जिनमें गुण हैं लेकिन जिनके पास धन नहीं है, ऐसे लोग इस तरह की शिक्षा से वंचित न रह सकें, इस बात का भी धापको खयाल रखना चाहिये। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस मांग का समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस संस्थान की जो नियमावली बने उसमें जिन बातों का मैं ने सुझाव दिया है, उनका समावेश भी होना चाहिये।

दूसरी मांग जिसके सम्बन्ध में मैं अपने

विचार रखना चाहता हूँ 110 है। इस मांग का समर्थन करते हुए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा देश एक प्रजातन्त्र है और हमारे देश में संघीय शासन है। केन्द्र में पार्लियामेंट के दो खदन हैं और बहुत से राज्यों में भी व्यवस्थापिका सभायें दो-दो हैं। प्रजातन्त्र के सम्बन्ध में अभी तक कोई ऐसी संस्था नहीं है जो विभिन्न प्रजातन्त्र रखने वाले या संसदीय प्रणाली से सम्बन्ध रखने वाले विषयों के बारे में अनुसन्धान कर सके, अध्ययन कर सके, सोच विचार कर सके। विभिन्न प्रकार की बातें समय-समय पर इस संसद् में और प्रदेशों की व्यवस्थापिका सभाओं में भी उठा करती है जिन का समाधान ठीक ठीक नहीं हो पाता है और हर बात के लिये हम लोगों को जब निर्णय लेने का समय आता है तो इंग्लैंड की पार्लियामेंट की तरफ देखना पड़ता है। हमारे देश में यद्यपि प्रजातन्त्र की स्थापना हुए ज्यादा दिन नहीं हुए हैं लेकिन फिर भी इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि देश में किसी ऐसी संस्था की स्थापना हो जो संवैधानिक तथा संसदीय प्रणालियों के विभिन्न पहलुओं का अध्ययन कर सके।

उसका एक तुलनात्मक अध्ययन करें। और और देशों में जो प्रजातन्त्र प्रणालियां चलती हैं उनकी क्या खूबियां हैं, क्या कमियां हैं, उन की क्या विशेषतायें हैं इन सबको भेदे नजर रखते हुए हम अपने देश में अनुसन्धान बराबर जारी रखें, और उस से ऐसे लोग फायदा उठावें जिन को इस तरह के अध्ययन में रुचि है। बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं जो संविधान में दिलचस्पी रखते हैं, बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं जो संसदीय प्रणाली का अध्ययन करना चाहते हैं। यद्यपि हमारी यूनिवर्सिटियों में इस प्रकार के अध्ययन के लिये गुंजाइश है, वहां पर इस प्रकार के पाठ्यक्रम भी हैं, फिर भी एक ऐसी संस्था की जरूरत है जो केन्द्रीय संस्था हो और सारी यूनिवर्सिटीज में या देश में जो दूसरी संस्थाएँ हैं जो इन कामों में दिलचस्पी रखती हैं, उन

का समन्वय कर के कुछ तथ्य निकाले । मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक घण्टी चीज होगी इस लिये मैं इस का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इस संस्था के जो उद्देश्य बतलाये गये हैं वे पूरे किये जायेंगे । इन उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति के लिये केवल 2 लाख रुपये रखे गये हैं जो कि सरकार देना चाहती है । मैं समझता हूँ कि जो बड़े बड़े उद्देश्य इस संस्था के रखे गये हैं उन के लिये केवल इतनी सहायता काफी नहीं होगी और प्रारम्भ में भले ही 2 लाख रुपये रखे गये हों लेकिन धीरे धीरे इस संस्था के कामों को मदद देने के लिये सरकार अधिक से अधिक सहायता देगी ताकि यह संस्था जो कि स्थापित होने जा रही है वह सारे भारतवर्ष में शोध के जरिये से और गवेषणा के जरिये से एक ऐसा साहित्य उपस्थित करती रहे और वह साहित्य प्रजातन्त्र प्रणाली के संचालन के लिये सहायक हो ।

14 hrs.

मैं एक और बात कहना चाहता हूँ । इसमें एक मांग रखी गई है जिसके जरिये से एग्रिकल्चर रिफाइनन्स कारपोरेशन के सम्बन्ध में कुछ मांगों की जा रही है सरकार की ओर से । एग्रिकल्चर रिफाइनन्स कारपोरेशन की स्थापना हुई और मैं समझता हूँ कि उस ने कुछ काम भी किया है । लेकिन जहाँ तक उस के कार्य की रिपोर्ट का सम्बन्ध है उसे देखने से मालूम होता है कि इस संस्था का जो काम है वह अभी बहुत धीरे धीरे बढ़ सका है यद्यपि इस मांग में इस बात का जिक्र जरूर किया गया है कि एग्रिकल्चर रिफाइनन्स कारपोरेशन के जो हिस्सेदार हैं उन को सरकार ने गारन्टी दी है कि चाहे इस कारपोरेशन को डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन के लाजक डिबिटेंड मिले या न मिले, लेकिन उन को 4 1/2 प्रतिशत डिबिटेंड जरूर दिया जायेगा । इस रिफाइनन्स कारपोरेशन के हिमांक किताब को देखने से पता चलता है कि जहाँ उस को सन् 1964-65 के लिये 21 लाख, 29 हजार 80 का डिबिटेंड देना है वहाँ इस संस्था की बचत में सिर्फ 18 लाख, 22 हजार, 53 80 है ।

बाकी की जो रकम हांगी उसे सरकार को देना होगा । मैं इस चीज को समझ सकता हूँ लेकिन यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस एग्रिकल्चर रिफाइनन्स कारपोरेशन के काम को इस तरह से बढ़ावा देना चाहिये कि उस से ज्यादा से ज्यादा हम फायदा उठा सकें । ऐसा न हो कि डिबिटेंड देने के लिये रुपये की कमी हो और उसे सरकार को पूरा करना पड़े । इस का इस तरह से संचालन होना चाहिये कि सरकार को कुछ देने की आवश्यकता न पड़े ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन मांगों का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि हाउस इन को मंजूर करेगा ।

Shri M. L. Jadhav (Malegaon):
rise to support the Demands.

In regard to the Agricultural Refinance Corporation, I find that in a number of States credit facilities for agriculture are not available. When we spend crores on importing food from other nations, why should we not give sufficient credit to the agriculturist so that he may have an incentive to produce more. In the States where co-operative institutions and co-operative banking are not successful, they should be made to function effectively and credit should be made available easily. I plead for the person whose credit-worthiness is always challenged. It is always the poor man, the small farmer who suffers, he does not get credit because he has not got enough security. I feel that security should not be the criterion; the capacity to produce and the yield should be taken into consideration. In all the States where the agriculturist is not getting enough credit, this should be provided to him. The food front is also as important as the war effort, and therefore as an emergency measure we should see, that this Corporation functions effectively and provides enough and easy credit to the poor man, the small holder.

[Shri M. L. Jadhav]

Coming to Demand No. 83 relating to the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, it is necessary to subsidise this industry, but when we are clamouring for more food production, I have received a number of wires from my State of Maharashtra that crude oil and high speed diesel oil are not available there, that a number of engines are not working for want of this oil. It is surprising that when we are talking about increased food production, that the rabi campaign should be successful, and when there are reports of failure of crops, there is shortage of crude oil and high speed diesel oil. This is a very unhappy state of affairs. It is necessary that agriculturists should be supplied with crude oil and diesel oil, and we should give them an incentive.

Then I come to Demand No. 47. When we are subsidising sugar export to the extent of Rs. 7.5 crores, we also find that the *gur* industry is neglected. In Maharashtra last year the cultivators who manufacture *gur* were affected, the prices had fallen to such an extent that they were put to a loss. While subsidising sugar export we should at least see that the *gur* industry is not affected. There are some bans on the movement of *gur* from one State to another and that also affects *gur* Prices. So, I feel that *gur* production should also be given proper incentive, along with sugar, and it should not be affected by our support for sugar.

With these observations, I support the Demands.

श्री जड़े : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सब से पहले डिमांड नं० 39 की घोर हाउस का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। डिमांड नं० 39 यह है :

"The Government of India have decided to render financial assistance in the form of grants and loans to the State Govern-

ments of Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Rajasthan in connection with the relief and other measures necessitated by the recent hostilities with Pakistan."

मैं माननीय मंत्री श्री त्यागी का विशेष रूप से ध्यान आकषित करना चाहता हूँ जम्मू की तरफ। यदि वह मेरे साथ जम्मू चलें तो उन को पता लगेगा कि जो 96 हजार लोग विस्थापित हो गये हैं उन में से ज्यादातर जम्मू में हैं। उन में से कम से कम 50,000 लोग ऐसे हैं जो केवल अपने प्राण बचा कर यहां पहुंचे हैं और कुछ भी साथ नहीं लाये हैं। इस मंत्रालय की ओर से या स्टेट की मार्फत उन लोगों के लिये कुछ शिविर खोले गये हैं। उन के नाम हैं :

"रामकोट, घनवाल, खूहन, छलें, झरर, मुत्तल, डल्ली और मुट्ठी।" मुट्ठी शिविर में लगभग 15 हजार लोग खुले में पड़े हैं। वहां तम्बू भी नहीं हैं।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान की सड़ाई के लिये कांग्रेसी शासन जिम्मेदार हैं। आज उन लोगों की क्या स्थिति है क्या उसने इसे देखा है। ठण्ड ज्यादा पड़ने लगी है, बच्चे बीमार पड़ गए हैं। वहां पीने के वास्ते पानी की भी व्यवस्था नहीं है। न वहां ट्यूब वैंल्स की व्यवस्था है और न उन लोगों के वास्ते तम्बू लगे हैं। दवाखाना है तो उसमें दवाएं नहीं हैं। इस प्रकार की भयंकर स्थिति वहां हो रही है मुझे रिपोर्ट मिली है कि वहां कुछ लोग पेचिश से मरे भी हैं और बहुत से लोग पेचिश से रोग ग्रस्त हैं। न इस क्षेत्र में ट्यूब वैंल्स हैं और न कुंवे खोदने का प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है। यहां कुंवे खुद सकते हैं। केन्द्रीय शासन ने काश्मीर सरकार को पैसा दे दिया है और उनसे कह दिया है कि यह तुम्हारी ज़वाबदारी है, तुम करो। मैं त्यागी जी के हृदय को जानता हूँ इसलिए यह कह रहा हूँ। मैं ने उनको दण्डकारण्य जाते देखा है। मैं उनको बताना

चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ लोग खुले में पड़े हैं और ठण्ड में सिकुड़ते हैं। उनकी स्थिति यह है कि उनको कोई देखने वाला नहीं है, न केन्द्रीय सरकार उनकी जिम्मेवारी लेती है, न काश्मीर सरकार उन की तरफ ध्यान देती है। इस प्रकार की स्थिति मुट्ठी शिविर में है।

इसी प्रकार भ्रष्टाचर तहसील से 70,000 लोग विस्थापित हो कर आए हैं। ये लोग बड़े साहसी हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि इन को सियालकोट और पुंछ जिलों में सरहद पर बसाया जाए जहाँ कि अधिकतर मुस्लिम आबादी है, जिनमें कुछ प्रो-पाकिस्तानी भी हैं। अगर इन लोगों को मदद दे कर वहाँ बसाया जाए जो कि भ्रष्टाचर से आए हैं तो वहाँ इन लोगों की, जो कि भारत पर विश्वास रखते हैं, मैजस्ट्रिटी हो जाएगी।

इसी प्रकार दस हजार लोग पुंछ जिले से अपना सब कुछ छोड़ कर भाग कर आए हैं। उनके लिए शासन ने कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की है। उनके लिए रजाइयों और कम्बलों की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। वहाँ काश्मीर सरकार कुछ नहीं कर रही है, कोई उनकी खबर लेने वाला नहीं है।

पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री त्यागी) : आपको यह जानकारी ताज्जुब होगा कि उन लोगों को 44 हजार रजाइयाँ तकसीम की जा चुकी हैं और हमारा बजट 97 हजार का है।

श्री बड़े : एक लाख पचास हजार में से आपने केवल 40 हजार लोगों को रजाइयाँ दी हैं।

श्री त्यागी : पचास हजार तो वापस जा चुके हैं।

श्री बड़े : एक लाख 50 हजार विस्थापित लोग हैं, उनमें से केवल 58 हजार को दिया है, बाकी पचास हजार बैसे के बैसे रह गए हैं, उनको रजाइयाँ मिलनी चाहिए।

श्री त्यागी : उनमें बच्चे भी शामिल हैं जो बड़ों के साथ सो जाते हैं।

श्री बड़े : मेरे पास वहाँ से पूरा स्टेटमेंट आया हुआ है। मैं उसे टेबल पर रख सकता हूँ। इसमें वहाँ की पूरी अवस्था बतायी गयी है।

आपने कहा है कि जो यात्रियों पर निर्भर रहते हैं उनको आर्थिक रूप से या कर्ज दिया जाएगा। जो लोग यात्रियों के आगमन पर निर्भर हैं वे एक विशिष्ट क्लास के लोग हैं, लेकिन जो दूसरे लोग हैं उनको कुछ नहीं दिया गया है। इस प्रकार के 25 हजार लोग श्रीनगर में हैं जिनकी कोई भी व्यवस्था नहीं हुई है। आप जो काश्मीर शासन पर अवलम्बित रहते हैं यह गलत है। मेरा कहना यही है कि इन विस्थापितों की अगर आपने देखरेख न की तो जो पैसा आप इनके लिए खर्च कर रहे हैं उसका इनको कोई लाभ नहीं मिल सकेगा। इनका मालिक कोई नहीं है। इस बारे में श्रीनगर के जन सच ने और जम्मू की दूसरी संस्था ने वक्तव्य निकाला है। वे शायद आपके पास आ गए होंगे, और अगर न आए हों तो मैं आपको दे सकता हूँ। मुट्ठी शिविर में आपने कितना दिया है यह बात आप अपने जवाब में बताने की कृपा करें। मेरी सूचना है कि मुट्ठी शिविर में 15 हजार लोगों के पास रजाइयाँ या कम्बल नहीं हैं, वे खुले में पड़े हैं, उनके लिए तम्बू भी नहीं है। मेरा कहना है कि इस प्रकार की स्थिति जम्मू के लोगों को नहीं होनी चाहिए। मैं त्यागी जी का हृदय जानता हूँ और इसी लिए मानवता की दृष्टि से कहता हूँ कि वहाँ की स्थिति बहुत खराब है, उसकी ओर तुरन्त ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

आज जम्मू में आप जाइये तो आपको बता चलेगा कि वहाँ दवाखानों की स्थिति कितनी खराब है। एक एक तम्बू में तीन तीन चार चार कमिनीज को रखा गया है। और यह तो ठीक है, वे गरीब लोग हैं किसी तरह

[श्री बड़े]

गुजारा कर लेंगे। लेकिन जिन लोगों के लिए तम्बू नहीं हैं, उनके लिए तम्बूओं की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

आपने इस काम के लिए बपू काश्मीर सरकार को दिए हैं। मेरा कहना है कि आपको काश्मीर सरकार पर निर्भर नहीं रहना चाहिए इस काम के लिए आप एक कमेटी नियुक्त कीजिए, उसकी मारफत जिनको योग्य समझे उनको सहायता दीजिए। आज वहाँ पालिटिक्स बहुत काम कर रही है। इसी लिए मैं कहता हूँ कि जम्मू काश्मीर में विस्थापितों के लिए जो पैसा आप देते हैं उसके लिए एक कमेटी नियुक्त कीजिए, उसमें एक सदस्य पठानकोट का, एक जम्मू का रखिए। आप कांग्रेस के ही लोगों को रखिए। और इस कमेटी के मारफत सहायता दीजिए। आपको काश्मीर सरकार पर इतना विश्वास नहीं रखना चाहिए जितना आज तक आप रखते आए हैं।

इसके बाद मैं डिमांड नम्बर 47 पर आता हूँ जो कि शूगर के बारे में। अभी राज्य सभा में श्री कुमार ने इस बारे में प्रश्न पूछा था :

"The foreign price of sugar is lower when compared to the Indian price but we export sugar. What is the foreign exchange which we earn by exporting sugar and what is the amount of subsidy which we are paying to the industry for the promotion of exports."

उत्तर श्री बट्टाण ने यह जवाब दिया था :

"The amount of subsidy that is paid varies from year to year. This year we would be exporting about 2.70 lakhs tonnes and the foreign exchange earned would be 11 crores and the subsidy would be about 17 crores. This is

on account of the fact that international prices are more low."

उसी जवाब में बताया गया है कि महाराष्ट्र और मद्रास में जो गन्ना होता है वह ज्यादा अच्छा होता है, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश का गन्ना अच्छा नहीं होता और उसी की वजह से लास हो रहा है। तो यह बपया उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ लोगों को सहायता करने के लिए खर्च किया जा रहा है। इसी वजह से कुछ लोग कहते हैं :

India that is Bharat and Bharat that is U.P.

जब सरकार को मालूम है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के गन्ने में से चीनी का उत्पादन बहुत कम होता है तो उसको मद्रास और महाराष्ट्र में ही ज्यादा कारखाने खोलने चाहिए, लेकिन इस ओर ध्यान देते नहीं।

फारिन एक्सचेंज के लिए इतना पागलपन है कि हमारे यहां जो चीनी 950 रुपए प्रति टन तैयार होती है, उसको हम बाहर 404 रुपए प्रति टन पर बेच रहे हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि इतने लास से आप क्यों चीनी बेच रहे हैं, क्या कोई दूसरी कमीडिटी नहीं है जिससे आप फारिन एक्सचेंज के लिए बाहर कम लास पर बेच सकें। मैं तर्क करता हूँ कि इस प्रकार उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ कारखानेदारों को सहायता या सबसिडी दी जा रही है। उनके यहां भी कुछ हिमायती हैं, इसलिए उनकी सबसिडी दी जा रही है और हमको यह लास हो रहा है।

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): That is not correct. The entire raw sugar that was procured for the purpose of export was taken mostly from Maharashtra because we purchase from areas where the ex-factory price is the lowest.

श्री बड़े : आपने जो वहां जवाब दिया था, मैं उससे आपको कनफूट करना चाहता हूँ। बट्टाण साहब ने वहां कहा था कि महाराष्ट्र

घोर मद्रास में घण्टा गन्ना पैदा होता है और उत्तर प्रदेश के गन्ने में रिकवरी कम होता है। जो चीनी यहां 950 टन में तैयार होती है, उसको बाहर 404 रुपये प्रति टन पर बेचा जाता है। यह जानते हुए भी घाप नगर को क्यों बाहर भेज रहे हो और केवल कुछ लोगों को फायदा पहुंचा रहे हो।

Shri D. R. Chavan: There are some international agreements entered into by the government: for instance the U.S. sugar agreement or the Commonwealth sugar agreement. These are international agreements. You have to export whatever quantity you are expected to export under international agreements.

श्री बड़े : मैं कहता हूँ कि पी० एल० 480 का एपीमेंट होते हुए भी अमरीका घाज उसने हटना चाह रहा है। इंटरनेशनल एपीमेंटों को भी रिवाइज किया जा सकता है। मैं पूछता हूँ कि अगर बाहर के देशों में चीनी का भाव घोर घटता है तो क्या घाप और लास पर चीनी वहां भेजेंगे ?

दूसरे मुझे रशियन इंस्टीट्यूट के बारे में जो डिमांड 16 के अन्तर्गत आता है कुछ कहना है। उस डिमांड के लिये कहा गया है :

One year intensive course in Russian in 1965-66.

उस संस्था के अन्दर शिक्षा लेने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश से कुछ विद्यार्थी दो दो सौ रुपये की नोकरी छोड़ कर आए हैं। लेकिन उनको यहां कहा गया है कि उनको केवल 75 रुपये महीने का स्टेंडर्पेंड दिया जाएगा। वे 75 रुपये में खायेंगे क्या। दूध, खाना आदि कोई यहां दिल्ली में लेना चाहे तो वह तो हो नहीं सकता है और कम से कम उसको 125 या 150 रुपये का स्टेंडर्पेंड रशियन लैंग्वेज सीखने के लिए मिलना चाहिए। वे यहां रशियन लैंग्वेज पढ़ने के लिए आये हैं। रूस के जो एजुकेशन

मिनिस्टर आदि हैं तो हमारे छागला साहब ने उन के सामने यह भाषण दिया था कि यह इंस्टीच्यूट बहुत बढ़ने वाला है और यह बहुत बड़ा हो जायेगा लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि वह बड़ा कैसे हो सकेगा क्योंकि एक भी सड़का मौजूदा अवस्था में यहां पर टिकने वाला नहीं है, सड़के छोड़ कर चले जायेंगे। अगर घाप यही 75 रुपये स्टेंडर्पेंड देना जारी रखेंगे तो वे सब वापिस चले जायेंगे।

जहां घापने यह इंस्टीच्यूट खोला है वहां एक पाठशाला चलती थी। वह एक साल के लिए बन्द कर दी है और उसकी जगह यह रशियन लैंग्वेज सिखाने का स्कूल खोला है। उचित तो यह था कि इस इंस्टीच्यूट के बाने भ्रमण से किराये पर बिल्डिंग ली जाती न कि यह कि उस स्कूल को बन्द कर के घापने यह वहां पर रशियन स्कूल चला दिया।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You have taken more than 15 minutes; you have taken 17 minutes.

श्री बड़े : घापने 15 मिनट का बे सो प्रभो मुझे बोलना पन्द्रह मिनट नहीं हुए है।

There were so many interruptions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are other hon. Members to speak.

श्री बड़े : मैं कहाँ बोना ? मेरे भाषण के बीच मैं यह जो दतना व्यवधान हुआ उसे तो मेरे टाइम में जोड़ना नहीं चाहिए।

There is an institute recently opened here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Every Member has got a right to represent his case in Parliament.

Shri Bade: I am referring to the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies recently formed.

यह जो घापने इंस्टीच्यूट घाप कांग्रेसी ट्यूशनल ऐंड पार्लियामेंटरी स्टडीज हाल

[श्री बड़ें]

में खोला है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ । वह एक स्वागत योग्य और सही कदम है और मैं उसे सपोर्ट करता हूँ । फोरैन कंट्रीज में भी इस तरह के इन्स्टीट्यूशंस चलते हैं ।

अन्त में मैं आपकी मार्फत त्यागी साहब से फिर अपील करता हूँ कि वह विस्थापितों को बसाने के लिए जो कुछ केन्द्र से पैसा देना चाहते हैं वह स्टेट की मार्फत न देते हुए उसके लिए एक कमेटी नियुक्त की जाये और उस कमेटी की मार्फत यह पैसा रिभ्यूज की दिया जाय । वह काश्मीर स्टेट पर अवलम्बित न रहें जैसे कि पहले रहते थे और यह जो विस्थापितों की समस्या है इसको जल्दी से जल्दी हल करें ।

Shri T. N. Singh: Sir, may I intervene at this stage because I have to go to the other House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes.

Shri T. N. Singh: I would like to answer some of the points raised in regard to my Ministry. Certain points were raised by my hon. friends, especially by Prof. Ranga, in regard to some of the industries. I may point out that the Zawar mines which have been taken over are producers of strategic material. Therefore, it was the correct thing to do, and I think we have almost rescued that concern which may have gone down otherwise but for government intervention.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): If that is so, the Minister should make it clear why, if it was intended to take over this mine, action was not taken to take it over two years ago, when an application for loan was made, and in March, 1964, when the technical committee had submitted their report, they had delayed taking over the mine and that by delaying

this, they have lost about Rs. 9 crores by way of foreign exchange. What is more, the manner in which it has been taken over appears to smack of some fishiness somewhere.

Shri T. N. Singh: As a matter of fact, there have been various difficulties from the other side also in regard to the taking over, so that today we have to pass a law to take it over under Parliament's authority. So, it became necessary . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The only point is this....

Shri T. N. Singh: Please bear with me. I have to go to the other House, and so

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That cannot be an excuse. If he is in a hurry to go there, let him go to the other House and then come back. The Minister in charge of Steel and Mines is not here.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Mines (Shri P. C. Sethi): I am here, representing him.

Shri T. N. Singh: If there are any points left unclear, my colleague is there to clear them up later on. In regard to Jessops, Prof. Ranga had doubts about its management and asked whether it was going to the dogs. The record of the public sector management in this regard is extremely good. This concern was in the doldrums when it was taken over in 1957. No dividends had been distributed in that year under Mundhra's regime. The whole concern had gone down. Soon after taking over, we were able to pay a dividend of six per cent. The value of production in 1957 was Rs. 6 crores. The reserves have gone up to Rs. 103 lakhs from Rs. 53 lakhs: double the figure. The reserves went up still further in 1964. The value of produc-

tion today was Rs. 16 crores as against Rs. 5 crores when we took it over, and the profits were Rs. 76 lakhs as against Rs. 27 lakhs; the dividend declared is 12 per cent as against zero in 1957. This is a good record of the public sector management, and I think we have taken the correct decision in taking it over.

I have nothing more to say in regard to any other point which concerns my Ministry. I may, in passing, refer to the tax credit scheme in regard to mica. From what I understand about the whole position, it is only in selected industries in which there is need for such incentives. It has been considered carefully, and we found after due examination of the mica industry that such a tax credit is not necessary.

श्री हेमरात्र (कांगडा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय यह जो सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स फोर प्राइस हाउस के सामने पेश की गई हैं मैं उनका समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं इस अवसर पर डिमांड नम्बर 39 और डिमांड नम्बर 127 के सम्बन्ध में कुछ जिक्र करूँगा। सब से पहले जो हमारे मोटर ट्रान्सपोर्टर्स थे उन के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहूँगा। अभी हाल में भारत पर पाकिस्तान ने जो हमला किया था उस में जहाँ हमारी फौजों ने शानदार कामयाबी हासिल की और बहुत बहादुरी से लड़े लेकिन उसमें जहाँ तक सप्ताई राशन आदि फौरवर्ड एरियाज में पहुँचाने का सवाल था हमारे मोटर ड्राइवर्स और ट्रक्स ड्राइवर्स ने कमाल कर दिखाया।

वह फौरवर्ड साइन तक जाते रहे और फौरवर्ड साइन पर जाकर वह सीनिकों को राशन आदि आवश्यक चीजें पहुँचाते रहे और इस काम को सरसंजाम देने में उन्होंने अपनी जान तक की परवाह नहीं की। उन्होंने जो बहादुरी के कारनामे कर के दिखाये उसके सम्बन्ध में जो हमारे फौज के कमांडर इन चीफ साहब हैं उन्होंने उसकी बहुत

तारीफ की है और उनकी खिदमात का इन शब्दों में उन्होंने उल्लेख किया है :—

"Many of you braved shells and bullets shoulder to shoulder with the Army's administrative services while some of you lost your lives for the cause."

इतना ही नहीं बल्कि जो हमारी बैस्टर्न कमांड के इनचार्ज लेफ्टिनेंट जनरल हरबक्स सिंह हैं उन्होंने भी यह कहा है :—

"Yet another example (of gallantry and self-sacrifice) is to be found among civilian drivers of the local 'thelas' who in spite of heavy shelling and strafing by enemy air continued to deliver supplies to our troops right up to the front line.....".

इसी तरीके से जो हमारे श्री राज बहादुर मंत्री महोदय हैं सैटर के उन्होंने भी रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट्स और परेटर्स को यह सर्टिफिकेट दिया है :—

"Their drivers and cleaners and, in many cases, the owners themselves have shown a unique sense of patriotism and driven the vehicles in the forward areas without caring for their personal safety".

"जहाँ मैं अपनी सरकार का मशकूर हूँ कि उन्होंने जो हमारे मोटर और ट्रक ड्राइवर्स और क्लीनर्स अपनी उस ड्यूटी को सरसंजाम देने के लिलसिले में मरे उनके सगे सम्बन्धियों को ऐक्स ग्रेजिया डांट दी है लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि बजाये इस तौर पर उनकी खिदमात की और उनकी सेवाओं की जो मराहना की गई है उन के लिए कुछ और भी किया जाना चाहिए।

आज हर एक स्टेट में यह हो रहा है और खास तौर पर मेरी अपनी स्टेट पंजाब में इस तरह का एक बिल चल रहा है ताकि उनको टेक्स दिया जा सके। हर एक जगह उन पर नये टैक्सेशन धावब किये जा रहे हैं। मैं इस सिलसिले में अपने फाइनल निमिस्ट

[श्री हेमरा]

घोर प्लानिंग कमिशन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जिन लोगों ने इतनी सेवायें की हैं और जिन्होंने कि अपनी जानों तक की भी पर्वाह नहीं की बजाय इसके कि आप उनकी जबानी तौर पर तारीफ़ करें जहाँ आपने जो मर गये हैं उनके आश्रित परिवार वालों को मदद की है वहाँ कम से कम यह जो नये टेक्सेशन उन पर लगा रहे हैं बढ़ा रहे हैं वह उन पर न लगायें और उन से तो अब उनको राहत मिलनी ही चाहिए। उनको इन करों से छुट्टी मिलनी चाहिए। इसलिये मैं प्लानिंग कमिशन वालों से भी इसके लिए कहूँगा क्योंकि जितनी भी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स हैं उनको यहाँ से यह हिदायत दो है कि वह अपने यहाँ टेक्सेशन को बढ़ावें और उनको बढ़ाने में खास तौर पर यह जो ट्रान्स्पोर्ट डिपार्टमेंट है उसकी तरफ़ ज्यादा ध्यान दिया गया है कि सपर यह टेक्सेशन ज्यादा किया जाय।

मैं एक गुजारिश यह करूँगा कि यह जो छंटे छंटे मालिकान और ट्रक ड्राइवर्स हैं उनको कम से कम अब राहत मिलनी चाहिए और उन्होंने जो खिदमत प्रदान की है उसका कुछ न कुछ सिला तो इस रूप में उनको देना चाहिए।

रिहैबिलिटेशन के सम्बन्ध में श्री महावीर त्यागी ने उस दिन यहाँ यह कहा था कि जो यह तीनों स्टेट्स हैं, जम्मू-कश्मीर, पंजाब और राजस्थान, उनके लिए उन्होंने काफी से ज्यादा इमदाद दी है। मैं ने उस दिन भी आपसे धर्ज की थी कि जहाँ तक पंजाब का सम्बन्ध है जो लॉग वहाँ से उजड़ गये हैं या जिनका बोम्ब बॉलिंग की वजह से नुकसान पहुँचा है उनकी तादाद काफी से ज्यादा है और वह जो कुछ थोड़ा सा यह खेमकरन और फाजिल्का का इलाका है वहाँ से उठ कर आए हैं, वहाँ से उजड़ कर उनकी घाना पड़ा है उस लिहाज से जो एक जानकारी हमें

पंजाब सरकार की तरफ़ से दी गई है उससे पता चलता है कि इस समय तक जो ईमेज हुआ है पंजाब में वहाँ उन्होंने यहाँ मरने वालों की तादाद दी है, ज़मी होने वालों की तादाद दी है वहाँ पर जो प्रपर्टी डैमिज हुई है उसका उन्होंने बतलाया है कि 3 करोड़ 62 लाख 7 हजार 24 रुपये की प्रपर्टी ईमेज हो चुकी है। इसके साथ साथ क्राप्स का ईमेज 36 लाख रुपये का, लाइवस्टॉक का ईमेज 48 लाख रुपये गवर्नमेंट और लॉकल बाडीज का रेवेन्यू का कास 3,80 लाख रुपये और विलेजिज की लंड रेवेन्यू का रेमिशन 52 लाख रुपये है। मैंने ये मोटी मोटी रकमे पढ़ी है, जो कि कुल मिलाकर तबरीबन 9 करोड़ हो जाती है। परसों त्यागी जी ने फरमाया था कि हमने कुछ इसका पंजाब सरकार को भेजा है। लेकिन जितना नुकसान वहाँ पर हुआ है, उसको पूरा करने के लिए वह रकम बहुत ही कम है। इस लिए मैं इस बात पर ज़ोर देना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर मुस्तलिफ़ कामों के लिए और रुपया दिया जाये।

अगर आप वहाँ के कैम्पों की हालत को देखें, तो आपको मालूम होगा कि दिग्गली तो वहाँ है नहीं, लेकिन वहाँ पर दीया भी नहीं जलता है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उन कैम्पों की हालत को सुधारना चाहिए। मैं यह नहीं कहता हूँ कि सरकार ने कुछ नहीं दिया है। यह टी.ब. है कि वहाँ पर रजाइयाँ और कम्बल वगैरह भेजे गये हैं। लेकिन रात को साइट का होना जरूरी है। आखिर लॉग ग्रंथरें मे नहीं रह सकते हैं। इन जरूरी चीज़ों का इंतजाम किया जाना चाहिए।

रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्टर और इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्टर वगैरह हमारे यहाँ के मिनिस्टर साहबान ने वहाँ की हालत को देखा है। वहाँ की इंडस्ट्री और तिज़ारत तबाह हो गई है। जिस समय नन्दा जी वहाँ पर गये थे,

वो धूम्रतर पीसगुड़ टैक्सटाइल मैनु-
फ़ैक्चरिंग एसोसिएशन, इंडस्ट्रीज एंड ट्रेड
एसोसिएशन और वूलन फ़ैब्ररीज की तरफ
से यह कहा गया है या कि चूँकि हमारी
इंडस्ट्रीज तबाह हो चुकी हैं, इस लिए हमें
सोन मिलना चाहिए। कम से कम उन
सोंगों का इनकम टैक्स कुछ घरसे के लिए
बसूल नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। चूँकि
उनको इंडस्ट्रीज के तबाह होने की वजह
से उनको इनकम का कोई जरिया नहीं है,
इसलिए इनकम टैक्स, एक्साइज ड्यूटी,
सेल्ज टैक्स और परचेज टैक्स की बसूली को
कुछ घरसे के लिए मुलतवी कर देना चाहिए।

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री रामेश्वर
साहू) : यह एनाउंस कर दिया गया है
कि एक्साइज ड्यूटी में रिलीफ दिया गया
है।

श्री हेमराज : लेकिन जिनके मुतासिक
नहीं किया गया है, उन को भी मिलना
चाहिए।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : वह
सभी के लिए होगा।

श्री हेमराज : अब मैं एक और बात
कहना चाहता हूँ, जिस का सम्बन्ध मेरी
कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी से है। हमारी ग्रैन टी
अफ़गानिस्तान वर्गरह जाती थी। आज
उस की यह हालत हो गई है कि चूँकि वह टी
एक्सपोर्ट नहीं होती है, इसलिए काँगड़ा
डिस्ट्रिक्ट के सारे गार्डन बन्द होने वाले
हैं और वहाँ पर ग्रनएप्प्लायमेंट फ़ैलने वाली
है। मैं सरकार को धन्य बकूंगा कि हमारे
यहाँ बाग़ान में और बाहर जो ग्रैन टी पड़ी
हुई है, उस को एक्सपोर्ट करने का कोई न
कोई और तरीका ढूँढना चाहिए, ताकि
हमारी इंडस्ट्री बिल्कुल तबाह न हो जाये
और धागे चल कर हमारे बग़ाने बन्द न
हो जायें।

इन धर्तियों के साथ मैं इन डिमांड्स
का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री काशी राज गुप्त (अलवर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं डिमांड नम्बर 36 के
एक पहलू की तरफ़ मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान
दिलाना चाहता हूँ। अभी माननीय सदस्य,
श्री हेम राज, ने इंडस्ट्रीज के तबाह होने के
बारे में कहा है। मैं यह निवेदन करना
चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग फ़ैब्ररीज रिस्वस
इन्डोरेस और गुड्स रिस्वस इन्डोरेस के
अन्तर्गत इस भगदड़ में पैसा न दे पाये हों,
लेकिन अगर वे पहले पैसा देते रहे हैं, तो
उस के आधार पर उन को पूरा मुआवजा
मिलना चाहिए। यदि सरकार यह कदम
उठायेगी, तो उस के ज़रिये से रीहैबिलिटेशन
का एक ध्रंग पूरा हो जायेगा।

इस मुद्दे से बरबादी इतने बड़े पैमाने
पर हुई है कि भविष्य के लिए एक योजना
बना कर हमें चलना होगा, क्योंकि हो सकता है
कि धागे चल कर और लड़ाई में इससे भी
ज्यादा तबाही हो। लड़ाई के आधार पर
हमें जो तज़्बां हुआ है, उस को देखते हुए
किन किन बातों की प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए,
यह देखना मंत्रालय का काम होगा। अभी
तो केवल तात्कालिक प्रश्न है, जिस के लिए
एक करोड़ रुपये दिया गया है। लेकिन
इस तात्कालिक प्रश्न के बाद मुख्य प्रश्न को
हल करने के लिए यह देखना जरूरी होगा कि
हम उन लोगों को किस प्रकार से प्राथमिकतायें
दे, क्योंकि बहुत से लोग ऐसे हैं, जिन के लिए
कुछ भी बचाने का प्रश्न ही नहीं था। उन
लोगों की जायदाद बरबाद हो गई है और
यह सोचना होगा कि धागे वे कैसे अपना
जीवन-यापन करेंगे। पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से
धागे हुए शरणार्थियों के लिए जो कदम उठाये
जाते हैं, यह समस्या उस से बिल्कुल भिन्न है।
यह एक मुद्दे की समस्या है और इस को उसी
दृष्टि से देखना होगा और उसी दृष्टि से
इस बारे में ध्यान करना होगा।

[श्री काशी राम गुप्त]

जहां तक डिमांड नम्बर 83 का सम्बन्ध है, जो कि पेट्रोल और कैमिकल्स के बारे में है, आज हमारी स्थिति यह है कि हमारे यहां मिट्टी के तेल और डीजल प्रायल की कमी है लेकिन पेट्रोल हमारी आवश्यकता से ज्यादा पैदा होने लगा है। अगर यही नीति चलती रही, तो वह दिन दूर नहीं कि जब यह समस्या हमारे सामने आजायेगी कि हम इस पेट्रोल का क्या करें। आज थोड़ा बहुत पेट्रोल सीलोन को भेजने की कोशिश की जा रही है। हमें यह देखना पड़ेगा कि आगे हम अपने तरीकों और नीति में क्या परिवर्तन करें। रिफाइनरीज में जो क्रूड आयल आता है, चाहे वह बाहर का हो और चाहे यहां का, उस में बीस, पच्चीस फ्रैंसदी पेट्रोल का होता है। जब आज यह पेट्रोल नहीं खप रहा है, तो आगे चल कर जहां एक तरफ डीजल प्रायल और मिट्टी के तेल का मांग बढ़ेगा, वहां दूसरी तरफ पेट्रोल अधिक पैदा होने से एक प्रकार समस्या हमारे सामने आ जायेगी।

इसलिए इस बारे में केवल एक मंत्रालय का काम नहीं है, अनेक मंत्रालयों को अपनी नीति को बदलने के बारे में सोचना होगा। जहां तक वित्त मंत्रालय का सवाल है, उस को देखना होगा कि उस ने एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाने के सम्बन्ध में जो नीति अपना रखी है, उस में क्या हेर-फेर करने की आवश्यकता है। यह समस्या क्यों पैदा हुई? इसलिए कि पहले जब हम डीजल प्रायल सस्ता रखते थे, उस समय लोगों ने डीजल प्रायल का गाड़ियां बनाना शुरू किया और पेट्रोल की गाड़ियां बन्द हो गईं, हालांकि पेट्रोल का गाड़ियों की कीमत बहुत कम थी। आज उस से उल्टा करने की जरूरत है। डीजल की गाड़ियों की लागत ज्यादा होती है और पेट्रोल की गाड़ियों की कीमत कम होती है। पेट्रोल की खपत बढ़ाने के लिए इस नीति में परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है, जिस से पेट्रोल की गाड़ियां ज्यादा बन सकें। इसलिए डीजल प्रायल

और पेट्रोल की एक्साइज ड्यूटी में जो फर्क है, उस में प्रामुल-चल परिवर्तन करना होगा, अन्यथा समस्या बड़ी भयंकर हो जायेगी। यहां तक अनुमान किया जाता है कि चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना के अन्त में हमारे देश में एक मिलियन टन पेट्रोल कालत हो जायेगा इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि प्रायल कम्पनीज और रिफाइनरीज के सम्बन्ध में जो वर्तमान नीति है, उस में भारी परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी और केवल साधारण बातों से काम नहीं चलेगा।

मांग नम्बर 110 के बारे में अनेक वक्ता बोल चुके हैं। उस के अन्तर्गत हमारे देश का एक बहुत बड़ा आवश्यकता पूर्ण की जा रही है और मैं उन लोगों को बधाई देना चाहता हूं, जिन्होंने इस कार्य का श्रीगणेश किया है। आशा करता हूं कि सरकार अभी उन के लिए फंडिंग की कमी नहीं होने देगी और उन का काम ज्वलन्त रूप में हमारे सामने आयेगा।

आज चीनी के बारे में जो नीति चल रही है, उस का नतीजा केवल यह है कि हम समझौते के अन्तर्गत 11, 11.50 करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा लेने के लिए 17.50 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा उठाते हैं। अगर यही दशा रही, तो हम बहुत बड़ी तादाद में चीनी नहीं भेज सकेंगे। जो एग्जिक्ट्स हम ने किये हैं, उन को इस दृष्टि से देखना होगा कि क्या हम अपनी चीनी को अधिक मात्रा में भेज सकते हैं और क्या वर्तमान दशा में उसको भेजना और इस प्रकार बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में नुकसान उठाना आगे के लिए सम्भव है। अगर यह सम्भव नहीं है, तो यह निश्चित बात है कि इस नीति में प्रामुल-चल परिवर्तन करना होगा। जो मांगें सरकार ने हमारे सामने रखी हैं उनको इस दृष्टि से देखना चाहिये कि उन नीतियों को चलाते हुए अगर घाटा होता है तो कब तक हम इसको सहन करते जा सकते हैं। आगे

चल कर घटे की पूति का कोई रास्ता हमारे पास नहीं रह जायेगा। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि जो भी मांगें रखी जायें उन मांगों के बारे में भविष्य के लिए अपनी समस्याओं को उन छात्रों पर तालें और देखें कि वे कितने रूप से व्यावहारिक हो सकेंगी और कितने रूप से नहीं हो सकेंगी।

जहां तक मेटल कारपोरेशन का सवाल है मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि वह प्रश्न तो कल घायेगा या बाद में कभी घायेगा लेकिन यह निश्चित है कि अगर सरकार इतनी देरी करती है और उसका नतीजा खराब निकलता है तो उसका दोष और किसी पर नहीं, सरकार पर ही मड़ा जा सकता है। श्री डा० सिवरी साहब ने कहा था कि नौ करोड़ रुपये के करीब का नुस्सान तो सरकार पहले कर चुकी है। इसलिए इस प्रकार की देरी करने का जो स्वभाव सरकार का बन गया है और उससे जो नुस्सान इस देश को होता है, उस पर गम्भीरता से सोचा जाना चाहिये। उसके बारे में यह सरकार कभी प्रायश्चित्त करने तक को तैयार नहीं होती है, कभी भून स्वीकार करने तक को तैयार नहीं होती है। यह मनोवृत्ति जब तक चलेगी तब तक दशा सुधर नहीं सकती है। स्यामा जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं। वे इन बातों को बहुत अच्छी तरह से समझते हैं। वह जानते हैं कि सरकार अगर समय पर काम न करे तो उसके बितने भयंकर नतीजे हो सकते हैं। वह इस तरह की बातों के क्रिटिक भी रहे हैं, नुकसान भी रहे हैं। वह देरी के खिलाफ भी रहे हैं। मैं आशा करता हूं कि अब जबकि वह सरकार में हैं, वह सरकार को सलाह देंगे कि कम से कम भाईदा के लिए इस तरह की गफजत और देरी सरकार न करे जिससे इतना नुस्सान देश को होता हो।

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: Sir, I whole-heartedly support Demand No. 16 regarding the Institute of Russian Studies. I suggest that special emphasis has to be given to

summer courses and seminars in this institute. That will facilitate a larger number of people to learn the language in a short time. I had occasion to visit Russia recently and saw how Hindi and other Indian languages are being taught there. Outstanding books in Indian languages are being translated into Russian. I came across many Russians speaking proficiently in Hindi and other Indian languages. So, we should also learn Russian not because it is a rich foreign language, but because much progress in science and technology has been made in that country and our students will be benefited by learning Russian. I hope this institute will play a great role in fulfilling this object.

Coming to Demand No. 37 regarding the Agriculture Refinance Corporation, this has been set up with a subscribed capital of Rs. 5 crores and an authorised capital of Rs. 25 crores. But I am not happy about its performance. Many cooperative institutions and land mortgage banks in many States have not taken advantage of this credit facility provided by this corporation. So far as my knowledge goes, very few States have utilised this. I cannot say whether there is something wrong with this corporation or with the State institutions. I would suggest that the rules and regulations of this corporation must be liberalised and made in tune with the aspirations and needs of the farmers of this country.

People have taken to various kinds of cultivation. For instance, in Andhra, many people have taken to grape cultivation. By growing grapes in one acre of land, the farmer can get about Rs. 15,000. So, many people are taking to this. This corporation should bestow attention on such schemes and encourage the people to take up such sort of cultivation and not follow the routine method of land reclamation, etc. Apart from such routine things, the corporation must explore other avenues.

[Shri P. Venkatasubhaiah]

I find there are many institutions coming up for giving credit to agriculturists. This morning it was said that an agricultural credit bank or some such thing is being set up to give short-term loans to the farmers. There are many credit institutions, but the credit does not reach the farmer. Some co-ordination has to be there. We should not diversify the credit facilities given by government. Otherwise, what happens is only a person who has got some pressure or pull is the beneficiary of all forms of credit made available from time to time either by government or other cooperative institutions. This anomaly should be removed and all the credit available should be channelled through one effective source, so that it may reach the farmer in time to boost up agricultural production.

Regarding the sugar industry, I warn the government that the coming year will not be good for sugar production because of adverse seasonal conditions. Not only production is going to fall, but recovery of sugar will be adversely affected. Government must assess the overall production and the demand of our people, before we think of exporting sugar abroad. I am sorry to say that in some respects government seem to follow a penny-wise-pound foolish policy. When we are getting much foreign exchange by exporting agricultural commodities, government do not feel the urgency of it and do not provide sufficient funds for boosting agricultural production. The Prime Minister has given a clarion call to the nation "Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan", but there is no follow-up action. Agricultural activities are suffering for want of inputs—chemical fertilisers, agricultural machinery, etc. But governments are making no attempt in that direction to see that the inputs are provided, so that agricultural production may be boosted and more foreign exchange earned. This should receive the immediate attention of the government.

In licensing of sugar factories, a sort of conservative policy is being adopted. It is a dog in the manger policy. They do not allow private enterprises or cooperative enterprises to start more factories. They are afraid of some vested interests perhaps or, I do not know what is troubling the government. Wherever there is a possibility, they must encourage cooperative institutions to put up more sugar factories, because the machinery for it is indigenously manufactured and no foreign exchange is involved. Government should take up a realistic attitude in this regard.

I am glad Government is setting up the Fisheries Corporation with foreign collaboration. There is shortage of cereals and fish can be a good substitute. But much care has to be taken so that there is no duplication of work with the State Government plants. The cooperation of the State Governments should be obtained and an all-India policy should be adopted for developing the fishing industry.

श्री उटिया (शहडोल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार ने जो नई मांगें हमारे सामने रखी हैं ये 85 करोड़ रुपये की हैं। इसलिये सरकार को एक घंटा भी नहीं देना चाहिये। सरकार ने जो मांग पेश की हैं, यह उसकी उपयोगिता और नालायकी का सबूत है।

उदाहरण के लिये घाप मांग संख्या 47 को ही ले लीजिये। देश में लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं। प्रधान मंत्री जी को देश के किसानों से ज्यादा अंग्रेजी से प्यार है। किसानों से नहीं जो से हमेशा भूखे रहते हैं; एक बरत भूखे रहने को कहा जा रहा है क्योंकि देश में घनाछ की कमी है। मैं ने सन् 1947.....

डा० मा० श्री० अणे (नागपुर) : सोमवार को एक वक्त के लिये कह रहे हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : सोमवार को सन्ध्याकाल में भूखे रहने को कहा जा रहा है।

श्री बाप्पीकी (खुर्जा) : ग्राम को तो बैसे भी कम खाना चाहिये ।

श्री उदिया : उन से भूखे रहने के लिये कहा जा रहा है क्योंकि देश में घनाज की कमी है और घाम, केला, दाल, चीनी आदि का निर्यात किया जा रहा है । किस के लिये ? पूँजी-पतियों के लिये जो विदेशों से मुद्रा पैदा करते हैं, विदेशों से सामान मंगते हैं और उसको फासे बाजार में बेच कर पैसा कमाते हैं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक ऐसे स्थान से चुन कर आया हूँ जहाँ पर 60 प्रतिशत आबादी आदिवासियों की है, जिन की जीविका के मुख्य साधन खेती, किसानों और वनों की उपज है, जो जी तोड़ मेहनत करने के लिये और अन्न उत्पादन करने के लिये तैयार रहते हैं । मुझे दुःख है कि सरकारी प्रावधान होने पर भी उन्हें समय पर किसी प्रकार का सहायता नहीं दी जा रही है । यद्यपि बहुत सी योजनाएँ पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिये बनाई गई हैं किन्तु उन्हें कार्य-रूप में परिणत करने के लिये उन पर ध्यान देना बहुत जरूरी है, उन पर नियन्त्रण रखने की बहुत जरूरत है । इस लिये मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि खेती के लिये किसानों को अधिक से अधिक आवश्यक वस्तुओं की सहायता दे कर मदद करना चाहिये । आज होता क्या है कि मार्गें सरकारी फाईलों में उलझ कर रह जाती हैं और किसानों को किसी भी सरकारी योजना का लाभ नहीं होता है । विकास और कृषि विभागों में भी मैंने देखा कि अधिकारी लोग अपना रोब दाब जमाने के लिये हमेशा प्रयत्नशील रहते हैं और लोगों को किसी प्रकार की सहायता नहीं देते हैं । देहाती लोगों से मिलजोल रखने में वे अपना अपमान समझते हैं । ऐसी स्थिति में मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इन सब बातों पर बड़े गौर के साथ विचार करे और सच्ची सहायता देने के लिये हमेशा कोशिश करे ।

Shri P.C. Borooah (Sibsagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I will confine

my observations to only one Demand—Demand No. 37. Under this a provision of Rs. 5,25,000 has been asked for to meet the expenditure on setting up the Tax Credit (Exports) Organisation under the Tax Credit (Exports) Scheme, 1965. In this organisation, there will be four Deputy Directors in the grade Rs. 1100—1600, four Assistant Directors in the grade Rs. 400—1250, three Deputy Superintendents in the grade Rs. 335—425, three Chief Accounts Officers in the grade Rs. 590—900, four Assistant Chief Accounts Officers in the grade Rs. 350—900 and other staff. Our Finance Minister, last year, gave an assurance that he will bring down the expenditure on establishment by Rs. 70 crores. This demand that has been made here goes ultra vires of his assurance. Can you not reduce these officers? I think, from these four Assistant Directors and three Deputy Superintendents, one of the items can very well be taken out. Again, there are Chief Accounts Officers and Assistant Chief Accounts Officers. When there are four Assistant Chief Accounts Officers, I think the item of three Chief Accounts Officers can very well be taken out. In this way, Sir, some reduction in expenditure is possible. We have got our example of the Trombay Fertiliser. They have reduced their staff from 3200 to 1800, roughly 50 per cent. It is a very commendable job. They have saved about Rs. 44 lakhs in establishment cost. In the same way, if we can reduce the staff here also I think we can very well carry on this organisation and save our expenditure on establishment.

Then I will say something about the tax credit given to the industries. There are some 31 commodities which have been placed under this tax credit system which will get tax credit. They have been divided into four categories. There is the two-per cent category, five-per cent category, ten-per cent category and fifteen-per cent category. I find that jute and tea have been placed under the two-per cent category. That is to say, they have been placed in the lowest cate-

[Shri P. C. Borooah]

gory. You know, Sir, that tea and jute play a great part in the economy of the country. They are earning about 45 per cent of our foreign exchange. Because they are the highest foreign exchange earners they have been penalised and kept in the lowest category, the two-per cent category? All the recommendations of the Chari Committee have not been accepted by the Government, in toto. There is a very important recommendation of 17 paise draw-back in excise duty on tea exports. That has not been accepted. The industry has been asked to produce in the next Fourth Plan period 1000 million pounds and 835 million pounds for export. If we are to achieve this, the industry must be given its due share. Whatever is due should be given to these industries that are serving the cause of the country so unflinchingly. Instead of that Government are penalising them by placing them in the two-per cent category. I hope the Finance Minister will surely give thought to this and see that these foreign exchange earners are not being injusticed in any way.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I shall confine my observations only to two Demands on account of two institutes, both new-born, nascent institutes—one is the Institute of Russian Studies and the other is the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies.

Taking the Institute of Russian Studies, it is a matter for gratification that Soviet Russia has travelled a long way from the days of Stalin when he and his government had a passionate faith in the export of revolutions, the Communist revolutions. We have heard it from the horse's mouth, so to say, that when Shrimati Vijay Lakshmi Pandit was India's Ambassador at Moscow, Stalin in August 1948, sent her a message asking her in all earnestness, and the person who conveyed that message approached her and asked her: "Madam Ambassador, do you really believe that India has

become free?" We also know that in 1948 or 1947, Stalin sent a personal message to Mr. Ranadive, I believe, asking him or suggesting to him that the Communist Party of India should take early measures to free India, to liberate India from imperialism, in 1949. But today, in the days of Kossygin, and earlier in the days of Khrushchev, a new era has dawned in Moscow, in the Soviet Union, and there have been repercussions of that on India too.

15 hrs.

The export of revolutions is no longer an article of faith with the Soviet rulers and in pursuance of, or as a follow-up action of that change or re-orientation of attitude, we have had in this year 1965 the establishment of the first Institute of Russian Studies. But I would ask for some more details about the activities of this Institute because in answer to a question by me and several other hon. Members last week—the answer was given by the Education Minister—he had referred to various other matters which do not find a place in the footnote to this Demand. I would ask particularly what kind of exchange activities—exchange of scholars, exchange of students, exchange of cultural activities and other kinds of ambassadorial goodwill—are contemplated in the near future.

I hope, we will be on guard; even though we welcome this new era in the Soviet Union which has led to a fruitful co-operation between India and Russia, I hope, we would still be on guard against any kind of indoctrination in the coming years. I am sure, the Government is strong enough, the people are strong enough and this Parliament is strong enough to keep a watchful eye on that aspect of the matter.

The Demand is only for Rs. 1,000; it is a very small demand. It is not very much to speak of and even that amount, it is said here in the footnote, may be recouped to the Fund after

the Supplementary Grant has been sanctioned. I welcome, as I said, this Institute of Russian Studies and I look forward to that day when, in the words of the Peking regime itself that are heard very often on the Peking Radio nowadays, the "Indian reactionaries", the "Soviet revisionists" and the "United States imperialists" will join together in a grand alliance—political alliance to start with and, maybe, another kind of alliance later on, if necessary—to, if not, defeat Communist China, but at least, contain Communist China and put her in her proper place. I do hope that the Institute that is contemplated and established recently—it was inaugurated on Jawahar Jayanti two days ago—would serve in some measure towards the consummation of this end.

Having said that, I would turn to the other Demand, the Demand on account of the Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies Institute, which is also a forward step in free India, in our parliamentary democratic set-up. I rather find myself in an awkward position because this amount is sought to be advanced or granted from Appropriations to be made on account of the Lok Sabha—more than Rs. 1 lakh; Rs. 2 lakhs per year, but this year a little less because it is less than twelve months—but I do not know whether there will be any point in referring to this matter, whether the Minister will be in a position to reply to points that we raise. Can you, Sir, throw some light on the matter and enlighten us on that point; otherwise, it is just beating about the bush, a cry in the wilderness if nobody answers the points. What is your ruling? May I pause for a while for your ruling?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Minister will naturally take note of them.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But somebody will have to reply.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do expect that he will reply.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That may create a precedent for the Lok Sabha Demands and the Minister will have to reply; so, we have to consider the matter carefully because it will set a precedent for the Lok Sabha Demands. So, it is left to you. I will raise the points and leave them to be dealt with as you please.

This Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies, I suppose, was registered only recently; the managing body has also been constituted; life membership and other kinds of memberships have been invited by the Executive Director. I would like, whoever is competent to speak on the subject, I would like him when replying to enlighten us on the following points.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It will be accounted for on behalf of Lok Sabha. It is given to the Lok Sabha and the Lok Sabha will account for it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Accounting is all right; I am not bothered about accounting—you can account as you like.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Speaker has already evolved a certain procedure to go into the accounts of Lok Sabha.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: So, these points will go on record and the committee will consider these points?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: So, the Minister would not be burdened with this. He feels slightly relieved already. From his face I can see that.

The Committee will have to examine closely as to how this Grant will be utilised, in what specific directions. I know the report will not come before the House, as far as I am aware of the precedent that was set last year, but whoever is desirous of looking at the report or studying the report can study the report in private. That is what, I remember, the Speaker told

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

us; therefore, it will not come before the House and will not come up for discussion also. Only, we can look into it in private in your Chamber or the Speaker's Chamber, or wherever else it can be had.

An hon. Member: Can it not be circulated?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This time I have raised it; now you support it.

Shri Raghunath Singh: We will not support it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You are against good parliamentary traditions.

Shri Raghunath Singh: It is a sovereign body.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Parliament is sovereign, not the committee. The committee is not sovereign; Parliament is sovereign. You are stultifying yourself.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please look at me.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Now looking at you, may I say that he is stultifying himself? I would only suggest that the former Secretary of the Congress Party, by the remarks that escaped his lips, has stultified himself and Parliament. I do not know how he can hold that view that the committee is sovereign. The Parliament is sovereign.

Shri Raghunath Singh: The committee is representing Parliament, and Parliament is sovereign.

श्री मधु लिमये (मूँेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, न यह कमिटी सार्वभौम है और न यह संसद सार्वभौम है, सबिधन सार्वभौम है ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Constitution is sovereign. I accept the amendment. This committee has not been constituted by Parliament; it has only been nominated by the Speaker. It has got its own status, but it is not elected by Parliament, not elected by the House, not constituted by Parliament. The Speaker nominates it; I have no objection. I will ask the committee to consider the points that I am raising when they examine the Institute's Demand, the programme of the Institute for the coming year, specifically as to what particular activities they are going to undertake in the coming year.

I would not like to say anything about the office-bearers of the Institute because I have got the list before me and I would not like to read out the names—no names here—but I would like to suggest that among the office-bearers there should have been at least one or two members who had been Members, who had participated in the proceedings, of the Constituent Assembly. I find there is nobody at present who represents those Members who were in the Constituent Assembly. I think that lacuna should be looked into and mended.

Let me make one last point about this Institute of Parliamentary Studies. I understand that some accommodation has been provided for this Institute in Vithalbhai Patel House and I understand that an exorbitant rent is being charged, that is, Rs. 3000 or more a month. Considering that it is a national body, a body of national importance, and it is going to undertake very valuable work from the point of view of one country's advance and progress towards Constitutional democracy, considering that aspect of the matter, I believe the rent is exorbitant. May I say that it almost amounts to profiteering—I may not use the word 'rackrenting'—certainly profiteering if not rackrenting?

I would, therefore, suggest that this matter be closely looked into by the Speaker himself, and also by you—Deputy-Speaker is also included in that—so as to see that the Institute is not charged exorbitant rent. This Institute is in the public interest, in the national interest, and this matter should be considered from that point of view and the rent should be reduced drastically.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How much time does the Minister want for reply?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: About 15 minutes.

Shri P. C. Sethi: I want to clear up a point. I will require about 5 minutes.

Shri Tyagi: I will also require 5 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will call them at about 4 O' Clock. Shri V. B. Gandhi.

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay Central South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I shall first take up the Demand No. 47. It calls for a grant of Rs. 7.5 crores for the payment of subsidy to the Indian sugar industry for meeting the losses incurred by it on the export of sugar. This demand is a supplementary demand. There has originally been a grant of Rs 10 crores for the same purpose, that is, for subsidising the export of sugar. In other words, a total of Rs. 17.5 crores is required to meet the losses incurred on the export of sugar. Now this figure of Rs. 17½ crores looks like an alarming figure of losses. But considering the stakes involved, I would say that we ought not to be alarmed and certainly ought not to be alarmed to the extent of wanting to do something else than export sugar. We should continue to export sugar. That is a must for us in our present circumstances.

As we know, sugar is a good foreign exchange earner. We earned some-

thing like Rs. 14.8 crores in 1962; we earned Rs. 19 crores in 1964 and this year we expect to earn Rs. 11.5 crores. As I said in the beginning, we are going to incur a loss of Rs. 17.5 crores and earn foreign exchange of Rs. 11.5 crores in this particular year. But all the years have not been as bad as that. For instance, last year, when the international price of sugar was much higher, we exported a smaller quantity of just about 2.34 lakh tonnes and earned Rs. 19 crores. The international market is subject to such unpredictable fluctuations of price that we have to take our chances with the rest of the countries of the world. But on no account must we entertain any idea of going out of the international sugar market. We are an exporter member of the International Sugar Agreement and we are also, I believe, a member of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement. We ought to preserve this position of ours as of great value.

As I said—I repeat once again—sugar for us is a good form of foreign exchange earner with a very big potential. I am a little pained or surprised to read this statement in the volume of Supplementary Demands:

"In view of the increase in sugar production during the 1964-65 season and the need to increase foreign exchange earnings, the exports have been stepped up and are now expected to be about 3 lakh tonnes during the year."

Now, this obviously implies a process of thinking, a frame of mind, that we only want to export if we can and eat all we want. I think in the situation in which our country today finds itself in respect of the dearth or the difficulty of earning foreign exchange, a frame of mind and an attitude towards the export of this kind, that is to say, you export if you can and you eat all you want, is wrong. We

[Shri V. B. Gandhi]

should have some kind of self-denying attitude in this matter.

Some Members referred to the Prime Minister's appeal of wanting us to skip a meal once a week. I remember, in 1920 when I happened to be in Paris—it was just after the First World War—they had a self-denying ordinance to the effect that no restaurant would serve sugar on a particular day every week so that Paris could save 1/7th of sugar consumption for the sake of the nation. Because France could not produce sufficient sugar in those days. I was only giving an instance.

Now, I would like to say a few words on Demand No. 121. This Demand calls for an additional provision of Rs. 71.43 crores for the payment of increased subscription to the International Monetary Fund.

This again is a question which we must wholeheartedly support. The Governors of the International Monetary Fund have taken a decision and have called for a general increase of 25 per cent in the quotas of all Fund members. We must promptly agree to subscribe to this increased quota of the International Monetary Fund. Of course, there are obvious advantages in the shape that we have higher drawing rights proportionate to our quota. There is also a larger problem in which we and all the countries of the world are interested and that is, as we all know, there is a very serious crisis approaching in the sphere of international liquidity, i.e., shortage of international liquidity. The trade and income levels of the world are rising but international liquidity is not rising proportionately to that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may try to conclude.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: I shall finish in two minutes.

I shall, therefore, say that it is a proposition which this Demand represents and that must be immediately accepted and we should not give any second thought to it.

The question of increasing international liquidity is being considered by the leading countries of the world for the last several years and some kind of a solution has now come in the shape of this request for additional subscription of 25 per cent by the International Monetary Fund. This is, of course, not a very satisfactory or a lasting solution, but we all know that a quest for a more satisfactory solution of the problem of international liquidity is being pursued by a number of responsible institutions and organisations in the world.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Since I am unable to speak at any length, I shall confine my remarks to two or three items which find place in the Supplementary Demands for Grants. While I would like to support wholeheartedly the Demand made for the Institute of Russian Studies which is proposed to be established, I would like to say that the Government appears to view this question of Russian studies in a truncated and patchwork manner. We are seeking to establish now an Institute of Russian Studies while we have no other area studies which we can actively pursue in our country.

The establishment of an Institute of Russian Studies is a welcome measure, but I would equally welcome if the Government will turn its attention to a comprehensive and integrated programme of area studies through in

stitutes such as this or through other modalities, as the study of Latin America, the study of Scandinavia, the study of West Europe and the study of Africa. These are areas which command great attention today in the world and it is of the greatest importance that, in our country, there should be an upsurge of interest in these various areas. I am surprised that the Government has taken this move as belatedly as it has and then again it has taken it in a very piecemeal manner. It would have been far more welcome if an Institute of Area Studies had been established in which Russian studies could also have found a place. I hope the Government would be able to tell us whether it intends to do anything in respect of area studies of Latin America, Scandinavia, Germany, France, Italy and Africa. I would also like to emphasize the need for an institution for the study and development of Indian languages. There is an institution that is in a nucleus stage, but it has not received as much support and encouragement of the Government as it should have. You would recall that the late Prime Minister had himself laid the foundation of an institution called Bharatiya Sangham, which was supposed to be an Institute of all the languages of India and which was supposed to be dedicated to the purpose of developing the languages and literatures of India. In this direction the Government has done precious little. I hope that the Government would do something to support either the existing institution, Bharatiya Sangham, or evolve an institution of its own to do something actively and constructively in the matter.

15.25 hrs.

[DR. SAROJINI MAHESHWARI in the Chair]

I had not intended to say anything in respect of the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies
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because the Grant is under the Lok Sabha. Since some of my hon. colleagues have said many appreciative things about the objects of the Institute, I should like to say, as one actively associated with that institution, that such an institution is greatly needed in our country and we feel that this institution would be able to fulfil that need in an outstanding way. Much would, of course, depend on the support that it will receive from various quarters, particularly from the Members of Parliament, because it is basically an Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies.

I would now like to invite the attention of this august House to a Demand, on which some objection has been raised earlier, namely, Demand No. 140, i.e., in respect of the Metal Corporation of India. We are told that it was most necessary to bring forward a measure for the acquisition of the Metal Corporation. We are told that it was necessary to rescue this organisation in the national interest. I would not like to impute any motives but it is obvious that the manner in which this has been done appears to have given an impression of a minor or even a major scandal.

I learn from this Memorandum, the explanatory note appended to this Demand, that, in August, 1963, the Government of Rajasthan, who owned some shares in this Corporation, recommended that a loan of Rs. 300 lakhs may be advanced to the Corporation by the Government of India. The Government of India then assessed the feasibility of the project and came to the conclusion in March, 1964, that Rs. 300 lakhs would not be adequate to cover the project and that a sum of the order of Rs. 600 lakhs would be necessary to complete the project in hand. We are told in this explanatory note that the Corporation had earlier taken loans and failed in the repayments due to the Industrial Finance Corporation. We are also told that the grant of a further loan of this magnitude was, therefore, ruled out, particularly because the Cor-

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

poration was unable to raise any matching equity. This is the story as in March, 1964. The Technical Committee appointed under the Chairmanship of the Director-General, Technical Development, had already submitted its report and it is a thousand pities that nothing was done as late as March, 1964, when it had become apparent, on account of this Committee's report, to the Government that it must do something in the matter. Naturally, a great deal of hardship and embarrassment has to be faced by those who floated this corporation and those who did everything possible to bring this corporation into existence; now they find suddenly that because it suits Government, Government propose to acquire this undertaking. It appears, I am told on good authority, that if this acquisition had not been delayed, Government would have spared to this corporation a great deal of hardship which it faces today, a great deal of heart-burning which it experiences today, and if it had not been delayed, I am told that the country would not have lost a sum of Rs. 9 crores in foreign exchange, and if the zinc smelter had been started earlier the country would have gained very much by that.

I understand that proceedings are pending in connection both with the notification that had been issued earlier and later on in respect of the acquisition ordinance in the courts of law. I am told that certain undertakings have been given by Government and that those undertakings have not been honoured by Government. It seems that Government have proceeded in a very high and rough manner with this corporation unlike in the usual pattern of behaviour which they adopt in respect of some others. It is quite clear that the corporation is sought to be acquired now for reasons extraneous to what are being mentioned, because if these reasons did exist in 1964 or 1963 when the Government of Rajasthan had recommended a loan of

Rs. 300 lakhs, or in 1964 when the Government of India themselves came to the conclusion that a loan of Rs. 600 lakhs ought to be advanced to this corporation, I would like to know why no action was taken and no steps were taken at that time and why precious foreign exchange was allowed to go down the drain.

I would also like to know whether in the report of the committee headed by the Director-General of Technical Development there was any note of dissent. The House would at least like to have this report of that committee along with the note of dissent which was appended to it, in order to know the real situation, and in order to inform itself about the propriety of the demand now sought to be made and the propriety and the appropriateness of the Bill which is before us in respect of the acquisition of this undertaking.

It seems to me that this undertaking is sought to be acquired in a very wrongful manner, and even though the object might have some justification in terms of national interest, it seems that the manner in which Government have gone about it is highly objectionable.

I would like also to say a word in respect of the sugar exports that we have to finance in a very big way. It is evident that in this country where there is acute sugar scarcity the need of the hour is not really to export sugar in spite of the heavy losses that we have to sustain. I am not at all sure that we are building an international market for ourselves or that we are building even the possibility of an access to the international market for sugar in any sizable way. Without being able to achieve any concrete and tangible objective in that field, we are creating a situation of acute scarcity in our country without any results.

I support the Demand on the Institute of Russian Studies. The impression should not go round that I have not supported the Demand. But I want to emphasise at the same time that it would have been far better to bring about an institute of area studies which would embark on area studies in different fields, such as Latin America, Russia, the USA, Europe, Scandinavia, Africa etc. in an integrated and comprehensive manner and not in the piece-meal and truncated manner in which the proposal has been brought forward before us.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: First of all, I would like to speak on Demand No. 47. A supplementary grant of Rs. 7.5 crores is required for the payment of subsidy to the Indian sugar industry for meeting the losses incurred on the export of sugar. In this House we have been pleading with this Government and with the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture that this export must come to an end. The answer given is that our foreign exchange is dwindling and we have to increase the foreign exchange by exporting sugar. What is the quantity that we are going to export? It was 2.5 lakhs tons previously, and I think in 1965 it is going to be 3 lakhs tons and we are going to pay Rs. 7.5 crores as subsidy to the sugar industry. If the sugar industry is so paying both from the point of view of internal consumption and from the point of view of exports, why should the sugar industry not be nationalised? Why should we pay to the tune of crores of rupees in the pockets of those who are already earning fabulous profits in the sugar industry?

I know that the sugar industry is a paying industry. I come from a State where even politics is called sugar politics. There they earn out of sugar, out of molasses, out of bagasse and out of the by-products made out of molasses, and even out of confection. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether we are respecting the commitments which we

had already made or whether this subsidy is made for exports to meet fresh commitments. I would like to know what our commitments are. Is it not possible for Government to increase the internal consumption in the country? I remember that Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, the former Speaker of this House has supported our contention and asked why internal consumption of sugar should not be increased. Now, our respected Prime Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri has come out with many appeals, such as 'Miss a meal', 'Eat less' and so on; and last but not least, he said in Allahabad that those who were non-vegetarians should not eat foodgrains for four days in a week. He perhaps thought that the price of fish and egg was just two kilos per rupee. Perhaps he did not know the actual price of egg, fish or meat. So naturally such proposals are being broadcast daily by the Prime Minister and by other national leaders. I would like to know why the internal consumption of sugar should not be increased. Let people have more sugar. Even in places like Kanpur . .

Shri D. E. Chavan: More sugar has been released.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sugar may have been released by Government, but still people cannot get sugar to the extent that they want. Supposing I want to get six kilos instead of four kilos I cannot get it, because there is control. I am told that efforts are being made to decontrol sugar. This Government swings between control and decontrol. I am surprised that some persons want control or decontrol as it suits them. It is not the voice of the Members which counts in this regard; it is not the voice of the Members who want decontrol or control that counts. But there are agencies in this country represented by the big monopolists who want control and decontrol as it suits them. I would request the hon. Minister to explain to the satisfaction of this House whether this export is essential, what our export earnings have been

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

for the last three or four years, and what subsidy we are paying to the Indian Sugar Mills Association or the Indian sugar industry.

Now, I come to the Demand relating to the Central Fisheries Corporation. I do not know whether this is going to become another scandal. I am all in support of public sector undertakings. I am in favour of more and more corporations being formed for better administration. The Central Fisheries Corporation has been formed, and money is required for it. Even today in places like Calcutta etc. fish is not available. Fish is not available today without corporation; I do not know whether fish will be available with corporation. The people want fish either with corporation or without corporation.

Shri K. N. Tiwary (Bagaha): Does my hon. friend want corporation or fish?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want corporation and fish both.

Shri D. R. Chavan: My hon. friend will get both.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I remember what happened in West Bengal. The Chief Minister of Bengal said that sandesh might be a sweet product of Bengal but it consumed more milk, and as milk was wanted for the children, there was a ban on sandesh. An Ordinance had been promulgated for that purpose? What was the net result? The net result was that the people lost sandesh and milk both. They would have been happy had the children got milk at least. But there is neither sandesh nor milk available now. The Ordinance has lapsed now. But a fresh ordinance will be promulgated or legislation will be brought forward in the Assembly.

As regards the Fisheries Corporation also, let there be a clear declaration as to what will be the specific functions of this Corporation. These cor-

porations have, unfortunately, become a place for a group of pensioners. Whoever retires must get the post either of chairman or member of a corporation. If we see HEL, HAL, BEL or any corporation . . .

An hon. Member: Or Institute.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: . . . or Institute, we find this. We have the latest Institute where our respected friend Mr. Kaul is, there, though I have no grouse against him. But still it has become a place for giving certain appointments to a group of pensioners.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: It is wholly honorary.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I agree.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): Everything is honorary.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Even the Food Corporation's Chairman is in an honorary capacity. He takes only one rupee, but spends Rs. 28,000 on TA and DA. When I said it was Rs. 48,000, it was contradicted and they said, No, he never spent Rs. 48,000, but he spent Rs. 28,000. So I was very wrong in my assessment!

I have nothing against the pensioners. Let them enjoy their pension. Let the pension be increased. But why should they overburden this Government which is already burdened, with their presence in these corporations.

Mr. Chairman: His time is up.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Let me have at least 15 minutes.

Mr. Chairman: Ten minutes.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I belong to no party. I am an institution by myself. Let me have five minutes more.

Another point is about this Metal Corporation. My hon. friend,

Dr. Singhvi, has explained very well what was the intention of Government in taking over this Corporation. Negotiations were going on for the last three years. Why did the Government become interested? One of the biggest industrialists of the country wanted to enter this corporation which was objected to by two persons who are running this corporation. I do not want to name them. They said no. That was one of the reasons why this Ordinance was promulgated. It is an unheard of Ordinance, issued, taking over one of the smallest corporations like the Metal Corporation of India. I think people hardly know about this; they would know of it only from the proceedings of this Parliament. On the 14th September Control order was issued taking over the total quantity of zinc and lead by Government for defence needs. What was the net result? Not an ounce of it has even today been lifted for defence purposes. Was this fair? If it was a mismanaged concern, there should have been some investigation. What about the report of Technical Development Department? What about the note of dissent? What about the correspondence with the Planning Commission? All these papers should be laid on the Table so that we may discuss the Bill, which is on the agenda, effectively. A writ petition is pending before the Punjab High Court. A rule has been issued. It will be heard in the first week of December 1965. Still we are discussing the issue and the Bill is about to be considered by Parliament.

My information is that as per the Ordinance a new corporation is being formed by Government with its registered office at Rajasthan. I want to know whether this corporation is going to be wholly a government concern or Government will associate some industrialist with it. If they want to associate some industrialist with it, why feel shy about it to associate the same persons who really

work for this? Our Finance Secretary and the Labour Minister and others went to Rajasthan. They praised the work of this corporation. This ordinance was promulgated on 22nd October, 1965 when Parliament was going to meet on 3rd November.

You remember, Madam—you were in this House then—that in this very House, we voiced our criticism of the Food Minister for bringing in an Ordinance to acquire land to favour Shri Ram Ratan Gupta, one of the industrialists of Kanpur, ignoring this Parliament and ignoring the fact that Parliament was going to meet in 12 or 13 days.

So I would request the hon. Minister to throw light on these points so that we may discuss this question of the take-over of the Metal Corporation when the Bill comes up. As regards the sugar affair, I hope complete figures will be given in this House so that we are convinced before we lend our support to the demand.

Shri Subbaraman (Madurai): Under Demand No. 47, a sum of Rs. 17.5 crores is required to meet the loss of the sugar industry. Already Rs. 10 crores have been provided. Another Rs. 7.5 crores are required now. In the note, it is given that sugar is sold and the prices realised at f.o.b. rate vary between Rs. 620 and Rs. 230. When it was asked why it should be sold at such a low rate when we have demand within the country even at Rs. 950, the answer given by the Deputy Minister of Food was that it is under an agreement that we have to sell sugar at such a low rate. That being so, I think we should revise that agreement and review it in proper perspective.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: International market fluctuates.

Shri Subbaraman: When we can realise only Rs. 11.5 crores in exporting sugar, we spend nearly Rs. 100 crores in importing foodgrains. So

[Shri Subbaraman]

sugar production can be restricted. Some years back, production of sugarcane was not so much. But because it was fetching more price, agriculturists changed over to sugarcane. Now we find it difficult to be self-sufficient in food and we have to import foodstuffs in increasing quantities from year to year. I would suggest to Government to review the whole position. A few days back, I read in the papers that the Maharashtra Government have decided to curtail the area under sugarcane by 25 per cent. That may be followed by other States also.

Now I come to Demand No. 130. A Central Fisheries Corporation is being established and for that this amount is required. It is good that a corporation is being established for this purpose. All these years, we have been expecting Pakistan to supply fish. It is not at all wise now on our part to depend on that source for anything, least of all foodstuffs. Even now it is not too late; we have realised our mistake. All steps should now be taken to produce our own requirements of fish to supply the Calcutta market. There are large areas in the sea and rivers where we can catch the fish required for the Calcutta market. Shri Banerjee accused the Government in forming Corporations. Of course, Government should not give room for such a complaint.

Coming to Demand No. 140 for the Ministry of Steel and Mines for taking over the Metal Corporation of India. Government was charged with delay in forming such a corporation, and fault was also found with the procedure for the acquiring this corporation. Whatever it may be, it is not too late, and it is a good thing that the Government has come forward in public interest to acquire this corporation. For lack of zinc, lead and copper, many of our industries are suffering very much, and our development has also been handicapped. Therefore, it is high time that we

produced our requirements of zinc and lead. Government should do their best to produce our requirements in this respect.

It is good that an Institute of Russian Studies is being set up. It is going to be a constituent part of the Jawaharlal Nehru University which is going to be formed shortly. In addition to the items that the Institute is going to take up, I would like to suggest something. While Russia has contributed to a great extent to the social and economic thought of the world, India has also contributed to a great extent to the world's ethical and spiritual thought. Such works are available in all the languages of the country. They should be translated by eminent scholars into Russian and made available to Russia.

For making good the dividend of 4½ per cent payable on the shares of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation, the Government has come forward with a Demand. I hope that this kind of demand will not be made from next year.

There is demand for an Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies to be set up. Though it is open to all members of the State legislatures and Parliament, I think it should help new Members and backbenchers of the legislatures to become more useful parliamentarians by participating in the discussions.

With these words, I support the Demands.

Shri Muthiah (Triunelveli). I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants which involve an additional expenditure of Rs. 85.83 crores.

I like to speak on Demand No. 16 which relates to Education. A token grant of Rs. 1,000 is asked for to set up an Institute of Russian Studies. The original grant for the Education Ministry for 1965-66 was Rs. 44.71 crores.

The Institute of Russian Studies, set up in Delhi on 14th November, 1965, is a landmark in Indo-Soviet co-operation. Our late Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru realised with his farsighted vision the importance of Indo-Soviet friendship, and our present Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, is strengthening this friendship.

Since independence, there has been a steady growth in the cultural and scientific relations between the two countries. The Russians have shown abiding interest in Indian literature, ancient and modern, and the Indians have derived immense inspiration from the rich literature of the Soviet Union, from the great writings of Tolstoy, Dostoevsky and Maxim Gorky. More than its literature, it is the scientific achievements of the Soviet Union in the last decade that have made the greatest impact on the people of India. It is in science and technology that India looks to Russia for help and guidance. A great impediment in the way of closer collaboration between India and Russia has been the comparative lack of facilities for the teaching of Russian language and literature. The long-felt need has now been fulfilled.

The courses of this Institute are: one-year intensive course in Russian language; three-year honours course in Russian language and literature, post-graduate course leading to M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in Russian language and literature, research and advanced studies in various aspects of life and letters in USSR. The Institute undertakes translation of books from Russian into Indian languages and vice versa through the Translation Bureau of the Institute.

The Institute gives language courses to scholars selected for advanced studies in the USSR. The Institute will be a constituent unit of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, when the university is established.

The Soviet Government will provide experts, books and equipment for the Institute. The Institute will give a large number of scholarships to students of merit.

Shri Ranga: Nobody is opposing it.

Shri Muthiah: I support Demand No. 47. This is for a grant of Rs. 7.5 crores for the payment of subsidy to the Indian sugar industry for meeting the losses incurred by it on the export of sugar. The Government of India has to pay a heavy subsidy every year to the sugar industry for the sugar exported to foreign countries. There is a great difference between the price of sugar in India and the international price of sugar. The cost of production of sugar in India is very high, and it is much higher than that in other sugar-producing countries, with the result that Indian sugar has to be undersold in foreign countries like USA. It is necessary that the cost of production of sugar should be brought down very much to enable Indian sugar to compete favourably in the world market. Though export of sugar means loss, we have to do it because it earns foreign exchange for us to the extent of about Rs. 11.5 crores annually. The total loss on export is now estimated at Rs. 17.5 crores. A provision of Rs. 10 crores was already made in the February budget. So, a supplementary grant for the balance of Rs. 7.5 crores is sought now.

On Demand No. 110, I want to submit this. It is for the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies. I wholeheartedly welcome the setting up of this Institute, because I am sure this will prove useful to Members of Parliament, Members of legislatures, young politicians, economists and journalists.

Finally I support Demands 39 and 127 which seek grants for the relief of the unfortunate victims of Pakistani aggression in Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Rajasthan.

Shri Man Sinh M. Patel (Mehsana): Madam, Chairman, I would like to make some remarks on Demand No. 37. The shares of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation no doubt carry a minimum guaranteed dividend, but from the explanatory note given in page 5 I do not understand whether this is going to be a revenue expenditure or loan to the corporation. The shares of this independent corporation are held by co-operative banks, land mortgage banks and the Life Insurance Corporation. After two or three years when this corporation begins to earn huge profits, will this money advanced in the initial year for payment of dividend, be reimbursed by this Corporation, or will it be treated as a revenue expenditure?

16 hrs.

Demand No 39 is sought for providing rehabilitation to the population affected by Pakistani aggression. Some States have been mentioned therein. I think it is only a clerical mistake that Gujarat is not mentioned there. There are lots of people to be rehabilitated there, particularly near Dwarka and Jamnagar,—the heaviest casualty was of course the Chief Minister of the State. I presume that Gujarat will also be included in the States to which these rehabilitation grants are to be given.

Now, Madam, I come to demand No. 83. There is an additional loss of about Rs. 7.5 crores to be incurred in the export of sugar. I am not in agreement with my hon. friend Mr. V. B. Gandhi that it is a very good exchange earner. For a total sugar worth Rs. 17.5 crores or so, we get foreign exchange worth only Rs. 11.5 crores or so. That is about 40 per cent of the value of the exported sugar. I think it will be worthwhile even to purchase gold at 150 and put it at the price of Rs. 62 at the international price. I think there may not be material difference. There are small scarcity areas in the rural side but still sugar is being exported. I am not against the spirit of exporting

any agricultural commodity but if international market prices are not in consonance with the foreign exchange income, we should reconsider this policy. Instead of exporting sugar like this, I desire that there should be indirect curtailment of the production of sugar so that those areas could be diverted to the production of foodgrains. I think this will be a more economic proposition.

Shri D. R. Chavan: Madam Chairman, Initially I decided not to say anything in reply and leave the entire thing to my hon. colleague the Finance Minister. But two or three hon. Members made certain points and questioned the wisdom of government in exporting sugar at such a heavy loss. This question, I may remind the hon. Members, had been dealt with on a number of occasions when questions were tabled and answered in the House and it was also fully explained then. Shri Banerjee asked why export sugar at such a terrific loss? India has entered into the international market and it is necessary to retain a foothold in the international market. Agreements cannot be made as and when we like. When the international price is high, hon. Member said, we should go to that market. Nobody will be prepared to purchase from you. These are exported to highly developed countries and they want to import sugar from dependable sources. We export sugar to USA, UK, Canada and Malaysia. The first three are highly developed countries and naturally they will depend on the country which is likely to export sugar to them on a regular and permanent basis. Besides, under the US Sugar Act certain quantity was allotted to us for export and similarly, for the first time in 1963, India became a member of the Commonwealth sugar agreement and we were granted a quota, negotiated price quota, where you sell sugar in the preference market. Having entered into these agreements, can we stop selling sugar because the price has gone down?

Besides we should not look to only one year and say this. What have

been our exports during the years 1961, 1962, 1963 and 1964? They were, 2.68 lakh tonnes, 3.63, 4.79 and 2.34 lakhs tonnes respectively and in 1963, about three lakh tonnes. The total comes to about 16.54 lakh tonnes and the foreign exchange earnings, Rs. 90.89 crores. The total subsidy paid would come to about Rs. 42.72 crores. You cannot single out one year and say that the losses are more and the earnings less because the international price is going down very rapidly. We cannot exercise any control over that. Sometime in the middle of 1963 the price per tonne was £103. Now it is £18 per tonne. We cannot enter when the price is high and leave when the price is low; we have to retain a foothold in the international market.

Shri Banerjee also referred to the Central Fisheries Corporation even before it has come into existence. It is meant, he said, not for supplying fish to Calcutta but for providing for those persons who are likely to be pensioned off. It is an absolutely unjustifiable criticism and cannot be accepted. Calcutta needs about 80,000 tonnes of fish per year. Traditionally, it used to depend upon imports from Pakistan for which we paid Rs. 6 crores in foreign exchange. We are in conflict with Pakistan and there is also no good in depending upon any other country for such an essential commodity as fish. It is only for this purpose that it has come into existence. Secondly, a ring of unscrupulous merchants in Calcutta create sometimes artificial fish scarcity in the market to keep the price at a high level, and in spite of the West Bengal government's corrective measures, the matter could not be set right. It is for this reason that this corporation is being formed with an authorised capital of Rs. 5 crores. I am sorry Mr. Banerjee is not here but I may tell him because he comes from Calcutta. (An Hon. Member: From Kanpur) what the aims and functions are. The aim is to supply fish to the consumers at reasonable rates, reducing import of fish from East Pakistan in a progressive manner, ensuring fair price

to the producers in India, in the neighbouring States. Because the fish sold there is not marine fish but fresh-water fish. Fresh-water fish is to be collected from the neighbouring States and supplied to Calcutta. For this purpose, the Corporation comes into existence. The function of the corporation is not to give employment to pensioners. The primary functions of the corporation is to undertake procurement of fish from various sources in West Bengal and the neighbouring States and sell them in the Calcutta market at a reasonable price and also in due course undertake fishing operation, both inland and deep sea. I see Shri Banerjee is now coming. He had asked as to what the functions of the corporation were and what the aims were. I have mentioned the aims, when he was absent. I am now mentioning the functions of the corporation.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I know the aim; the aim is fishing.

Shri D. R. Chavan: Supplying it to the consumers at Calcutta and giving a good price to the producers. The second function is, it should formulate plans in consultation with the State Governments for the development of fisheries and the growth of industries connected with the processing and marketing of fish. The third function is, it will take necessary steps for the promotion of marketing facilities by way of grant of equipment, loans and advances to fishermen and their organisations; fourthly, it may also undertake foreign collaboration for catching, processing and export of fish, manufacture of marine engines, trawlers and other fishery equipment. These are the aims and functions. This is a public-sector undertaking which has come into existence for the purpose of doing away with the squeeze, control and grip of the unscrupulous merchants in Calcutta. Why should Shri Banerjee make a grievance of this public-sector undertaking?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have no grouse.

Shri D. R. Chavan: I know he is a socialist. He wants socialisation of the trade and socialisation of everything. Before the corporation comes into existence, Shri Banerjee complains that this corporation is going to be a corporation where only the pensioners could be employed. I am sorry that such an unjustifiable grievance should have been made by such an eminent hon. Member.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I do not doubt your intention.

Shri D. R. Chavan: It came into existence on the 29th September. It has not taken roots; it is still a child and before the child grows into manhood, he says that this child is going to be a bad child and therefore it is wrong and that it should not have taken birth at all. (Interruption). If it goes wrong, then it will be the time for him to make any legitimate criticism.

One more point was raised, and that was raised by Prof. Ranga. He made a point why the grower should not be paid more. I may tell him that we are paying now actually Rs. 2 per maund linked up to a recovery of 10.4 or 5.36 per quintal linked up to a recovery of 10.4 with a premium that for every 0.1 per cent recovery, there would be an increase of four paise. What was the position in 1958-59?

Mr. Chairman: How much more time would the hon. Minister like to have?

Shri D. R. Chavan: Only two minutes. Now, Prof. Ranga is coming. I was replying to the point made by Prof. Ranga. He asked why the growers should not be paid a greater price. May I tell him for his information that the price that has been fixed now by the Government is Rs. 2 per maund or Rs. 5.36 per quintal linked up to a recovery of 10.4, with a premium that for every 0.1 per cent increase, there would be an addition of four paise. That was the price last year and this price has been retained now. What was the position in 1958-59? It was Rs. 1.44 per maund.

Shri Ranga: What was the value of the rupee then, and what is the value of the rupee now?

Shri D. R. Chavan: It was Rs. 3.86 per quintal in 1958-59. What is the position on account of the increase that is given now? The increase in cane prices during the last five years is alone responsible for the increase in the cost of Indian sugar by Rs. 150 per ton, thus entailing an additional loss of about Rs. 1.5 crores on export of one lakh tons of sugar. Now, the point is, it is the deliberate policy of the Government to give incentive and remunerative prices to the producer. It is for this reason that for the first time in the history of the country we have formulated the policy that producers in the country must be given a remunerative and incentive price.

Shri Ranga: So, for 17 years they had forgotten the kisans!

Shri D. R. Chavan: If the price is slightly increased, I would also be happy because I am also a cane-grower. But we have to look to the interests of the consumers also. If the price is increased, Prof. Ranga will say, 'you are asking the consumers suffer'. 'you are making the consumers suffer'. I cannot understand the arguments of hon. members who blow hot and cold in the same breath. Government is very keen to protect the interests of the consumers and growers much more than what Prof. Ranga desires.

श्री ख्याती : उपसभार्पति महोदया, मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा। श्री बड़े ने पुनर्वास की समस्याओं के बारे में जो विचार प्रकट किये हैं, मैं उन का थोड़ा सा जवाब देना चाहता हूँ।

इस समय करीब करीब तीन लाख व्यक्ति ऐसे हैं, जो पाकिस्तान के कार्यक्रम के कारण अपने घरों से हट गए हैं। उन में तीन प्रकार के लोग हैं। कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं, जो हमारी उस भूमि से हट आए हैं, जिस पर पाकिस्तान ने

कब्जा कर लिया है। कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं, जो ऐसे स्थानों से भागते हैं, जहाँ गोलाबारी का डर था और हमारी सेनाओं ने अपने मोर्चों की रक्षा के लिये और इसलिए कि उन लोगों को खतरा न हो, उन घातों के लोगों को कह दिया कि वे पीछे चले जायें। काश्मीर के कुछ रियासी रेहिस्ते में बहुत काफ़ी पाकिस्तानी लोग घुसपैठ कर के आ गए थे। जब वे अपनी हिफाजत का इन्तजाम करने लगे और परैड बरौरह करना शुरू किया, तो उन्होंने हिन्दुओं को तंग किया और वे चले भाग्ये। ये तीसरी किस्म के लोग थे। राजस्थान, पंजाब और जम्मू-काश्मीर में सब मिला कर ऐसे सब प्रकार के करीब तीन लाख लोग हैं।

माननीय सदस्य श्री बड़े, को यह रिपोर्ट मिली है कि वे लोग परेशान हैं। मुझे कभी यह धारा नहीं थी कि जो लोग अपने घरों से उबरें हैं, वे यह कह सकेंगे कि हमारी तसल्ली है। वे सब परिवार दुखी हैं। जो व्यक्ति उन से मिल कर भाग्येगा, वह उनसे सहानु-भूति करेगा। माननीय सदस्य की सहानु-भूति देख कर मैं खुश हूँ। लेकिन जैसी तस्वीर उन्होंने खींची है, असल में वह स्थिति नहीं है।

मैं यह इतिला कर देना चाहता हूँ कि करीब पचास हजार लोग, जो पृथ्वी रियासी के हिस्से से भाग्ये थे, जहाँ पर पाकिस्तान का कब्जा नहीं है, वापस चले गए हैं, वापस जा रहे हैं। जो लोग वापस जाते हैं, उन के लिए उन से तीन, चार, पाँच महीने के खाने का प्रबन्ध, उन की खेती के बीज का इन्तजाम, बैल बरौरह का इन्तजाम, हल चलाने बरौरह का इन्तजाम किया जाता है और अगर उनके मकान में प्राग लग गई है या वह डह गया है, तो उस की मरम्मत बरौरह के लिये विजेय रूप से खर्चा मंजूर किया जाता है। वे लोग खुशी खुशी जा रहे हैं।

कुछ हिस्से ऐसे हैं जहाँ पर पाकिस्तान का कब्जा है। वे अभी अपने घरों को वापस

नहीं जा सकते हैं। कुछ लोगों ने यह डर भी बाँट दिया है कि वे लोग कब तक रहेंगे और उनके पुनर्वास के लिये क्या प्रबन्ध किया जायेगा। मेरी धारा है कि पाकिस्तान को बहुत जल्दी हमारे उस हिस्से को छोड़ कर वापस जाना पड़ेगा। और मैं साफ कर देना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान क्या, पूरी की पूरी सिन्धोरिटी कौंसिल रहे या न रहे, रेबिन हूड जब यूनाइटेड नेशंस में गए हैं, तो अपनी सांविगिटी को भरेडर कर के नहीं गए हैं? चाहे सिन्धोरिटी कौंसिल और दुनिया की सब शक्तियाँ भी मिल जायें, तब भी भारत अपनी सोवरेगिटी को छोड़ने के लिये तैयार नहीं है। इस लिए मुझे इस बारे में कोई डर नहीं है। पाकिस्तान को वह खमीन छोड़नी पड़ेगी और अगर सिन्धोरिटी कौंसिल भी रास्ते में भाग्येगी, तो हम उस की परवाह नहीं करेंगे। अगर पाकिस्तान हमारी उस खमीन को नहीं छोड़ता है, तो

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : तो हम सिन्धोरिटी कौंसिल को छोड़ देंगे।

श्री श्यामी : जो लोग सिन्धोरिटी कौंसिल को छोड़ना चाहते हैं, वे छोड़ें। लेकिन हम कोई सिन्धोरिटी कौंसिल के मागहन हा कर नहीं गए हैं। हम अपनी सांविगिटी लिए हुए उस के बराबर के मेम्बर हैं। हम बराबर उसमें हिस्सा लेंगे, लेकिन अगर सब की सब सिन्धोरिटी कौंसिल पुनर्वासकों हमारी सांविगिटी पर हमला करता है, तो ऐसे सांविगिटी कौंसिल को हम मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। पाकिस्तान को खमीन छोड़नी पड़ेगी, वहा में उसे जाना होगा। इसलिए मुसलमान पुनर्वास का इन्तजाम तो प्रभा नहीं हुआ है। किन्तु आपने तैयार कहा है कि जाइों का मागम आ गया है और ऐसा हा रहा है बीजे बाटा। मैं तो इसके सम्बन्ध में मे घान का इन्तिजा देना चाहता हूँ कि पाब का काय नहीं है जम्मू-काश्मीर में, बरा पर सब मिला कर तेरह कैम्प खुल हुए हैं। मुद्रि में जो बहुत सारे इक्कडे हो गए थे, बरा पर बहुत कष्ट था पानी का।

[श्री त्यागी]

उसके लिए विशेष रूप से मोटर गाड़ियों में टंकियां लगा कर, टॉटी लगा कर बाहर से भण्डा पीने का पानी भेजा जा रहा है। देर तो हो गई है लेकिन नहर में गंदा पानी चूक रहता है इस वास्ते उस पानी को पीने से बीमारी का डर था। इस लिए उसकी जगह पर दूसरे पानी का प्रबन्ध किया गया है।

श्री बड़े : 'दूस नहीं है।

श्री त्यागी : उसका भी इंतजाम किया जा रहा है।

जहां तक कैम्पस का ताल्लुक है, काफी इंतजाम किया गया है। जहां तक जाड़ों के मौसम की बात है भ्रापको शायद यह जानकर ताज्जुब होगा कि 1 लाख 32 हजार रजाईयों और कम्बलों का इन्तजाम किया गया है जिन में से 88,000 के करीब बंट चुके हैं। किसी शहर में द्वादह हजार रजाईयां आदि रोज तैयार करना आसान बात नहीं है। कई शहरों में और जगह जगह पर यह तैयार होती है। रोज रोज ये गाड़ियों के जरिये से जा रही हैं और बो डार्ड या तीन हजार रोजाना के हिसाब से आज़कल बांटी जा रही है। 88,000 के करीब कम्बल और रजाईयां तक्सीम हो चुकी हैं।

कपड़ों का जहां तक ताल्लुक है, एक लाख चालीस हजार जोड़े कपड़े स्त्रियों और पुरुषों के लिये तैयार हो रहे हैं। कुछ बंट चुके हैं और बाकी बंट रहे हैं।

जहां तक लालटों का ताल्लुक है बीस हजार का प्रबन्ध हो गया है और पचास हजार के लिए और तैयारी की जा रही है। रोगनी आदि का सब इंतजाम है। जम्मू-काश्मीर में मैं चूँकि बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं जो कि अपने घरों को वापिस नहीं जा सकते हैं इसलिए छन के गुजारे के लिए कई काम करने की आवश्यकता थी। वहां की सरकार ने बहुत

सहायता की है। आज करीब तेरह हजार के करीब व्यक्ति वहां की सड़कों पर काम करने में लगे हुए हैं। पचास हजार के करीब वापिस जा चुके हैं।

पंजाब का इस वक़्त तक कुम मिला कर षाट और सौज के तरीके से, दो करोड़ रुपये की तजवीज की गई है और डेढ़ करोड़ पया कश्मीर के लिए तजवीज किया गया है। वह खर्चा हो रहा है। पंजाब में भी लोगों को कष्ट जरूर है लेकिन उन की भी पूरी देखभाल की जा रही है।

मैं भ्राप को विश्वास दिलाता हूं कि अगर कोई मेरा साथी मੈम्बर पार्लियामेंट मुझे कोई सुझाव देगा तो बिना इस बात का लिहाज किए ए कि वह किस पार्टी के साथ ताल्लुक रखता है, मैं उस के द्वारा दिये गए सुझाव पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करूंगा और पूरी हमदर्दी के साथ विचार कर के उस को पूरा करने का प्रयत्न करूंगा।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Madam Chairman, the hon. Minister should have referred to the relief operations required to be made in Rajasthan and also the great support that he is receiving from voluntary organisations. It is not as if it is entirely a governmental effort. The voluntary organisations are doing a great deal in this direction.

श्री त्यागी : वालेंटरी आर्गनाइजेशन का चूँकि जिक्र नहीं आया था, इस वास्ते मैं ने जिक्र नहीं किया। मैं मारवाड़ी रिलीफ सोसायटी का ही सिर्फ जिक्र कर देना चाहता हूं। और भी बहुत सी सोसाइटीज हैं जो बहुत अच्छा काम कर रही हैं। लेकिन उस ने दस हजार के करीब रजाइयां हम को दी हैं बना कर और दस हजार जोड़े कपड़े दिये हैं और एक हजार बर्तनों के सैट दिये हैं। चार डिस्पेंसरीज और डाक्टरों का इंतजाम उन्होंने अपनी तरफ से किया है। क्रिस्चियन सोसायटी भी है

घर और भी कई सोसाइटीज हैं जो सहायता कर रहे हैं। उन सभी को मैं बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

Shri P. C. Sethi: Madam Chairman, I would not take much time of the hon. House as the Bill to provide for the acquisition of the undertaking of the Metal Corporation of India is coming up for discussion very shortly, either tomorrow or some time later.

A few points have been raised by hon. Members. The history of this Metal Corporation is a very long and chequered one. It starts right from 1944. I do not want to enter into all those details. In 1957, for the first time, a proposal came from them. That was in principle agreed to by the Government. In 1960, after their renewed proposal in 1959, a formal licence was granted to the company. In 1960, the Metal Corporation proposed that the cost will be about Rs. 6 crores. They approached for loan from the Industrial Finance Corporation and the Industrial Finance Corporation granted them a loan of Rs. 1 crore out of which Rs. 75 lakhs has been disbursed. Apart from that, this Industrial Finance Corporation gave a guarantee of about Rs. 4.5 crores worth of equipment which was to be imported against counter guarantee from the Rajasthan Government. Till 1960 this was the position. In 1963 the company came with a revised estimate and they thought that their work would not be completed with Rs. 6 crores and they would be entailing an expenditure of Rs. 10 crores to Rs. 12 crores. On account of this position, in 1964, the Government appointed a technical committee. This technical committee submitted the report in March 1964. After receiving this committee's report, it was further examined in the inter-ministerial Secretaries' Committee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why not circulate the report?

Shri P. C. Sethi: That is a different point altogether. As far as the committee's report was concerned, it was again considered in the inter-ministerial Secretaries' Committee. This committee's report was for two purposes, namely, whether the unit was viable and economical. The committee's report was that it is viable and, as far as the economics of the plant is concerned, it will depend on the price of the metals.

This is an important metal corporation which is likely to produce important metal. This thing was dragging on and I thought hon. Members would put the Government for having brought this legislation because we are going to save about Rs. 3,50,00,000 worth of foreign exchange every year through this metal corporation. We do not think we have lagged behind. We tried to negotiate the price but we failed in that; ultimately, we had to take recourse to this course. I am sure, when the Bill comes before the House, hon. Members will wholeheartedly support it...

Shri Ranga: No.

Shri P. C. Sethi: ...because these are scarce materials and Government has taken a step in the right direction.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Bhagat.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Mr. Chairman, let us have some quorum before Shri Bhagat speaks.

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung. ...Now there is quorum Shri Bhagat.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Mr. Chairman, I have not much to say because my colleagues who intervened in the debate have cleared the points pertaining to their ministries.

Shri Ranga: Question.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Question? At least, they have attempted to explain.

Shri Ranga: That is all right; that is better.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I hope, many hon. Members would have been satisfied. Some hon. Members would remain yet to be satisfied.

An hon. Member: They will never be.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: If they have failed, probably I cannot satisfy them therefore, it is no use taking up the points that they have already dealt with.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Do not lose heart.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This leaves me with only a few points raised by hon. Members which I would like to deal with. The first one is regarding the two institutes. Hon. Members welcomed it. Shri Kamath raised this question of the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies. I think, he also welcomed it. But he wanted to know where the reports or other things will be placed and whether they will be discussed or not. I think, knowing that this matter is usually not discussed and that this Institute has some importance—I think he also agrees—and very eminent persons are associated with it....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But you may answer the point about the managing body, inclusion of some members.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Ours being the largest democracy, it is necessary that there must be an institute of this type which discusses more or less in an academic way or in a scientific way all the problems of constitutional history or parliamentary procedures and various other matters.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What about the point that I raised about the exorbitant rent? You could discuss it with the Works Minister. It is Rs. 3,000 a month. It should be reduced.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I think that is a matter between the Institute and the Ministry. Since the Members are as-

sociated with it—the Speaker is the President at present—I think this matter to whom the reports should go or to whom the accounts should go and how they should be prepared and all that could be sorted out. There should not be any difficulty about that.

About the other Institute, two points were raised. While welcoming it, the hon. Member, Dr. Singhvi, said that there must be a study in Indian languages. I think it is very good point and we must do everything to develop the study of our own languages. It is very heartening that this Institute is being set up and one only hopes that the interest in Russian literature and in history and other things will increase.

The second point raised was that the stipend paid to the students who will undertake the course is very meagre. This amount was fixed on the basis of other Institutes. We have the Regional Institutes of Technology including one in Delhi. In those Institutes the stipend paid to the students is Rs. 75. They have worked out the cost of boarding and lodging and it comes to Rs. 70 in these Institutes. An amount of Rs. 5 is the pocket allowance. The fees are not charged in this case. Therefore, when already in these Institutes a certain amount of stipend is paid which is considered adequate, there is no reason why a higher stipend should be paid in this case. It was on that basis that the amount of Rs. 75 fixed. If necessary, in future, if the other Institutes decide that a higher stipend should be paid, I think, that matter can always be taken care of in the light of conditions obtaining at that moment.

Then, about Mica, it has already been dealt with by my colleague...

Shri Ranga: He did not deal with it properly. You are the person concerned. There should be a tax rebate on mica exports.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I think my colleague dealt with this.

Shri Ranga: He is not the proper Minister. He told me afterwards, when I talked to him, that he was advised that way.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The point is: why mica was not included in the list of tax credit commodities? I had left it out of my discussion. Anyway, I will try to cover this point also.

Shri Ranga: You should give them some relief.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Another point about tax credit raised was that tea and jute which form the bulk of our exports received the lowest rate under the tax credit scheme. I think all these matters have been gone into by an expert committee.

Shri Ranga: In regard to mica, some Joint Secretary made a wrong recommendation to you.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: There is an advisory committee to consider what items should be included under this tax credit scheme and what should be the rate. The advisory committee made the recommendations and the criteria recommended were (1) the cost of manufacture or production of such goods; and prices of similar goods in foreign countries; (2) the need to develop foreign markets for such goods; (3) the need to earn foreign exchange and the quantum and the scope of it . . .

Shri Ranga: That is the most important thing.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Yes, that is important. And lastly, the various other relevant factors. In the light of all this, the Government did not consider mica to be a commodity satisfying the above conditions.

Shri Ranga: Would the Minister pay his personal attention to this particular matter? My information is that some Secretary of yours has been misleading you. You do not pay any attention at all.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I will give another look into it. I can assure the hon. Member that I will look into it. But already the processed mica, in the powdered form, has been considered as a product under this scheme and a tax rebate of 15 per cent is allowed in that.

Shri Ranga: The workers invest their money and produce all this, but half a dozen top people get all the credit.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: As for jute and tea, it was established that the rate should be 2 per cent and not more.

Then there was a point, raised by Shri Ranga, about the need for subsidising Indian Oil Corporation. I am trying to get the facts from my colleagues. The facts are these. The subsidy is in respect of oil supplied by the Oil India Limited to the Indian refineries. The price which Oil India is required to charge is governed by the Agreement with Burmah Oil Company and Assam Oil Company. That is part of the Agreement. The formula is indicated in the foot-note below the Supplementary Demand on page 12, and is further required to be adjusted to enable the Oil India to declare a dividend of 9 per cent. These are the two governing factors. The price to be paid by the Indian Refineries is governed by the Agreement with the Government of India. It is fixed at a rate equivalent to the landed cost of comparable imported crude oil at Calcutta. This was necessary so that the Gauhati and Borauni Refineries were placed on the same footing as private sector refineries at coastal places. As production of Oil India increases, the cost of production is expected to come down and with it the subsidy element will also come down and finally will taper off to nil. (Interruptions).

It is increasing rapidly; it will happen in the near future. I hope this satisfies the Hon. Member since he has not asked any question.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Do not ask him whether he is satisfied.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: About the Re-finance Corporation, a point was made by Mr. Patel as to whether the payments were grants or loans. The Government guarantees a minimum dividend and it is paid out of the Consolidated Fund of India. It is stipulated that, when the Corporation makes up a larger dividend, certainly it comes back; it can be used as a special reserve. As for the capital subscribed, there is no stipulation that capital will be refunded. The dividend increases. This is the standard pattern in all these enterprises.

With these words, I conclude.

Mr. Chairman: I now put Cut Motions 7, 8 and 9 to the vote of the House.

The Cut Motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Chairman: 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, 1966, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 16, 37, 39, 47, 83, 110, 121, 130, 133 and 140."

The motion was adopted.

16.40 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (No. 5) BILL,*
1965

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain

further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1965-66.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1965-66."

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): I want to protest against the procedure that has been followed by Government in first of all taking up new services and then finding that they are in need of money and then straightway going to the Reserve Bank of India and drawing money from what is known as the Contingency Fund. There used to be the Consolidated Fund. But now they have created the Contingency Fund also. I do not know where and when through what authority this Contingency Fund has been brought into existence and operated. Even supposing it is there already in a duly constituted manner, I take objection to this procedure of Government depending upon themselves and drawing moneys from all these funds long before they come to Parliament and give any kind of information that they are creating a new service and, therefore, they are in need of money and so they are going to draw moneys from these funds.

We are accustomed to one thing. Sometimes, Government are obliged to spend very much more than what has been granted by Parliament. Therefore, they draw moneys from the Bank and later on they are regularised as excess grants; they come to the Public Accounts Committee later and ask for their sanction and support and then they come to this House and ask for its vote on those Demands.

But this innovation or procedure is one to which I take very strong objection, namely the idea of creating a

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 18-11-65.