

(5) Consideration and passing of—

- (i) The Indian Oaths (Amendment) Bill; and
- (ii) The Probation of Offenders Bill, as reported by the Joint Committee.

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई (सागर-रक्षित-अनुसूचित-जातियाँ) : इस को हिन्दी में बता दीजिये ।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : मैं देखूंगा कि भागे से क्या कर सकता हूँ ।

Mr. Speaker: Next time onwards, the information regarding business for the following week will be given both in English and Hindi.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) *BILL

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1958-59.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the Financial year 1958-59."

The motion was adopted

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Shri Morarji Desai: I introduce the Bill.

FINANCE BILL

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up the Finance Bill, 1958. As the House is aware, 12 hours have been allotted for all the stages of the

Bill. I would like to take the sense of the House as to how these 12 hours should be distributed among the various stages of the Bill. How much for the general discussion and how much for the clauses?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): Six and six.

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): Eight and four.

Mr. Speaker: Perhaps we may divide the time equally between the general discussion and the clauses. At the end of six hours, if we find that a number of hon. Members want to take part in the discussion, we shall try to increase the time for general discussion.

Dr. P. Subbarayan (Tiruchengode): We can make it seven and five.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Eight and five.

Shri C. D. Pande: Eight and four.

Mr. Speaker: All right. Eight hours for general discussion and four hours for the clauses. All the hon. Members can talk on this Bill, from China to Peru. The four hours will include third reading also.

The time-limit for speeches will, as usual, be 15 minutes for the Members and 20 to 30 minutes, if necessary, for leaders of groups.

As hon. Members are aware, the House will sit up to 6 p.m. today. So far as the non-official work is concerned, it will start at 3.30 p.m. So, from 12 to 3.30 p.m. we shall go on with the Finance Bill. I have got a list of the hon. Members who have not spoken at all. Therefore, let them have an opportunity to speak on any subject they like relating to the administration. I am not confining it. I have got about 10 to 12 hon. Members in my list. Possibly, some others may also rise. At the rate of 15 minutes per Member, in two hours I can dispose of eight Members. In 2½

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hours I can dispose of 10 Members. So, even if all the 3½ hours are taken up by all those Members who have not spoken at all, the rest of the time will be available for the leaders of various groups, the spokesmen of various groups, who will certainly throw an enormous light over the subject-matter on hand. This will be a back-benchers' day. Now, I call upon the Finance Minister.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1958-59, be taken into consideration."

This Bill has been before the House for more than six weeks and ample opportunity has been given for the expression of views on its provisions both inside and outside the House. The reaction to the Bill appears on the whole to be one of approval. This is in fact what we should have expected seeing that the proposals in the Bill are a confirmation and continuation of the pattern of taxation set last year and approved by Parliament. For this reason, I need not now dilate on all the provisions of the Bill and for a detailed understanding of the provisions, I would refer to the Memorandum issued by the Ministry of Finance and circulated to all the hon. Members. For the present I shall confine myself to a few remarks of a general nature on some of the provisions.

In the field of direct taxation, the rate structure fixed last year for income-tax and super-tax is to continue. This is as it should be. This structure was approved by the House hardly eight months ago and we have not had sufficient experience yet of this to be called to suggest any material changes. There is, however, only one variation of a minor nature. This variation is with regard to the rate of tax to be levied on dividends declared by what are called section 22A companies in excess of 18 per cent. of the

paid-up capital. The rate is proposed to be brought down from 30 per cent. to 20 per cent. The reason for this is that the law requires such companies to declare certain dividends and a small relief in the rate of tax on excess dividends on higher slabs is justified.

There has been some criticism that the existing rate structure brings into the field of assessment a large number of persons with small incomes ranging between Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 4,200. This criticism, which was voiced last year, was repeated during the time of the general discussion and the Prime Minister had adequately dealt with it. All I need add is that with our growing developmental expenditure, this class of persons is increasing in number and is bound to increase in future, and there is no reason why the beneficiaries of these developmental programmes should not contribute their mite, however small it might be, for the country's finances. The exemption limit of Rs. 3,000 is more than ten times the average per capita income in India whereas in other countries, even more advanced than India, the exemption limit is a much smaller multiple of the average per capita income. I would like to repeat what has been said several times before, that although these small incomes have been brought within the scope of taxation, the amount of tax is very small. Thus, on an income of Rs. 350 a month, the amount cannot exceed Rs. 3 per month and may be as low as Rs. 1½- a month depending upon the size of the family of the tax-payer.

I would now like to refer to a few changes in the field of direct taxation which find a place in the Bill. I am sure the hon. Members will welcome the two exemptions proposed in the Bill. One is to exempt from tax the investment income of registered trade unions of workmen. These small incomes are from the savings of workmen and the exemption proposed is

insignificant in terms of revenue. The second such proposal relates to the income of Assam hill tribes who have migrated to the Union territory of Manipur. According to the law as it stands, members of the Assam hill tribes are exempt from tax only if they remain within their areas. It is now proposed to extend the concession even if they move to Manipur.

In exempting from tax the entertainment allowance received from Government, the requirement that the individual concern should have been drawing the allowance from 1st April, 1955, is proposed to be dropped. At the same time, the maximum limit for exemption is proposed to be lowered from Rs. 7,500 to Rs. 5,000. Thus, though there will be no distinction between those who started getting allowances before or after the 1st April, 1955, some of them whose allowances were wholly exempt will now have to pay tax on part of the allowance. There has been some criticism based on a misunderstanding of the correct position in this matter that this amendment seeks to discriminate in favour of the recipients of salaries from Government. This criticism is not justified. Very few persons receive entertainment allowances from Government and it is required of them that they should in view of the office held by them incur expenditure on entertainment. For this purpose, the amount allowed by Government is fixed rigidly. In the case of employees in the private sector, it is always open to the employer to directly meet the cost of entertainment provided through the employee for the purpose of the business. In fact, expense accounts are being provided by employers in the private sector. It is the absence of a similar provision in the case of persons receiving salary from Government that necessitates the exemption now proposed.

The next item to which I would like to refer is the exemption of gratuities payable by local authorities their employees in accordance with

the scheme similar to the death-cum-retirement gratuity scheme of the Central Government. Such gratuities which are really in the nature of commuted pension are already exempt for Government servants.

Another relief which is proposed to be given relates to the exemption of travel concession or assistance received by an employee on leave to his home town in India. The employees receive this concession from their employers for actual expenses incurred by them and it is unfair to put a tax on such expenses. This exemption will, of course, apply to all employees whether of Government or otherwise.

All the changes to which I have referred have little financial effect and are intended merely to remove anomalies or unjustified hardships.

I now turn to a proposal which has given rise to some amount of comment from the public. I refer to the amendment proposed to be made to the provisions in the Income-tax Act relating to the allowance of development rebate. As hon. Members are aware, this allowance was introduced for the first time by the Finance Act of 1955. Under the law as it stands, this allowance is fixed as a sum equal to 25 per cent. of the value of new machinery or plant installed by a business undertaking. This sum is deducted from the profits of the concern in arriving at the total income of the year in which the plant or the machinery is installed. The result of giving such an allowance is obviously the saving of tax on an amount equal to the allowance.

For instance, if machinery worth a crore of rupees is installed by a company, that company would be entitled to a development rebate of Rs. 25 lakhs. As the rate applicable to an Indian company of this type will be 51.5 per cent. on its total income, the tax saved by the company will be 51.5 per cent. of Rs. 25 lakhs, i.e., Rs. 12,87,000. This sum of Rs. 12,87,000

[Shri Morarji Desai]

is thus a clear net gain to the company. Under the present law, the company can do whatever it likes with this sum of Rs. 12,87,000. It can distribute the whole of it as dividends. Now, it is obviously unreasonable that when Government have foregone a substantial sum of tax due to them from a company with a view to helping it in financing development, the company should distribute as profits the tax savings soon after obtaining the rebate. It has, therefore, been proposed in the Finance Bill that companies which get development rebate for the purpose of income-tax assessments should actually write down their profits by the amount of the allowance and create a reserve for a corresponding amount and maintain it intact for a period of ten years. This requirement to create the reserve is to apply only in respect of claims of development rebate on assets installed on or after the 1st January, 1958. I would like to emphasise in this connection that the creation of this reserve is not a taxation measure and will not in any way add to or take away from Government revenues. All that it will do is to conserve double the tax savings of a concern for its own business purposes. While the obligation to maintain the reserve is proposed to be imposed on claimants of development rebate, the amount of the rebate is proposed to be increased from 25 per cent. to 40 per cent. of the cost, in the case of new ships.

While the principle underlying the amendments proposed has received almost universal approval, there has been some criticism regarding the manner in which the principle is sought to be implemented by the proposal in the Bill. It has been argued that if a manufacturing company which is already earning profits and is declaring dividends therefrom, wishes to take advantage of the development rebate by extending its activities, it may, in view of the provision proposed, find itself in an embarrassing situation. If the development rebate is debited to the profit and loss account, even the profits

resulting from the existing activities of the company will be wiped out or considerably reduced with the result that the company may not be able to declare a reasonable amount of dividend. Such a situation will not be welcome to the shareholders, and managements may, therefore, hesitate to embark on programmes of expansion. For a similar reason, the incentive sought to be provided by the development rebate for starting new companies will become ineffective if the companies are prevented from declaring dividends in order to qualify for the rebate. It has further been urged that while the saving in tax in the case of a company will amount to about 51.5 per cent. of the amount of the development rebate, the provision requires the creation of a reserve equal to the whole of the amount of the development rebate, that is, an amount roughly equal to double the tax savings. It is contended that there is no justification for reserving an amount equal to 100 per cent. of the development rebate when the advantage derived therefrom is only about half that amount.

I have carefully examined the points raised. Some difficulty will arise in the case of new undertakings which produce income at a tardy rate or of those existing undertakings which embark on large developmental plans whose cost is very large in comparison with the income so far earned, the expenditure being compressed within a short period. We want the formation of new enterprises and development of the existing ones and I propose, therefore, to move amendments to the Bill which will adequately meet the contingencies which may be apprehended to arise. The effect of the amendments will be two-fold. In the first place, if the total income for any year, before allowing development rebate, falls short of the full amount of the rebate, the rebate to be allowed for that year will be limited to such total income.

The balance of the rebate will be allowed to be carried forward for

being claimed in the succeeding year or years. The number of years for which it can be so carried forward will, of course, be restricted to eight which is the number of years for which unabsorbed loss can be carried forward under the present law. Secondly, the amount to be taken to reserve need not exceed 75 per cent. of the amount of development rebate claimed. It is but reasonable to expect a company to whom Government has given a relief equal to 51.5 per cent. of the rebate, to put into reserve from its own resources an additional amount equal to about half of this. I would repeat that the original provision of the main Bill or the amendment now proposed by me does not in any way affect the tax payable by the companies. I would like also to emphasise that the reserves so created will remain with the company and can be used for all legitimate purposes as long as it is not used for the distribution of dividends. The proposed amendment will also clarify certain other misunderstandings about the intentions of this provision.

I need not tire the House with a detailed discussion of the other provisions in the Bill relating to direct taxation. The Explanatory Memorandum clarifies these provisions and if any points are raised during the discussion, I shall deal with them at the time of the clause-by-clause consideration.

As regards indirect taxation, the Bill does not propose any major change. The excise duty on cement is being increased from Rs. 20 to Rs. 24 per ton. However, as already mentioned by the Prime Minister while introducing the Finance Bill, this proposal will not raise the issue price of cement, but it is intended to replace the surcharge which was being levied by the State Trading Corporation.

As regards tobacco, a clarificatory amendment is proposed with a view to removing the doubts expressed regarding the size of a 'granule' or

'rawa' of tobacco. While on tobacco, I may mention that it is only about a year ago that we changed over from the criterion of capability of use to that of the physical form for assessment of biri and non-biri tobacco. This was done on the basis of the recommendation of an expert committee. A change of this nature inevitably leads to some amount of disturbances in the existing system, particularly in the marginal cases. I am glad to say that many of these problems have been solved, though a few still remain and are under consideration. I hope these will be solved very early, but I must say that we will have to resist any attempt to make this an opportunity for claiming new concessions. Equally inevitable new methods of evasion crop up and these are under constant examination with a view to plugging the loopholes.

Sir, I beg to move that this Bill be taken into consideration.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1958-59, be taken into consideration."

Hon. Members who have not spoken so far will kindly rise in their seats. Each one will be given an opportunity.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): It was said, Sir, that we will be given a chance to speak on the Finance Bill.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has got too many chances. Let nobody interrupt. First, those Members who have not spoken so far in this session, who have not opened their lips in any discussion, on the President's Address, on the General Budget, on the Railway Budget etc., will kindly give their numbers.

Shri Anjanappa (Nellore—Reserved—Sch. Castes): My number is 90.

Shri Kuttikrishnan Nair (Kozhikode): My number is 157.

Shri Naldurgkar (Osmanabad): No. 132.

Dr. Atchamamba (Vijayavada): My number is 121.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar (Pudukkottai): No. 114.

Mr. Speaker: I would also appeal to hon. Members—I find it very embarrassing—hon. Members come here and they want to look into my note here. Then, when I tell them whether their name is here, they say, my name is not here. They would say, let me see. That is very embarrassing. What I say is, time is taken away in this discussion. Hon. Members will kindly be in their seats. I am always watchful. I do not want to offend even a single individual Member in this House. I would like to give him opportunities as much as possible, keeping up the level of the debate by calling the leaders of the various Groups. I am only trying to distribute the time. I am not in favour of X or Y. Nobody is my relation; nobody is my enemy. Let him kindly send a chit. Nobody need come and stand near me, including Ministers. I would appeal to Ministers. I am not saying all Ministers come. A few Ministers come and make it embarrassing.

Shri Morarji Desai: I agree entirely.

Mr. Speaker: No hon. Member need come to the Chair. Whether I sit or the Deputy-Speaker or the Chairman sits, they may send chits and write a normal language. Some of them write, I thought you have no eyes, you have no ears also. Some of them write to me, I think your Yes means No. These are embarrassing. Some Members say, you said yesterday that you will call me today. I never commit myself. Hon. Members say, 'let us see' means Yes. If I do not call him, it is No and he walks away protesting that this is immoral. One hon. Member said, this is immoral.

If the Speaker who is their representative is immoral, I do not know what the other Members are. I would urge upon all hon. Members that everybody will have his chance. Let us not lose patience. I am anxious to see that every Member gets an opportunity. I know that he is being watched by his electorate. Those hon. Members who have not spoken will kindly give their numbers. The whole of this day I have reserved to those Members. We will start with the Leaders of Groups the next day afresh.

Shri Manasa (Darjeeling): No. 116. You have been pleased to call me, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I will call him.

Shri Rup Narain (Mirzapur—Reserved Sch. Castes): No. 246.

Shri Dasaratha Deb (Tripura): No. 525.

Shri Rangarao (Karimnagar): No. 403.

Shri K. C. Jena (Balasore—Reserved Sch. Castes): No. 394.

Mr. Speaker: I think all the Opposition Members have spoken.

Shri B. Das Gupta (Purulia): I did not speak on this Demand. No. 528.

Shri D. V. Rao: (Nalgonda): No. 474.

Mr. Speaker: I will make out a list of the names.

Shri Manasa: Mr. Speaker, it has been my misfortune that I could not, in spite of my efforts, speak in the Home Affairs debate. I am grateful that you have called me now. It would have been in the fitness of things if I had confined my observations to the Finance Bill. But, my failure to speak earlier, the principle that any subject can be discussed and any grievance can be ventilated when authorising taxation of the citizens, and also the latitude that you have given us to travel from China

to Peru, induce me to confine my observations to a few questions that I wanted to discuss during the Home Affairs debate. Prior to that, I wish to make a few observations of an absolutely general character.

There is a general charge that this country is overburdened with taxation. I feel that the genius of the Indian people is to be philosophical in moments of despair and adversity. I think our countrymen would not very much grudge the taxes if they could be convinced, if they could see that their hard-earned money was not wasted or abused in the luxury of one or at the whim of the other. We know it and every one in this country knows that the economic salvation of the country almost entirely depends on the Second Five Year Plan and the success of the Second Plan depends on the close co-operation and awareness of the people. We are planning and very often we go astray, in my humble opinion. If we plan only in terms of steel and canals in utter disregard of the human aspect of the problem, I am sure, we shall make a mistake. We shall have to inspire the confidence of the masses and enthruse them with a sense of national urgency.

Corruption and indiscipline in our country is rampant. I wonder, in the midst of this corruption and indiscipline, how and when we shall be able to succeed in our plan. What, I think, we are lacking in this country is national character. Many years of foreign rule, poverty, ignorance and a number of pernicious social customs have contributed largely to our moral degradation. I think we shall have to do something definitely in the direction of building national character. It will have to be tackled on a national scale. I think the help of teachers, psychologists, thinkers, political and social workers will have to be taken to build up the national character. I do not say corruption is the monopoly of this country alone. Corruption is there in other countries also. But, the extent to which it per-

sists and the lowness to which it can stoop in our country is really amazing.

I also feel that an element of compulsion will have to be imported in the execution of our development schemes. We talk so often about the great economic developments that have taken place in China. We know that poverty and hunger have almost been eradicated in that country. I think without a certain degree of compulsion, without a sense of national urgency, without strength of character they could not have achieved what they have achieved today. Exclusive dependence on *shram dan* and voluntary contribution I do not think will lead us anywhere. There will have to be a certain degree of compulsion. I do not say that in this country compulsion will have to be extended to the degree of regimentation as it is in other countries, but in respect of, for example, such developmental works as village roads or small irrigation canal links and also in the matter of maintenance of a certain degree of discipline, I think compulsion should be enforced. I am confident that the proverbial integrity and honesty of our Finance Minister will enthruse both the people and the servants of the people—I do not very much like the term "Government servants"—with a sense of integrity and honesty and the whole country will march ahead.

With regard to the general administration I would submit that opportunities to the common man to actively participate in the general administration of the country should be made available more and more. I think today the only opportunity that the common man gets to participate in the administration of the country is perhaps when the country goes to the polls. I think a district advisory committee should be formed with Members of Parliament, Members of the Legislature, representatives of the local boards and also a few individuals representing the various interests of the district. Such a committee can not only function as a development

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council, but can also aid and advise in the matter of general administration.

I find the Planning Commission has also provided for such an arrangement. In Chapter VII of the summary of the Second Five Year Plan—I was going through it—I notice that the district has been described as the pivot of the structure of administration, and later in the same chapter the formation of the district advisory committee has been recommended.

So far, the general tendency of the district officer is to build a wall around himself—call it a wall of ivory or of iron—and rule from a position of segregation. The formation of the district advisory committee will not only afford the people an opportunity to actively associate themselves with the administration, but, I think, will put the whole administration into gear.

The reference to the district administration leads me to the question of my district. My district is Darjeeling, with Nepal on the west and Sikkim, Tibet and Bhutan on the north and north-east. The population in the hilly areas of Darjeeling is predominantly Nepalese; Lepchas and Bhutias also form a part of the population. Of course, I must say that the towns in the district are more or less of a cosmopolitan nature. Lepchas and Bhutias are recognised as tribal people. Incidentally, I may mention that Lepchas, the oldest aborigines of Darjeeling, are threatened with what can be called a gradual process of extinction.

It is a pity that the Nepalese who are actually the hill tribes of Darjeeling have not been recognised as Scheduled Tribes, although economically, socially and educationally they are equally backward. Be that as it may, hopes had run very high when the Backward Classes Commission was formed. It was hoped that the injustice done to the Nepalese would be compensated, and an oppor-

tunity would be afforded to them to receive special treatment to make up the leeway. This hope, I say, has been belied.

The Backward Classes Commission's Report has not yet been discussed on the floor of this House, although it was submitted as far back as September, 1956. Why should we not have the boldness to place this report on the Table of the House and discuss it, and if necessary make certain additions and alterations to the recommendations? As a matter of fact, I find that the hon. Home Minister in his memorandum on the Report of the Backward Classes Commission has said, on page 4:

“ . . . further investigations will have to be undertaken so that the deficiencies that have been noticed in the findings of the Commission are made good”.

I only appeal that further investigations be undertaken.

On page 36 of the Report of the Ministry of Home Affairs it has been argued that the backwardness of a community should be measured by the yardstick of lowness of occupation. What do we mean by “lowness of occupation”? This is beyond my comprehension. Do we mean lowness of emoluments or the type of work? If we mean lowness of the type of work, how do we reconcile it with the concept of the dignity of labour? The whole idea is, as I said, incomprehensible. I submit that before any criterion is laid down to determine the backwardness of a community, the question should be thoroughly discussed on the floor of the House. It is this House which should decide which community is backward and which community is not backward. I would submit that we should not try to circumvent certain national obligations by resorting to haphazard decisions.

I was referring to the question of the Nepalese. It is estimated that there are about three million Nepalese in India, with concentration in Assam, Darjeeling, Duars, Dehra Dun, Dharamshala and Bhaksu. The Report of the Backward Classes Commission, which is vague in its general approach, is wrong on several accounts.

On page 30, Volume I, it has been said:

"Therefore we recommend that in parts of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal where there are large numbers of Gurkhas, only such communities (of Gurkhas) as are listed as backward should receive the same help as other Backward Classes. In the rest of India the Gurkhas are known to ignore their castes and become one homogeneous community."

I may mention here that the terms "Gurkhas" and "Nepalese" are identical; only the term "Gurkha" has a smack of his martial trait.

It is estimated that there are about one million Nepalese in Assam alone, and what is stated in the Report is absolutely untrue, viz., that caste in States other than Bengal, Bihar and U.P., is disregarded. After all, social pattern does not radically vary from State to State. I may also mention that casteism among the Nepalese and in Nepal is more rigid and still worse, and Assam or any part of India for that matter, cannot be an exception to that pattern.

I say it with a sense of pain that the question of the Nepalese, for example the Nepalese of Darjeeling, has not been properly studied. While going through the Report of the Backward Classes Commission I was flabbergasted to notice that certain absolutely untrue statements have been entered therein.

On page 214 of Volume I of the Report it has been entered that the Commission visited Darjeeling and Kurseong. It is stated definitely that

they visited Darjeeling and Kurseong and had received representations. The Commission did not visit Darjeeling and Kurseong—not at all, and did not receive any representation. It is a matter of great pity that such a high-powered commission should enter such untrue statements. I am sure they have also showed somewhere that they have spent some money for visiting Darjeeling and Kurseong. I would rather not expatiate on this point.

I would only implore in all humility that the three million Nepalese living in India should be recognised as a backward class, and I can assure the House that they will pass all the tests and criteria of backwardness as are mentioned in page 3 of the memorandum of the Home Minister on the Backward Classes Commission's Report.

Then again, the Commission has recommended, as I read out, that the Nepalese should be recognised as a backward class in Bengal, Bihar and U.P., but when we go through the Report, we find in Volume II, where the lists are given, that Nepalese are included only in the U.P. list. They are not even mentioned in the Bengal and Bihar lists. What shall we call it? Shall we call it carelessness or sheer negligence? I hope all this will be looked into.

One more point. Recently the Government of India have recognised certain castes among the Gurkha or Nepali community as Scheduled Castes, but the Government of Assam have been persistently refusing to extend the facilities which would be accruable to such recently recognised Scheduled Castes.

At one stage of my speech I referred to Darjeeling. I wish to focus the attention of this hon. House on this important border district. Darjeeling, as you may be aware, is the centre of social and cultural activities of the Nepalese in India. The Government of West Bengal have lately been very much alive to the problems and

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grievances of Darjeeling. They have recently set up an enquiry committee. I hope the salient grievances of the people of Darjeeling will be redressed by the award of the State Cabinet.

The problems of minorities as also of the frontier regions can be solved more easily by a psychological approach and with a human touch than by other methods, coercive or otherwise. I may refresh the memory of this House that during the days when the States Reorganisation Commission was collecting evidence in Darjeeling, various parties came forward with such demands as the formation of Uttarakhand with Darjeeling and neighbouring areas, merger of Darjeeling with Assam and Bihar, or with a regional demand for Regional Autonomy for Darjeeling. There were many other demands too. Now, those demands were neither feasible nor tenable. Some of the demands are very often described as originating from separatist tendencies. But I do not think those should be dismissed as such. The cumulative effect of unredressed grievances very often leads to demands which may be beyond the realm of reason or legality. We know that well. So, I need not repeat it. What happens is that frustration ensues, and the wayward tendency becomes aggressive, and I say it has happened in some other parts of the country. It is under such circumstances and under such situations that the interested parties come forward and exploit the cupidity and the prejudice of the masses and lead them astray.

I can assure this House with all the emphasis I command and with the sense of responsibility that I have, that all that the people of Darjeeling are interested in is their security and well-being and nothing more and nothing else.

One other staggering problem of Darjeeling is the problem of growing unemployment in urban areas, and mostly in the tea garden areas. We

know that the population in the tea gardens has increased by leaps and bounds, whereas the acreage under cultivation has almost been static. I appeal to the good sense of the House to consider how far it is advisable to allow the problem of unemployment to continue in a border district for a long time. I appeal that a network of cottage industries and small-scale industries should be started at various points in Darjeeling.

I would make a particular appeal that the stipendiary facilities for Nepalese students be made more liberal. The educational backwardness of the Nepalese beggars all description. The facilities that are available under the other backward classes' scheme are such that a large number of students are disappointed every year.

The Gurkhas are physically short. Even the Armed Forces have accepted 5 feet 2 inches as the eligible height for recruitment, but strangely enough, the Central Excise Department have been persistently refusing to take boys who are below the height of 5 feet 4 inches. I think such racial characteristics as height or colour etc. should not be disqualifications. Every year, a large number of candidates apply, but when they go and stand on the measuring instrument, they are rejected every year, although they are found otherwise absolutely fit; they run the race and they stand first; and they are good in every way; they are intelligent, bright and so on and so forth, but just on the score of height they are rejected.

I am sure you will agree with me that the relaxation made in the matter of height . . .

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

Shri Manaan: I would beg of you to give me a few more minutes, because for many more months I shall not get

an opportunity. I want to deal with few more points.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): Is the hon. Member going out of India?

Shri Manasa: You will agree with me that the relaxation that has been made in the matter of height in the Armed Forces has not in any way prejudiced the efficiency or the turn-out by the Gurkha jawans in the Indian Army.

I feel, and I hope I am not wrong, that the frontier of a country can be rendered impregnable and invulnerable by happy and contented people living there rather than by military might, and if I may be permitted to say so, I would assure this House that the north-eastern frontier of India will be rendered impregnable by sturdy Gurkhas, living there.

It will not be very much out of place, if I mention here that Darjeeling is considered as the queen of hill stations. And what queen can be more regal and charming than Darjeeling with Kanchenjunga on her brows? Panditji in his recent visit to Darjeeling said that the call of Kanchenjunga takes him to Darjeeling. Darjeeling has a tremendous potential for tourist traffic. So, I appeal that the attention of Government should be directed towards this matter, and directed with purpose.

So far, I have dealt with the question of Darjeeling and the Nepalese. Since you have already rung the bell, I do not want to dilate more on the question of Darjeeling but I shall be falling in my duty if I do not say a few words about Siliguri, Tarai and Duars. A large number of people in Siliguri, Tarai and Duars are tribals working in the tea gardens. Except for the fact that a few labour laws have improved their lot to some extent, they are grovelling in backwardness and illiteracy. It seems as if they have not attracted anybody's attention. I appeal to the Government, especially to the Home Ministry to request the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to tour these areas.

Siliguri is a town which has sprung up almost overnight after the Partition. It has grown to incredible dimensions with the huge influx of refugees, with the result that the town is in the most amorphous condition today. Government have spent several lakhs of rupees in the construction of a huge refugee market. But not a single shop is there till today, though they have finished the construction. I ask Government why it is so. Several refugee colonies have been established in Siliguri, some of which do not even have approach roads or bridges; they have to cross the rivers to reach them. Of course, the rivers are small. And there are also no roads.

The Siliguri water works scheme has long since been approved by the Government of West Bengal but the inordinate delay by the Government of India in acceding the financial sanction has held up the scheme so far. The proposal to convert Siliguri into an industrial estate has also been hanging fire for a long time. Unless red-tapism in this country is eliminated or at least cut to some extent, I am afraid matters will move much slower than would be to the interest of the country and the people.

In a recent survey conducted by the Government of West Bengal, the tribals of Siliguri, Tarai and Duars expressed their willingness to accept Hindi as their language. But no arrangement has been made for their schooling at all. I appeal to the Government, especially to the Education Ministry, to make arrangements for their education and hostelry. The people of Duars have been demanding a Hindi high school for a very long time, but nothing seems to have been done in this regard.

In the whole of Siliguri, Mal, Matilii and Nagarkatta, that is, the parts of Duars, there is not a single national extension service block or community project centre. I need not remind the Finance Minister that it is these areas which give him huge foreign exchange from the tea industry, and it is a

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pity that these areas should receive step-motherly treatment. I appeal to the Government to direct their attention towards this matter also.

Sir, you have been very patient with me, and you have given me a few more minutes than I actually deserved. I have made a very pedestrian submission. The word 'pedestrian' has become very popular this year. I hope Government and the respective Ministries will be pleased to take such action as would be necessary to redress the grievances of my part of the country.

Dr. Atchamamba (Vijayavada): I am very glad that Government are spending large sums of money with regard to health. Yet, we cannot be blind to the deficiencies with regard to health in this country.

First, I must mention about the infectious diseases. In every capital city, whether it be Bombay, Madras or Calcutta, and even in smaller towns like Vijayavada and others, we find almost all the infectious diseases throughout the year, in some portion or the other. Today, we know that Bombay is in the grip of the small-pox epidemic. In Europe, in the twelfth century, there were very many epidemics throughout the continent, and there would be a colossal number of deaths, and we have heard of so many appalling stories. But today, we know that they have got rid of these infectious diseases.

So far as we are concerned, it is now ten years since we attained Independence, and we should have turned our attention towards this. We cannot say that these infectious diseases are prevalent only at some periods and at other times they are not. Sometimes, they may be raging high, and sometimes, they may be raging low. That is all.

I would refer to malaria and filaria. We are spending nearly Rs. 2 crores on their eradication. But I can tell you

that in my own State, namely Andhra Pradesh, from Vijayanagaram to Vijayavada or down to Tenali and even further down, every town is infected with malaria and filaria. Mosquitoes are so terribly rampant that nobody can sleep in those towns. Filaria and malaria can be got rid of easily if we pay proper attention to the sanitation of these places, but as we know, sanitation is horrible in everyone of these places. Still, we know that we are spending Rs. 2 crores on these matters.

Then, again, we must think of the hospitals. In the general hospitals as a whole—I have good experience of them—I must say that there is no proper attention paid to the common man, to the pedestrian as he is called. This is so because the doctors, the surgeons and the physicians that are employed there are now allowed private Practice. Of course, the Government pay is assured. The result is that a greater amount of time and energy are spent on private practice, because they get more money if they work more. Human nature being what it is, they spend more time on private practice and they have practically very little time and very little energy to spend with regard to the hospitals in which they are employed.

Again, most of these hospitals are attached to medical colleges. That means, these physicians and surgeons have other duties, that is, teaching duties. So if in addition to teaching duties and duties in the hospital, private practice is also permitted, you can understand what they can do in any one of these directions. If they have to be proficient teachers, they have to be trained properly. They must be up to date with their knowledge. Science is advancing every day. Every day you find that what is said on the previous day is cancelled and new theories come up. If a doctor or any other scientific person wants to keep himself up to date, he

must be in day to day touch with the scientific advances in that subject. For this, time is required.

So I would make a request to the Government. Let them pay more to these physicians and surgeons, and let them spend more time in reading and acquiring further knowledge which they can impart to the students in the medical college and also help the patients who are in the general hospitals. Everybody knows what is the state of affairs in the general hospitals. There are constant complaints. Practically no patient is happy, except perhaps some of those patients who are more or less private patients of the physicians or surgeons. Of course, I do not mean to say that every physician and every surgeon does this. I am only talking in a general way. There are exceptions.

With regard to family planning, now we are spending quite a lot of money on the family planning centres. In this country, of course, our women are shy. They do not come straight-way to the family planning centres and say 'I have come here for this purpose'. That is one thing. Secondly, in the family planning centres, we have got doctors, there is staff and there is housing accommodation, and in some places, there are jeeps and also health visitors. Now, with such equipment, the work is easy. But we are using practically very little of it. If we take the statistics, we find that in any one of these centres, not even 10 patients come. Even these 10 people do not go for this purpose; they go there to get medical aid with regard to maternity and other ailments.

I, therefore, suggest that these centres should be made multi-purpose centres, that is, for women alone, adding maternity and child welfare. There are doctors who are technical personnel. They can as well look after the women and their medical needs with regard to maternity and child welfare; family planning comes along with it and forms part of it. I am a lady doctor and I am practising in maternity and midwifery and all

that. Certainly, family planning is one of my business. Just like that, at every centre where there is a doctor, equipment and so on, they can be utilised to the fullest capacity. Of course, if we introduce this arrangement, we have to spend a little more money, because we have to give them perhaps a little more medicine or some other thing. We have got the personnel; we have got the whole equipment. So it will be a sheer waste if we are going to have these family planning centres only for that purpose. Under the present arrangement, practically nobody is happy. In fact, in the rural areas, we wanted to have 2,000 centres. Today not even 200 or 300 are functioning. Why is it so? Even to these centres that are functioning, as I said, very few people go.

So in order to make these centres perform their functions fully and completely we must have this multi-purpose arrangement. I must say that it is only fair that we should provide every woman in this country with proper and scientific medical help in maternity and child welfare. It is only fair that not only family planning centres are there, but medical centres are also there. There are medical centres under the N.E.S. Blocks and other Extension schemes. They can all be united together and made to serve a greater and larger purpose than what they are doing today.

Then I come to the subject of different systems of medicine. We have got funds separately for ayurveda, homoeopathy, unani etc. I know very little about unani or homoeopathy to talk about, but I know something about ayurveda and I do want to say something on that. Nowadays, people are talking about integrated medical colleges and integrated medicine. I really do not know what this means, how a scientific or allopathic medical science can be integrated with the ayurvedic way of diagnosis, pathology etc. When we speak of the ayurvedic system, we have to distinguish between two things. It consists of two parts. One

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is pharmacopoeia. The other is the theory of diagnosis. Now, they have got trigunas, physiology or tridoshas—their pathology. So they have a different scientific approach. So one has to study it in a separate way. One cannot have an integrated system of studying both ayurveda and allopathy, because the ayurvedic way of thinking is different. The ayurvedic way of thinking is all given in the books they have got, that is Sushruta. To study them, first of all, one must be proficient in Sanskrit. Any person who does not know Sanskrit cannot tackle this subject properly. Not only that, he has also to know the philosophy and other things that are in Sanskrit. Only then he will be able to be familiar with the scientific approach of ayurveda. For that we must have separate research done. We must go into the spirit of it and then only we can arrive at some result.

There is no use introducing some sort of ayurvedic hotch-potch into the medical colleges and telling the students 'you learn this' or introducing allopathic medicine in ayurveda colleges and asking students to imbibe it. What is happening now is that all those who call themselves ayurvedic doctors go along with stethoscope, injection and penicillin. Nobody is doing anything else. Why should we deceive ourselves that we are helping ayurveda? We are not helping ayurveda in this way. Not only are we not helping, but we are deceiving ourselves, and doing great harm to ayurveda itself. That is what I fear.

With regard to the pharmacopoeia section of ayurveda, we can certainly have research on all the medicines and see how they work. We can use them; there is no doubt about it. When a particular plant or drug was useful for high blood pressure, we took it from China. That does not mean that we are using the Chinese system of medicine. The drugs and pharmacopoeia are different, the systems are different and the way of approach is different.

So I feel that with regard to the ayurvedic physiology or pathology or way of thinking, we must have a separate thing altogether, unconnected with the other systems of medicine. With regard to pharmacopoeia, we can do research and add it to the other pharmacopoeia wherever it is of use.

Regarding rural medical practitioners, already we have got them in our rural areas. But we are completely neglecting them. We are not thinking of them. We have started health centres in the NES and other blocks. We can certainly make use of them, improve them and help them with a little more money. We can make use of them, wherever it is possible.

As regards these rural medical practitioners, very few people are induced to go to the villages because it is not paying. We want that our rural people should have proper medical aid. We must make it more attractive for the doctors to go to the rural areas by giving them extra money, extra help and extra equipment. That is very necessary. That is the least we can do, when we are not able, as a whole, to give all the medical aid necessary for all the people of this country.

13.00 hrs.

So much about Health; now I come to Education.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has two minutes more. Hon. Members get fifteen minutes each, I am giving here sixteen minutes.

Dr. Atchamamba: With regard to primary education, I must say that teachers are very badly paid and they find it difficult to manage. They must be given better payment and provided better equipment if we expect them to work properly.

With regard to animal husbandry, I wish to say that Ongole breed is de-

generating. If we want best bulls of Ongole breed, we must go to America. That we should avoid.

In regard to planning, we have to think of the overall picture of India and not State by State. We have, for instance, the Madras State. Madras industrial potential must be increased. For this they must have power. But they have very little balance of hydro-electric power to develop.

An Hon. Member: Madras?

Dr. Atchamamba: I mean potentialities of further development. All the existing sources have been developed. If more power is required, there is Mysore, there is Andhra, there is Kerala, from which they can get power.

An Hon. Member: Political power?

Dr. Atchamamba: I mean hydro-electric power.

With regard to meetings, we are having any number of meetings and seminars. Seminars are necessary; meetings are necessary. But the number is so large that it tells on our patience. Are all these necessary? With regard to these meetings, I am reminded of a poem written by Rjakovsky, the Soviet poet, at the time of Russian Revolution in 1917. He went to see a friend of his in one of the Commissariat offices. He found him at a meeting. He returned after two hours; the friend was at another meeting. Like that he went up and down, till at last the friend was still engaged at a meeting at 12 o' clock at night. He got so disgusted and rushed into the room to find that only half the number of members were present, because the other half were attending another meeting. The poet told his friend: let me request you to have one more meeting to end all these meetings.

I do not mean to say that we should not have meetings. But meetings mean a lot of money. In December and January there were some meet-

ings of the Planning Commission. The Heads of all the respective Departments of all the States had to come here, finally to be told that they must cut short their Plan and expenditure on different items. This could have been avoided by sending word to the Chief Ministers or something like that.

Shri Dasaratha Deb (Tripura): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the number of points that I have to make is so large and the time at my disposal so short, that I am afraid I may not be able to do full justice to all of them. As the House is aware, Tripura State has no legislature; this House is the only forum where we can review the works of this State and offer our criticism and suggestions.

During the discussion of the Demands for Grants I had tabled as many as fifty cut motions on many of the burning problems of the State. I would on this occasion like to refer to a few of them. The most important is the functioning of the Territorial Council in Tripura, which is now in a deadlock state.

When we passed the Territorial Councils Act in this House a large number of Members had their apprehension that if more power is left in the hands of the Administrator, he would interfere with the working of the Council every now and then. At that time the hon. the Home Minister gave us an assurance that though the Administrator had been given these powers, he would try to see that the Administrator did not interfere except occasionally and that the Territorial Council would be allowed to function smoothly. Within one year the Tripura Territorial Council has passed two budgets, one for four months of 1957-58 and the other recently for 1958-59. These two budgets were disapproved and returned to the Territorial Council on the ground that the Territorial Council had very small resources, as such the Council should not pass such big amounts. This argument of meagreness of resources can be applied to the Administration

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also. The Administration has got only an income of Rs. 39 lakhs a year; but the Central Government is giving them more than Rs. 3 to 4 crores per year. Why should not administration contribute more money to Territorial Council out of the sum contributed by the centre. The Territorial Council is the only representative body, consisting of persons elected on adult franchise. This is the only body in which people have got confidence and it is but natural that this Council should be given more power.

The number of subjects which have been transferred to the Territorial Council is, also very limited. Under the Act many subjects can be transferred. But only certain minor subjects have been transferred to the Council and major items like development of agriculture, transport, Agartala Municipality, roads, etc, have not been transferred. So, though the Council has good intentions it cannot function effectively. I would therefore request that the whole matter should be looked into and the Council should be allowed to function smoothly.

The second point I wish to point out is about Government attitude towards opposition parties. About two and a half years back a person from East Pakistan came to Agartala with a Pakistani Passport, with Indian visa. He surrendered his passport to the Tripura Administration and applied for citizenship; he also applied to the Agartala court for permission to practice. Accordingly a sanad was given to him. He practised for some time, but in the meantime a notice was served on him asking him to leave India within twenty-four hours. He came to Calcutta and approached the Home Ministry several times. I personally talked to Shri Datar also. He was at last given an extension of one year to stay in India. Now that period is going to expire, but no decision has been taken with regard to him. He is a political sufferer. I was told that for about seventeen

years or so he was in jail for having taken part in the national movement. He does not know what to do. I consider this to be a case of injustice. I would request the Home Minister or now that he is not here. I would request the Finance Minister to convey this to his colleague—to take an early decision on the matter.

Shri Morarji Desai: May I know his name?

Shri Dasaratha Deb: His name is Amulya Kanchan Dutta Roy. He is an advocate.

Mr. Speaker: It can be written and passed on.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: The file is there in the Home Ministry.

A large number of Muslims have been staying in Tripura State for a long time—two or three generations. When the electoral rolls were prepared their names were not in the voters' list. They applied to Government to get their names entered; but that was refused and some of them were asked by the Police to quit Tripura State. We know that these people have been for a long period, from the days of the Maharaja, settled in Tripura State. In their case also some steps should be taken. They should be treated as Indian citizens because they are already Indian citizens and they are not Pakistani nationals. I would suggest to the Home Ministry that if they want evidence from the local people, that can be obtained.

Then my next point is about land reform. Since 1st Lok Sabha, we have been told that our Home Minister is going to introduce legislation regarding land reform in Tripura State. But, up till now that has not been done. Some six months before, in the Tripura State Gazette, a draft land reform Bill was published and public opinion was asked. Accordingly, many of us have given our

opinion on that. But, till now that Bill has not been introduced in this House.

There are certain provisions in the Bill that a crop-sharer can become the owner of the land as soon as the Bill or Act comes into force. It is opposed by many people, the landlords. Possibly, it is being delayed by those who oppose it. In the meantime what happens is this. Peasants are being evicted in the Tripura State at Dabra Balonia and Sabrom and in many other places and the crop-sharers who are cultivating the land for the last 20 or 25 years are asked by the Jhumias, the landlords to sign bonds wherein it is written that they are only annual wage employees, so that when the Bill comes into force, they cannot demand the land. That is the thing. I think Government should issue an ordinance prohibiting all sorts of eviction in Tripura State until the Land Reforms Bill comes into force. Otherwise, you cannot save the peasantry in our State at all.

Another point I want to raise here is regarding the Tribal people. These Tribal people are shifting cultivators. They are now generally coming to settle themselves as agriculturists. If, from the beginning, you want to impose on them agricultural taxes or other taxes, then, they may not be encouraged. My request to the Ministry is that agricultural taxation or any other sort of taxation should not apply to the Tribal people at this stage in Tripura State because they are economically and culturally backward. In order to encourage them, at least this step should be taken.

Within the short time at my disposal, I want to raise another point and that is regarding Sales Tax. You know that Tripura is isolated from other parts of India and we have no rail communications direct. We have to import all these commodities, whatever they are, from other parts of India by air-lifting. That is very costly and our economy and trade are almost dislocated. That is why the standard of living, even in Agartala

itself, is costlier than even in Calcutta or Delhi. For one seer of fish you have to spend Rs. 5 whereas in Delhi you can get it cheaper. It is the case with everything. So, if you impose Sales Tax in Tripura State on cloth and other essential commodities, then, it would be very hard for the people of the Tripura State. I request the Ministry not to impose any kind of Sales Tax in Tripura State.

Mr. Speaker: What were the taxes when the Raja was ruling?

Shri Dasaratha Deb: During the Maharaja's time, there was no taxation in Tripura State.

Mr. Speaker: No taxation at all?

Shri Dasaratha Deb: No taxation at all.

Mr. Speaker: Then, how were they carrying on the Government?

Shri Dasaratha Deb: At that time there was the rail link between Tripura and Pakistan. After partition it was cut.

Mr. Speaker: What was the revenue? How could the Maharaja manage? He must have had some revenue to maintain the Government.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: At that time, the income including the land revenue was about Rs. 50 lakhs.

Mr. Speaker: Was that the only income?

Shri Dasaratha Deb: Yes; that was the only tax and there was also some tax on forests.

Another point that I would like to make here is this. Tripura is land of bamboos. You have plenty of bamboos in Tripura State. I have been drawing the attention of Government, time and again, that they should start some of industry there.

An Hon. Member: Paper industry

Shri Dasaratha Deb: If not a paper factory, I think, at this moment, it will be possible to start a pulp factory. The Government should look to that. I think there is some allocation, some money in the Budget itself. In the First Five Year Plan it was not done and in the Second Five Year Plan also I do not think our Government is going to implement that scheme even though there is a scheme. Every time they say there is shortage of technical men and all that sort of thing.

T.B. patients are increasing in the Agartala hospital. In reply to a question I put, I find that this year there are more than 400 T.B. patients there and that their number is gradually increasing. There is no T.B. clinic and these people are asked to take out-door treatment. How can they do it? I do not know. It is a matter for experts to examine. So far as common sense goes, it cannot be done through the out-door treatment. The reply that was given was that the Government has got a scheme but due to shortage of technical personnel, they cannot do it. I do not think it is so difficult. If you give them good salary, a reasonable salary, then many experts can go and start T.B. clinics there. The only difficulty is in their mind and they are not keen enough to take up the matter soon.

During the pre-partition period, the population of Tripura State was only about 5 lakhs. But it now comes to 9 lakhs, though it is 7 lakhs according to the census. If a proper census is taken, it will go up to 9 lakhs. Most of them are refugees from East Pakistan. Two-thirds of the population is refugee population. Among the Tribals also, one lakh of people are shifting cultivators; they are landless. A good number of tea garden labourers who have ceased to be workers in the tea garden areas have also become landless. And, their rehabilitation problem has become very acute and it should be taken up very soon.

The Central Government has made a certain announcement. In the Raima-Sarma area, there is big plot of land. It was decided by Government that 50 per cent of the arable land should go to the refugees and 50 per cent to the Tribals. That was decided. But, up till now I have not found any progress in this matter. Our demand is that the Refugee Department and the Tribal Welfare Department should work simultaneously in that area. But before that, some demarcation line must be drawn specifying the areas that should go to the Tribals and the areas that should go to the refugees. If you do not do that, if one of these Departments is more active than the other, then it can get all the land and the other will be deprived of it. I do not want it should happen; so there should be some demarcation of the areas.

Then, still another point that I would like to make out here—and that is the last one—is regarding corruption. I do not want to say more. I want to draw the attention of the Ministry to one point to which a good number of people have drawn the attention of the District Magistrate, the Chief Commissioner and even the Home Minister one year before or so.

Then, regarding corruption charge against a certain Jhumia inspector, I may say this. An inspector was employed at Khowai Division to carry out Jhumia rehabilitation work. He was alleged to have taken bribes totalling about Rs. 11,000 from the applicants. These applicants have made a representation to the Chief Commissioner also and I talked to him at one time about this matter. The Chief Commissioner assured us that he would make an investigation within three months and that he would take the necessary steps. More than six months have already passed but not even a preliminary investigation has been made. The same officer is allowed to work in that particular area. He is now discriminating against all these people who made these com-

plaints and he is threatening these people that if they tender any evidence against him they would not get any aid from the Government. These activities of him must be stopped.

I do not suggest that without any enquiry that officer should be punished. But when such a large number of people had complained against him, the least that is expected is that he would not be allowed to work in that area but shifted to some other place. Then, after the investigation is over, you can punish him if the allegation is true. Why is that not done?

Mr. Speaker: In the case of allegations against individual officers, we have always held in this House that if no remedy was available locally, they should make representation to the hon. Minister. If even then they do not get redress, they should give notice to the hon. Minister that they are going to raise the point here and then the hon. Minister will be prepared with an answer.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I have personally written to the Home Minister regarding this matter. Regarding the many problems that I have raised in my cut motions, I request the hon. Minister to look into them and redress the grievances of our people.

श्री का० च० जेना (बालासोर—रहित अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : अण्यथ महोदय, यहाँ पर कई माननीय सदस्यों के जो भाषण मैंने सुने उनसे मुझे पता लगता है कि हमारे देश में काफी समस्याएँ हैं। हमारा देश समस्याओं से भरा हुआ है। उनमें से आर्थिक, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक और राजनैतिक, यह चार समस्याएँ सब से बड़ी हैं। इन सब समस्याओं को हल करने के लिये हमने कई योजनाएँ बनाई हैं। पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना हम सत्तम कर चुके, उसमें हमें कुछ सफलता मिली, उससे हमें कुछ उत्साह मिला और हमने प्रयत्न किया कि दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में और कुछ उपाय कर सकें।

दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना को प्रयत्न में लाने के लिए जब हम प्राये बड़ते हैं तो हमें कई दिक्कतों का सामना करना पड़ता है। इसके लिये हमको पैसे की काफी जरूरत है। यह पैसा आखिर हम कहाँ से लायें। तभी मवाल उठता है कि हमारे देश में काफी टैक्स लगे, लेकिन उसके बाद भी अगर हमें पैसे को जरूरत पड़ती है तो वह हम कहाँ से लायें? हम इस पैसों को टैक्सेशन से लेंगे, अगर विदेशों से हमको लोन मिल सके तो वहाँ से लेंगे क्योंकि इस प्लैन के पूर्ण होने पर ही हमारे देश में जो दिक्कतें हैं, जो आर्थिक, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक और राजनैतिक समस्याएँ हैं, उनका हम काफी हद तक समाधान कर सकेंगे। परन्तु इसके साथ ही मैं कह देना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी जो वैदेशिक नीति है उसको कायम रख कर ही हम विदेशों से महायत्ना लेंगे जिसमें कि हमारे देश की इज्जत न कम हो। बूँकि आज कल हमारी वैदेशिक नीति ऐसी ही है। इस लिये हमें उसे कायम रखना होगा।

हमारा देश चाहता है कि चारों तरफ से हमारी प्रगति हो, और इस लिये जरूरी है कि उसको हम जल्दी से जल्दी इंडस्ट्रियलाइज करें। मैं मिसाल के तौर पर बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि आज कल हमारे कपड़े की अवस्था क्या है। हमारा देश में, हम देखते हैं, काफी कपड़ा मौजूद है, लेकिन उसका इस्तेमाल करने के लिये हमारे पास आदमी नहीं है। क्या आज कल किसी को कपड़े की आवश्यकता नहीं है? नहीं, आवश्यकता तो जरूर है लेकिन उसको खरीदने के लिये आदमियों के पास साधन नहीं है। इसी लिये आज प्लैनिंग कमिशन ने जो प्लैन बनाई है उसमें सुझाव दिया है कि देश को इंडस्ट्रियलाइज किया जाये।

प्लैनिंग कमिशन ने यह सुझाव भी दिया है कि इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन के साथ साथ एथिकल्स के ऊपर भी काफी

[श्री का० च० खेता]

एम्प्लॉयमेंट दी जाये। हमारा देश शुरू से ही एग्रिकल्चरल का धीर भाज भी है। हम देखते हैं कि हमारे देश के काफी लोग एग्रिकल्चर पर ही निर्भर करते हैं। लेकिन जितने लोग खेती करते हैं या खेत में काम करने वाले मजदूर हैं, उनकी हालत जब तक सुधर नहीं जायगी, वे कैसे इन चीजों को खरीद सकेंगे? भाज सबसे बड़ा सबान यह है कि हमारी जो पर्सेंटिज पावर है, खरीदने की शक्ति है, वह घटती जाती है क्योंकि उनके पास पैसा नहीं आता है जिसका सब से बड़ा कारण यह है कि भाज एग्रिकल्चर पर अधिक जोर नहीं दिया जाता। जो हमारे एग्रिकल्चरिस्ट हैं उनकी खरीदने की शक्ति तभी बढ़ेगी जब हम एग्रिकल्चर पर काफी एम्प्लॉयमेंट देंगे। इस लिये मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वे एग्रिकल्चर पर ही ज्यादा जोर दें और देखें कि हमारी जमीन की जो उत्पादन शक्ति बिन प्रति दिन घटती जाती है वह कैसे बढ़ाई जाये। हमारे देश में काफी नदियाँ हैं, उनके ऊपर बाँध भी बन रहे हैं, मैं नहीं कहता कि वे नहीं बन रहे हैं, लेकिन उन से जितना फायदा होना चाहिये उतना किसानों को नहीं मिल रहा है। भाज हम अपने देश में इंडस्ट्रीज को जल्दी से जल्दी बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन उससे भी ज्यादा हमको एग्रिकल्चर को बढ़ाना चाहिये क्योंकि जब तक हमारे देश में एग्रिकल्चर नहीं बढ़ेगा तब तक इंडस्ट्रीज को भी उन्नति नहीं हो सकती। एग्रिकल्चर के लिये भाज हम देखते हैं कि जितने जंगल देश में हैं उन को साफ किया जाता है और उनकी जगह पर खेती की जाती है। मैं महसूस करता हूँ कि जितने ही हमारे देश के जंगल काटे जाते हैं, उतनी ही हमारे देश में बारिश कम होती है। अगर बारिश कम हो जायगी तो कमी भी फसल अच्छी तरह नहीं हो सकती। इस लिये हमको जंगलों की सुरक्षा रखना चाहिये।

इसके साथ ही मैं वह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक हमारी भूमि का सुधार नहीं होगा तब तक हम काफी फसल नहीं पैदा कर सकेंगे और हमारी खाद्य की समस्या भी हल नहीं होगी। सबसे पहले भूमि सुधार करने चाहिये और इसके लिये स्टेटों को हिदायतें दी जानी चाहिये कि वे अपने अपने यहां भूमि सुधार करें। हमारे खाद्य मंत्री जी कोम्पारेटिव फार्मिंग पर बहुत ज्यादा जोर देते हैं, लेकिन भाज कोम्पारेटिव फार्मिंग के लिये जो हमारी छोटी छोटी खेती करने वाले लोग हैं वे तैयार नहीं हैं क्योंकि वे एक दूसरे का विश्वास नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसी लिये भाज कोम्पारेटिव फार्मिंग अच्छी तरह नहीं चलती है। इस लिये हमने जिन नीतियों को अपनाया है उन पर हमको जल्दी से जल्दी धागे बढ़ाना चाहिये, अगर धागे नहीं बढ़ेंगे तो लोगों का विश्वास हम पर बकरकम हो जायेगा।

हमने इस देश को समाजवादी समाज के ढंग पर ले चलने की जो प्रतिज्ञा की है वह हमारे देश के लिये जहाँ तक मुझे पता है कोई खास नई चीज नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह नई चीज जरूर है लेकिन यह जिसकुल नई चीज नहीं है क्योंकि अगर हम अपने वेदों की धोर ध्यान दें तो इस सम्बन्ध में ऋग्वेद में स्पष्ट लिखा हुआ है :

“समानो प्रोपा महवो अन्न भागा,
समानो योक्ते सहबोयुनज्मी ।
संगच्छन्वन् संक्षिप्तं, संबोमनासीजानताम ।”

हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय को तो संस्कृत का शौक है और उस से विशेष प्रेम है और उन्होंने ऋग्वेद में जरूर इस मंत्र को देखा होगा। इसका अर्थ यह है कि एक देस समान ज्यादातर हो जाय कि साथ के

हुर भावनी पानी पी सकें। एक ऐसी जगह बस पकाया जाय जहाँ कि सब भावनी एक साथ बैठकर खा सकें और एक साथ बोल सकें और सब दिल में यह मोर्के कि हम सब एक पिता और एक माता को मंतां हैं। हम सब एक भगवान की मंतां हैं और इस बात को भी याद रखें। हमको एक ही तरह चलना है और हम सब को एक ही संस्कृति अर्थात् भारतीय संस्कृति है।

मैं अपने वित्त मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहूंगा कि जिस राम राज्य की बात हमारे राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी ने कही थी वह राम राज्य आदि है क्या। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं मंत्री महोदय और इस सदन का ध्यान रामायण के उम स्थल की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ जब कि रावण के प्राणपक्षेक उड़ने वाले थे और उस समय श्री रामचन्द्र ने रावण से यों पूछा था कि हे रावण तुमने इतने समय तक राज्य किया है इसलिए बारा मुझे राजनीति के बारे में तो कहो। श्री रामचन्द्र द्वारा रावण से इस बारे में सवाह देने पर रावण ने श्री रामचन्द्र को मन्वीवित्त करते हुए यह कहा था :

“उत्सातान् प्रतिरोपयन्, कुसुमितान् चिन्मन्,
शिक्षुन् बर्द्धयन्, उत्तुगान् नमयन्,
नतान् समुदयन्, म्लानान् मूढः सिचयन्,
कुरान् कंटकनिषो बहिर्निर्षयन्,
मामाकारिष प्रयत्न, निपुणः राजा
शिरशिवत् ।”

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]
12.25 hrs.

उत्सातान् प्रतिरोपयन् रावण ने रामचन्द्र जी को कहा था कि जो उलझ गये हैं उनको धर देना चाहिये। जिस के पास धर नहीं है उस को धर देना चाहिये। कुसुमितान् चिन्मन्, फूल होने से जैसे मामाकार फूलों को ले जाता है उसी प्रकार जिसके पास ज्यादा धन हो जाय उस से सरकार को धन लेने का हक है। शिक्षुन् बर्द्धयन्, बड़कों को पढ़ाई और उन के स्वास्थ्य की देखभाल

करना यह सरकार का काम है। वास्तव में वही बुद्धि है जिसका कि ज्ञान परिष्कृत हो गया है खाली बाल सफेद होने से कोई बुद्धि नहीं हो जाता। इसलिए ब्राह्मण ही, शूद्र हो, आदिवासी हो अथवा कोई भी क्यों न हो जिसको ज्ञान नहीं है, उसको ज्ञान देना सरकार का काम है। उत्तुगान् नमयन्, देश में अमन चैन रहने के कारण जिन के पास ज्यादा धन, दौलत हो गयी है, उम पर टैक्स लगा कर सरकार को उम ले लेना चाहिए। जिन प्रकार एक चतुर मानी जब कोई पेंड बहुत बढ़ जाते हैं और उनके कारण जो छोटे छोटे पेंड होते हैं वे पनप नहीं पाते हैं तो वह बड़े पेंडों को काट कर बराबर कर देता है उसी प्रकार सरकार को इस्टेट इयूटी लगा कर सबको बराबर कर देना चाहिए। नतान् समुदयन्, जो गिरे हुए हैं, आदिवासी और हरिजन लोग जो कि समाज में गिरे हुए हैं उन के उत्थान के लिए सरकार को मदद करनी चाहिए और उन को उसी प्रकार ऊपर उठाना चाहिए जैसे कि माली उंडे का सहारा देकर पेड़ों को ऊपर उठाता है। म्लानान् मूढः सिचयन्, जो ड्रिट अथवा बाड़ से एकपेटेड हैं उन को सरकार को रिलीफ देनी चाहिए। कुरान् कंटकनिषो बहिर्निर्षयन्, जैसे एक माली अपने बाग से जंगली घास पौधों को निकाल देता है उसी प्रकार सरकार को चाहिए कि समाज विरोधी काम करने वाले लोगों को पकड़ कर वह जेल में रक्के और उन के अभ्यास का सुधार करे।

मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय से यह प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना के बाद अर्थात् पहला कदम उठाने के बाद हमने दूसरा कदम रखा है अर्थात् दूसरी योजना में साक्षर हम लोग और उन को यह देखना चाहिए कि जो लोग गिरे हुए हैं उन को उठाने की चेष्टा होनी चाहिए। जो स्टेट्स और जो इलाके धनिकरित और पिछड़े हुए हैं उनको केंद्रीय सरकार को उन्नत करने के लिए और धाने बढ़ाने के

[जी का० ए० केरा]]

लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा मदद देनी चाहिए । अगर ऐसा न किया गया तो जो पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं वे पीछे रह जायेंगे और जो लोग धाने हैं वे और धाने बढ़ते जायेंगे । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आप बम्बई कलकत्ते सरीखे बड़े बड़े नगरों में और अविक विकास कार्य न करें आप उन के लिए करें लेकिन साथ ही आपका ध्यान पिछड़े हुए प्रदेशों जैसे उड़ीसा, मध्य प्रदेश आदि इलाकों की तरफ जाना चाहिये और केंद्रीय सरकार को इन पिछड़े हुए और अविकसित इलाकों का विकास करने और उनको उन्नत बनाने की ओर विशेष रूप से दिलचस्पी लेनी चाहिये और ज्यादा से ज्यादा मदद देनी चाहिये । बस मैं और अधिक न कह कर अपनी स्पीच समाप्त करता हूँ और चेन्नई में महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूँ जिन्होंने कि मुझे बोलने का समय दिया ।

Shri Kuttikrishnan Nair (Kozhikode): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am happy to support the Finance Bill. Everybody without exception is more particular that India has to be reconstituted into a prosperous State. We want it to be made prosperous as early as possible. We are in a haste. We want, in a planned manner, to transform our State, our country.

In that, a few months back we were afraid that we may not be able to perform completely what we wanted by the Second Five Year Plan. But, Sir, when the Budget speech was made by the Prime Minister all of us were happy to learn that Rs. 743 crores was set apart for planning, and including Railways there was a provision for Rs. 1017 crores.

I come from the State of Kerala, and that too from that portion which was formerly merged with the Madras State. I wish to stress that the Indian Government and the Planning Commission must see more carefully about the plans that are being worked out by the States, because in Kerala that

portion which had been with the Madras State has been completely ignored in the Second Five Year Plan.

Sir, the allotment was made before the State was formed into one unit. But subsequently we were told by the policy statement of the Kerala Government, which was published as a leaflet called *Prosperous Kerala*, that a committee of all the important members of all the parties will be convened and an agreed programme—that is the usual Communist phrase—regarding the implementation of the Second Five Year Plan will be undertaken. We were sorry to note that nothing was done. Then, from the Governor's speech on 27-4-1957 we had a rough idea that three old schemes will be taken up. One scheme which was already included by the Madras State was stated to be started afresh. In the wording of the Governor's speech it was shown that the Government would strive to execute the other schemes. That created a sort of confusion in our minds. We hope that they will include those schemes. Afterwards, in the budget speech, it was clearly laid down as to what schemes they were going to take up. It will be found from the leaflet, *Prosperous Kerala*, that these things were included. Both the Governor's speech as well as the policy statement were published in a neat, beautiful book, and this book was given wide publicity. But the realities were expressed in the budget speech of the Finance Minister and we were surprised to find that only one scheme was included in the final budget speech.

The population of Malabar is five million and the population of the rest of Kerala is eight million. You will find on an analysis that only 15 per cent of the amount set apart for irrigation facilities was given to us, the unfortunate portion of that Kerala State. 85 per cent was allotted to a population of eight million while only 15 per cent was given to us, a population of about five million. We are entitled to get, on population basis, 38 per cent. But not even half of that was given.

Then came the other publication, *Three months' popular rule in Kerala*. If this is popular rule, I do not know what to say. In that leaflet also they said the same thing, and false hopes were given to us. Sentiments were expressed in our favour and it was widely published in a neat, beautiful little book. It was stated in that book that in order to give some relief to the ryots in several parts of Malabar area which suffer from the lack of adequate irrigation facilities, the Government have included some schemes, and they referred, to three schemes. Of course, if you peruse the leaflet, you will find that one of the schemes is not in the Malabar area. This attitude was pointed out in public meetings and the Assembly members raised this point. Shri Pattom Thanu Pillai who belongs to Travancore raised this point and he said that they have been unfair to that part of Kerala, namely, Malabar. I wrote to the Chief Minister that a revision has to be made, and I moved a resolution in the Kozhikode Development Council that a readjustment of the plan has to be made. But nothing was done.

Then came the pamphlet *Kerala on the March*. In that pamphlet also, they stated that Malabar suffers from lack of irrigation facilities, failure of crops is a regular feature, etc. Sentiments are expressed in our favour but the allotments are made to the rest of the portion of Kerala.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukundapuram): Is the hon. Member aware that the leader of the Opposition in the Assembly and also the Secretary of the KPCC, represented in the Planning Advisory Committee, agreed to all the schemes being chosen there?

Shri Kuttikrishnan Nair: I wish that I am not interrupted now.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: What I said is a fact.

Shri Kuttikrishnan Nair: If questions are asked after my speech is over, I

will answer them, because otherwise these will be tactics to deprive me of my time.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: No, no.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I can assure the hon. Member that he would not be deprived of any time that he wants to take, and if any interruptions are made. I will give him that time which is taken away by interruptions. He may not fear on account of that.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: We will give some of our time also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now that the hon. Member is not prepared to tolerate the interruptions, the interruptions may be avoided now. I think no interruptions would be made now.

Shri Kuttikrishnan Nair: Very nice sentiments were expressed in that beautiful booklet *Kerala on the March*. I do not know whereto Kerala is marching. Is it over the skull of that portion of Kerala to which unfortunately we belong?

Then came the real facts in the budget speech. In the budget speech three more schemes were included, after the agitation and opposition. You will be surprised to find that by adding two schemes in the rest of the State and by allotting one small scheme in the portion of Malabar, they raised it into 15½ per cent. They were graceful to give us half a percent more in addition. I am saying this because this is a vital point. Law and order, inefficiency of administration, etc., are just passing phases, but the reconstruction of India and that too in a portion like.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Here, only reconstruction would be relevant. The other things may not be relevant.

Shri Kuttikrishnan Nair: So, I am only stating it in comparison. As I said, law and order and such things are all passing phases, but reconstruction is vital to the development of the

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country. When the face of India is beaming with prosperity, it will be unfair that five million people in that portion of Kerala should be deprived of the legitimate claims of theirs. All this is in respect of the major irrigation schemes.

A perusal of the minor irrigation schemes will make it clear that all this is done with a certain idea. Even in the minor irrigation schemes, they have given only 37 per cent, and that too has been split up in such a way that Cannanore district gets Rs. 29 lakhs and Kozhikode district gets Rs. 9 lakhs. Palghat district gets Rs. 10 lakhs. Trichur gets Rs. 33 lakhs. Even in the matter of major schemes, it is an accepted principle that they should be split up into district plans. All-India plans have to be split up into district plans. In minor irrigation also. So, is it not possible to have any suitable adjustment?

I belong to Kozhikode and we have been given Rs. 9.96 lakhs while the adjacent Cannanore is given Rs. 29.08 lakhs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. There is one doubt that I am feeling—whether all this is the responsibility of the Central Government, or, is the hon. Member only complaining against his own State Government. Unless the responsibility of the Centre is there, it is no use criticising the State Government here. It should not be done. It is not allowed. Even the internal allotments are made by the State itself, not the Centre here. So, if the hon. Member has any grouse he may have other means of getting redress. Here, in this House, he is not justified in making those complaints against his State Government. He must seek other remedies.

Shri Kuttikrishnan Nair: I am saying this because planning is a central subject.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are limits. I have been sitting silent and thinking over it. Planning is a central

subject, but the allotments are made to the States and the schemes are approved by the Centre which are sent up by the States themselves. The internal distribution and allotment to different areas with the State are the responsibility of the State itself. Therefore, he would not be justified in carrying it on further.

Shri Narayanaankutty Menon: There is another point also. The original allotment was made by the then Madras State and Rs. 9 crores were allotted to the Malabar district. It came automatically to the new Kerala State. It was long before the present Government in Kerala came to power or the Kerala State came into being. I am saying this for the information of the Centre and the Planning Commission. Every scheme, its allotment, how it has to be worked, are all to be discussed in the Planning Commission. I am raising this here so that the Government may instruct the Planning Commission to bestow attention on the complaints made by me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Member wants to ask the Planning Commission here to make a separate allotment for these 5 million people, that may be difficult and it may not be done, because the State is taken as a whole. Of course, he has some other remedies; it is not that he cannot proceed with it. He may go and see the Planning Commission. He may write to the Planning Minister here and the Planning Minister in the Centre would take it up with the State Ministers and so on. So, certainly there are remedies, but if I allow this to be raised here, then it may lead to certain criticisms against the State administration which will be so wide that it will be difficult to control it.

Shri Narayanaankutty Menon: Previously he complained that more money is not allotted to Malabar. Now he complains that more money is allotted to Cannanore taluk than to Kozhikode taluk.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I thought it might have some connection with the re-organisation, some portion taken to Kerala State.

Shri Kuttikrishnan Nair: It is the duty of the Government of India to see, when new States are formed, that sufficient sanction is made for those backward areas. I would appeal to the Government of India to help us more with new schemes and more investment. I am coming to speak in this House to show the strength of my case and I have analysed what has been done in Kerala. In respect of power also, there is a multi-purpose scheme there but it has not been taken up. There are four schemes in Malabar district, but not a single scheme has been taken up.

Shri Kodiyam (Quilon-Reserved—Sch. Castes): What about the Kattampalli scheme?

Shri Kuttikrishnan Nair: It is not a power scheme.

Coming to industries, there was also a proposal to have a ship-building yard. The Malabar people wanted it to be at Beypore, because it is situated within that area, which originally belonged to the Madras State. I made an appeal to the Chief Minister

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am afraid I shall have to ask the hon. Member to stop this criticism, because these are complaints against the Chief Ministers of the State and they cannot be discussed here. There might be a different remedy for that also, but this cannot be discussed here saying that the hon. Member went to the Chief Minister and made the complaint that justice is not being done to one portion of the State and all that. That cannot be discussed here. Generally he might say that justice has not been done.

Shri Kuttikrishnan Nair: I am referring to the ship-building industry, because it is the Centre's responsibility.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes; ship-building is the Centre's responsibility.

But there is no use making a grouse against the Chief Minister; the Central Government may be criticised.

Shri Kuttikrishnan Nair: I have no grouse against the Chief Minister or anybody else. But I have every right to show that that portion has been ignored. I have shown these facts and figures only to convince the India Government and make them show some consideration for the development programmes of that portion. That is why I am appealing to the India Government to take up one or two irrigation schemes in the Malabar portion and also a saw mill and a ship-building yard at Beypore and help us. I am making this point, because it is an essential matter which will affect not only this generation but it is going to affect the generations to come if developmental programmes are not started in that portion of the State.

One word before I conclude. I have to congratulate the Government on the taxation policy.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now he is concerned with this Government.

Shri Kuttikrishnan Nair: Whenever I refer to the State Government, I say Kerala Government. I refer to Kerala Government only to show facts and figures which, as I stated before, were all in the books published by them. I do not condemn them; I know that my duty to condemn them will be in the Assembly; I know that.

I have said all these things only to attract the attention of the India Government to bestow their attention on them, because we are neglected there. Previously also we had been neglected.

Another matter which I would bring to the notice of the India Government is regarding pepper products, about which legislation has been brought by the Kerala Government. As you know, pepper and other things are the main products of Kerala. Pepper is the main product of Malabar State and it is also a dollar-earning commodity.

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But this legislation of the Kerala Government will be destroying the pepper gardens by cutting them into small pieces. So, I would request the India Government to see that these gardens are not destroyed by being cut into pieces.

I thank you for the opportunity given to me to speak and I hope the India Government will consider our pitiable condition and do what they can to raise the economic standards of these 5 million people in Kerala State.

Shri Naldurgker (Osmanabad): I am rising to support the Bill introduced by the hon. Minister. Clause 17, sub-clause (b) proposes an increase in excise duty on cement from Rs. 20 to Rs. 24 per ton. I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to some facts relating to the cement industry. It will have to be admitted that the cement industry in India is no doubt a dynamic industry and it has remarkable capacity of dynamism.

In 1932, the total cement production of our country was between 5 to 6 lakh tons. The total capacity in 1950-51 of 21 units was 3.28 million tons. In 1955-56 this rose to 4.96 million tons with 27 units and it is expected that by 1960-61, these units will increase to 44 and the total capacity will be more than 12 million tons. The per capita consumption of cement in India is very deplorable. In Sweden, the per capita consumption is 714 lbs. In Belgium it is 716 pounds; in the United States it is 540 lbs; in Denmark it is 460 lbs; in U.K. it is 411 lbs; in India it is only 27 lbs. Therefore, I am drawing the attention of the hon. Minister to some of the facts which the cement industry has referred to against the State Trading Corporation. There are some specific allegations made by the ACC against the intervention of the State Trading Corporation, which was established in May 1956. One allegation by the ACC against the STC is that after its intervention the price of cement per ton

has gone up. Therefore, I want to bring these allegations to the notice of the hon. Minister. It is stated in "The Cement Industry":—

"The STC has certainly a poor showing in regard to the prices of cement. Here again comparison on the basis of the ACC costs would provide a typical instance. The ex factory price awarded to the ACC group for naked cement stands at Rs. 54.5 per ton. Packing charges which varied between Rs. 13.5 and Rs. 14.5 per ton on the advent of the STC are subject, as before, to quarterly revisions. ACC's sale price free on rail-head destination was Rs. 90 per ton. The f.o.r. price charged by the STC after it took over was Rs. 102.5 per ton. Since the excise duty was raised from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20 per ton, this price is now increased to Rs. 117.5 per ton. In effect, it means that the STC's price is higher than the ACC's price by Rs. 12.5 per ton."

Again, I will point out another important factor. Before the advent or intervention of the STC, cement was available to the consumer at Rs. 69 per ton (that is the "delivered price" to the ACC which included the addition of the "freight average" of Rs. 15 per ton). But, after the STC took over the sales, the distribution still continues through all the then existing distributive organisations of the producers, though the Government decided that the "delivered price" of cement to the consumer should be Rs. 102.8 per ton. With the latest increase in excise duty from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20 per ton, this price has further risen to Rs. 117.8. This, of course, is exclusive of sales tax and general tax, which is estimated to cost the consumer a further Rs. 7 per ton. So, it is evident from the allegations that after the STC coming into the picture, there has been a sharp rise in the price by at least Rs. 13 per ton. So, by the intervention of the State Trading Corporation, the ordinary consumer has been put to a loss. We want to know

from the hon. Minister whether these allegations of the ACC against the STC are true or baseless. If they are baseless, they must say so and dispel the doubts and suspicions in the minds of the general public.

After that, I want to make a reference to some important facts regarding food production. I am of the firm view that the general condition of the agriculturists should be put on a sound economic basis. Unless this is done, it will not be possible for us to increase our food production. It is only when the agriculturist gets exoneration from the debt liabilities that he can concentrate on food production. This is the idea we got when we had a chance to visit some of the villages and see the general condition of the agriculturists. Until the agriculturist get exoneration from his debt liabilities, he would not be able to concentrate all his energies on food production. And this can be done by having rural credit. Credit should be given to the agriculturists on long term basis, either free of interest or on low rate of interest. Agriculturists are in need of money three times in the year—at the time of sowing, manuring and at the time of harvesting the crops. If he can get some monetary help during these times, he can increase the food production.

Another thing is that no reference has been made in any of the speeches of the hon. Minister to the amelioration of the condition of the backward classes. A commission was appointed under the chairmanship of Kaka Kalelkar for examining certain criteria for the advancement of the backward classes. It is stated that the members of the Commission were not unanimous on this point. They have merely stated that there are 11 crore people belonging to the backward classes. Their recommendation could not be implemented. After that, it is also stated that the State Governments have been asked to make some *ad hoc* surveys and submit a final report. Though two to three years have passed, I regret to find that nothing has

been done, either by the Central Government or the State Governments. There are many brilliant students belonging to the backward classes, whose educational progress has been handicapped or retarded owing to lack of monetary resources. So, it is essential that some *ad hoc* arrangement must be made and the students belonging to the backward classes should be given monetary help, as is at present given to persons belonging to some other classes.

Then, I am rather amazed to see while reading various literature that anti-Indian and pro-Pakistani propaganda has been vigorously launched in this capital by interested parties. Mr. Sheikh Abdullah, a disillusioned demagogue, is trying to foment communalism and create hatred against India. The inaction of the Government in this matter has been conspicuous. They have not taken any action in this matter. No doubt, according to the Constitution, we have given liberty of free expression and thought. But, it does not mean that that liberty should be misused or utilized in such a way that our national security is in jeopardy by such propaganda. I think it is time that Government should take strict action against Sheikh Abdullah and control his movements. After seeing the propaganda in which Sheikh Abdullah is indulging now, we feel that the action of Bakhshi Gulam Mohammed in detaining him was quite justified. Now, it is his turn to act again.

No doubt, we are the followers of the principle of non-violence of Mahatma Gandhi. Our basic ethical principles, religious principles and our other ideas are best to be taught to and digested by society when there is peace and tranquility. We intended to inculcate the spirit of peace into the world, provided the whole world is peace-minded. But when our frontiers are jeopardised by the activities of Pakistani people, who are indulging in activities of sabotage or such other activities which will endanger our interests, I think it will not, be wise on

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our part to preach violence in the strict sense. Suppose a certain tiger attacks me. If I say "Oh tiger, I am a follower of Mahatma Gandhi, I am a follower of ahimsa, I believe in disarmament and similar things; do not attack me" will it heed my words? Not at all. Therefore, we have to take necessary precautions. We must have the equipments and army ready, as they will be useful at the time of emergency. Therefore, it is my firm belief that in such circumstances strict action should be taken by Government.

On 4th September, 1957, by SQ No. 1469, particulars about the number of Pakistani nationals who were staying in Uttar Pradesh after the expiry of their visa were called for.

At that time the Government promised to lay a statement on the Table of the House. According to the statement, that was laid on the Table of the House, it was evident that there were 6,000 Pakistani nationals staying in U. P. after the expiry of their visas. We do not know the number of other Pakistani nationals staying in India. They are all staying in the country not in a helpless condition or because of unavoidable circumstances but their stay is quite deliberate to create disturbances and breach of peace. In historical retrospect such instances are not wanting where people infiltrated into our country under different guises. They professed themselves to be thorough nationals and patriots, but afterwards at the time of an emergency they suddenly turned to be betrayers, traitors and saboteurs. Our gallant soldiers fought heroic battles on the battlefields and yet the country was tied down under imperialism for centuries past. We hope the Government will not commit the mistake of repetition of this historical anachronism.

With this I conclude.

Shri B. Das Gupta (Purulia): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I stand here today with a bit of hesitation because I venture to view the whole thing from the Gandhian angle of vision. After we have achieved independence, we

have rather denied Gandhi's approach and this I hope the House will bear with me if I have the audacity to bring him in, in this present context.

We believe from our very early days when we entered politics in Gandhian economics. In the Gandhian economics we found that the *charakha* was the sun and everything revolved round the *charakha*. Now in our present economics in India we find that the Plan is the sun on the Indian horizon and everything is revolving round the Plan. The foreign exchange, the foreign loans and everything is veering round the Plan and so today, if I am to begin something, I must begin with the Plan.

The Second Five-Year Plan has commenced from 1956-57. During this period we have been supplied with Government papers and the foreign exchange position has been explained in a very clear way. But I must quote a few figures in order to show the condition which we have brought ourselves to. During the first eighteen months, since the beginning of the Second Five-Year Plan, the field of imports remained as a 'no man's land'. Let us look at the figures.

During the whole of 1956-57, in those twelve months, the trade deficit was Rs. 439.5 crores and in the next six months the deficit became Rs. 355.1 crores. In those very twelve months the net current account deficit was Rs. 292.5 crores and in the next corresponding six months only the deficit was Rs. 297.7 crores exceeding the whole of the previous twelve months. It was there and nobody was there to see it, as a result of which during these eighteen months the drawing on the I.M.F. rose up to Rs. 85.2 crores. Loans from abroad totalled Rs. 84.3 crores and the drain on our foreign exchange reserve amounted to Rs. 391.8 crores. This was done to meet a deficit caused in the sole interest of the private capitalists by a socialistic Government for a socialistic Plan and that I am going to explain.

It is the Government figures that admit this. From April, 1956 to September, 1957, the total imports amounted to Rs. 1,698.7 crores, in which the share of the Government imports is only Rs. 809.3 crores and the rest Rs. 1,179.4 crores came under private capitalists. Within eighteen months Rs. 1,180 crores have been spent in the interest of the private capitalists in our socialistic Plan. Who have gained by this even in the private sector? It is not that the innumerable small manufacturers or businessmen have gained anything by this. It is the magnates—steel magnates, jute magnates, textile magnates who have gained by this. It has finished our foreign reserve. It has caused a permanent current account deficit making the Government completely helpless to expand the public sector for a long time to come. At the same time the private capitalists have been making higher profits on their manufacture in a market without any competition because import has already been restricted. By hitting hard the foreign exchange reserve, they have hit below the belt of the public sector in the Plan.

There now remains the alternative—the question of nationalisation. If it is a march towards socialism, this question will arise; to-day or to-morrow? But that way has also been blocked. Look at the combination of Tata-Mercedes, Imperial Chemical or Birla-Nuffield etc. The marriage between the Indian and foreign private capital has kept nationalisation out of bounds.

The National Plan, which is mainly dependent on foreign loans and foreign assistance, is bound to flounder whatever our economic pundits may say. A socialistic Plan in a set up where unscrupulous profit motives of the unbridled private sector has a free play is bound to surrender. Year in and year out what are we having? We are having deficit budgets. Our foreign loan is mounting higher and

higher. Up to July, 1957, we are proud that we have made available our foreign loan to the extent of Rs. 581 crores. A predominantly agricultural country like India has been made dependent on foreign currency regarding food. The burden of taxation is grinding the people like anything. After seven years of Planning, the nation is in a quandary. Let us not deny the facts as they stand today. The Government are talking of socialism, removal of disparities in income, doing away with the concentration of wealth and all such things. But, their way of doing things is far from it. They have planned for everything. But, they have not planned to change the present set-up of the administrative structure as a suitable base. They have changed the tax structure while retaining the status quo of the profiteering of the private capitalists. It is an illusion that the Income-tax, Wealth tax, etc., would help to achieve their aim of removing disparity in the present set-up. How the things stand is evident from a news item that I am quoting.

This item appeared in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*. The date is 28th April 1957. It was a reception given to Shri Birla when he got the title of Padma Vibhushan or something like that. The news item runs thus:

"Shri Birla who was replying to a reception held in his honour under the auspices of the Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee on the occasion of the conferment of 'Padma Vibhushan' on him, paid a tribute to Prime Minister Nehru for the way he conducted the electioneering campaign without indulging in personal recriminations."

In the course of his speech, he said:

"...there is a wrong conception that you can tax heavily and yet you can relieve the misery of the small man. Even the income-tax may fall lightly on the man who pays, but ultimately it must fall on the man in the street.

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because a tax is a part of the cost of production. By taxing heavily, therefore, you may think you are taxing the rich man. You may think it is coming from a huge reservoir and not from the tap (the common man). Ultimately, it comes down to the pocket of the man in the street. Therefore, do not tax heavily. Of course, nobody can escape taxes, but be careful that they do not fall too much on the man in the street."

It requires no further explanation.

After his speech, Shri S. K. Patil, Union Minister of Irrigation and Power, who presided over the function, welcomed Shri Birla. The news item proceeds:

"He paid a tribute to the great part that Mr. Birla had played in the country's fight for freedom and said, it was not those who took part in the freedom battle and courted imprisonment and made sacrifices who alone were to be honoured by the nation. The country had a duty to recognise the merits of those who enabled the army of freedom fighters to carry on their battle whilst keeping in the background, but nevertheless played their part also nobly and effectively."

After this, the trend of our socialistic plan does not require any further explanation.

I have tried to present the facts dispassionately without meaning any ill to anybody. Now, the question is whether the ways the Government are moving would be able to take us anywhere or they should tread on a different way. That is what I am going to say. We have the way,—I must venture to say,—the way that Gandhiji led us and he wanted to lead us after Independence. For the last ten years, we have experimented other ways, we have experimented without Gandhiji. We find, if we accept the truth, that

we have failed. We say, 'No Government can follow Gandhiji in this imperfect world'. That is not true. If an emasculated slave nation could follow Gandhiji and could become a free nation, why could not a Government established by that nation, follow Gandhiji after Independence, when the nation has become free and strong? Mightbe, Gandhiji visualised this long before and said, 'Is it that they had use for him only while they were slaves and none in an Independent India?' There is necessity for re-thinking today. No Government can deliver the goods in India without implementing the simple practical ways shown by Gandhiji which he had acquired by his experiment in the human laboratory of India.

I was heartened to find a quotation of Gandhiji prominently displayed in some Government publications regarding the Plan. These are the publications: Life Lines of the Nation; Towards greater India's realisation. Towards Socialism, and so on. Of course, I am not going to make petty politics out of a great man's sayings. I venture to present it before the House because it has appeared in all these Government publications. The quotation is this:

"I will give you a talisman. Whenever you are in doubt, you apply the following test. Recall the face of the poorest and weakest man whom you may have seen, and ask yourself if the step you contemplate is going to be of any use to him. Will he gain anything by it? Then, you will find your doubt and yourself melting away."

On this standard, by this touch-stone, if we test, judge and consider the Plan and the present move of the Government, am I not entitled to ask what that poorest man or that weakest man is getting or has got from the Plan, from the Budget and from the financial policy of the Government? I am entitled to ask and the nation is entitled to have an answer for that. It is claimed that we are going to spend Rs. 4,000 crores for the Plan.

By spending this huge amount, we may build in India spectacular pyramids wherein only the mummy with gold and silver will lie. We are to build a temple where God will live with solace for the poorest and strength for the weakest. Gandhiji exhorted us that if we are really interested in the welfare of India, we should try to build that temple and not the pyramids as in Egypt.

It is claimed that the Plan is to be worked out on a democratic set-up with the objective of a new social order where exploitation of man by man will cease to exist. The very first thing I ask is, where is the democratic set-up? Would you deny Gandhiji's conception of democracy? He has said that "in the true democracy of India, the unit is the village. True democracy cannot be worked by twenty men sitting at the Centre. It has to be worked from below, by the people of every village." This is the very basic thing which you have lost sight of. I say let the Government even now begin this. I do not object to your Bhilai and Rourkela plants because I know there is no alternative now, but first of all do this. Build up this democratic set-up, not in the half-hearted way like the States, nor in a lifeless way like the community projects. Change the Constitution a bit. Make this village republic a statutory body under the Constitution with full powers. In the words of Gandhiji "like an island in an ocean". Let us not be afraid. To quote Gandhiji "Let the people have an opportunity of committing mistakes and learn by that".

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

Shri B. Das Gupta: A few minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has already exceeded by three minutes.

Shri B. Das Gupta: I am just coming to my main point.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why should the main point be kept to the end?

Shri B. Das Gupta: I crave your indulgence.

This is absolutely necessary that from the Centre to the remotest village, the hierarchical structure should be centrifugal and centripetal. It is required for India now. What are you doing now?—centralising everything. You cannot manage in this way this vast multitude of unorganised people. Your tendency is to spoon-feed the people. Gandhiji said, "Instead of that, people should be thrown on their own resources; they should be allowed to be self-reliant. Democracy should not result in making them helpless. Democracy will break under the strain of apron-strings. It can exist only on trust. If the people die because they will not labour or because they will defraud one another, it will be a welcome deliverance. The rest will then learn not to repeat the sin of being lazy, idle or selfish." This is the basic thing for a democratic set-up and for the working of the Plan for the people and by the people. The Government are worried about food production. I can assure you that if you just build the country in this way, you shall not have to worry about food production or internal resources or anything.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, after this assurance the hon. Member has to conclude. Let that main question remain for some other time. I cannot give him any more time.

Shri B. Das Gupta: One minute.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, I cannot give. Another time.

Shri B. Das Gupta: One minute.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I reminded thrice and he has not cared.

Shri B. Das Gupta: This is the last quotation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But how long is it going to take? It is not a question of this being the last. I can only allow him another minute, if he can finish it.

Shri B. Das Gupta: Yes. I will do so.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right.

Shri B. Das Gupta: I will wait for the next chance next time.

I hope the Government will be alert and try to see the truth that I have stated. The Government and the nation will profit by it.

Certainly there is a notion that whatever the Government say today is right, and they do not give importance to our views or speeches or our suggestions. With the last quotation I am just finishing. Gandhiji said:

"It would be folly to be in a fool's paradise and feel that we can do no wrong. The blissful state it is no longer possible for us to claim. It will be creditable if by strenuous effort we "succeed in isolating the mischief and then eradicating it. We shall do so only if we keep our eyes and ears open for seeing and hearing our own shortcomings. Nature has so made us that we do not see our backs; it is reserved for others to see them. Hence it is wise to profit by what they see."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Chettiar is not there. Shri Shastri.

श्री एच नारायण (मिर्जापुर-रजित-अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have called Shri Shastri.

श्री एच नारायण : . . . हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि जल्द बोलने के लिये और कितने लोगों के नाम हैं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Shastri will speak now

स्वाधी रत्नालय शास्त्री (नारायणी-रजित-अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय में आप को बन्दबाद करता हूँ कि आप ने मुझे इस अवसर पर बोलने के लिए समय दिया । मैं दूसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना की दो चार बातों की ओर आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ ।

हरिजननों और बैकवर्ड क्लासिज को जो छात्रवृत्तियाँ मिलती हैं, वे बहुत देर में मिलती हैं । इस सम्बन्ध में स्थिति यह है कि परीक्षार्थियों ने परीक्षा भी दे दी, लेकिन छात्रवृत्तियाँ अभी तक नहीं मिलीं । लड़के साल भर तक परेशान रहें और अपनी परीक्षा जारी रखने के लिए उन को कर्जा लेना पड़ा । जिन को कर्जा नहीं मिला, उन्होंने परीक्षा नहीं दी । मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि या तो आप छात्रवृत्ति दें नहीं और अगर दें, तो ठीक समय पर दें । मार्च में परीक्षाएं हो गईं । अब अर्थलक्ष्य बल रहा है, लेकिन बहुत से लड़कों को छात्रवृत्तियाँ नहीं मिलीं । मेरे पास बैंकड़ों की संख्या में इस आशय की एपिलिकेसन्स पड़ी हुई हैं कि उन को छात्रवृत्तियाँ नहीं दी गईं । इस लिए मैं प्रार्थना करूँगा कि प्रायः के लिए इस बातका पूरा ध्यान रखा जाय और डिपार्टमेंट में जो इस प्रकार गिञ्जिलता में काम करने वाले हैं, उन के ऊपर निगरानी रखी जाय ।

[SHRI MOHAMED IMAM in the Chair]

यहाँ तक पानी का सम्बन्ध है, भारतवर्ष में वाटर वर्क्स योजना बहुत दिनों से चल रही है और करीब करीब बहुत से शहरों, कस्बों और छोटे छोटे कहरों में वाँटे योजनाएँ चल रही हैं, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश

के डिस्ट्रिक्ट बारांकी में, जो कि मेरी कांस्टीब्युएन्सी है और जो सन्तान में १७ मील की दूरी पर है, प्रभो तक पानी की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। पिछली पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी यह स्कीम पास हो गई थी, लेकिन इस को कार्यान्वित नहीं किया जा सका। उत्तर प्रदेश का इस सम्बन्ध में यह कहना है कि चूँकि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने इस के लिये रखा नहीं दिया, इस लिये यह योजना इस वर्ष भी लागू नहीं होगी। इस प्रकार के बहुत से उदाहरण दिए जा सकते हैं। इस योजना को चलाने के लिए और उस को कामयाब बनाने के लिए सरकार ध्यान दे और जिन जिलों में इस प्रकार की योजनाएँ हैं, जो डिस्ट्रिक्ट हेडक्वार्टर हैं, वहाँ उन योजनाओं को जल्दी से जल्दी कार्यान्वित करने का प्रयत्न करे।

जहाँ तक गृह मंत्रालय का सवाल है, मेरे पास इतना समय नहीं है कि मैं आप के सामने पुलिस के भ्रष्टाचार के उदाहरण रखूँ। वहाँ पर कदम कदम पर भ्रष्टाचार है। नौकरियों के सम्बन्ध में यह हालत है कि हमारे पास बैकेन्सीज के सम्बन्ध में सूचना माती है। लोग कहते हैं कि धादमी भेजिए। हम कुछ धादमियों को भेजते हैं, जिन में से कई बहुत दूर से चल कर आते हैं, काफ़ी खर्च कर के आते हैं। लेकिन उन का नौकरी नहीं दी जाती है। लेकिन वही धादमी जब तीन सौ पया खर्च करते हैं, तो उन को नौकरी मिल जाती है। मेरे पास ऐसे संकड़ों उदाहरण हैं। मैं रेलवे विभाग और दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट्स के बारे में कह सकता हूँ। एम्प्लायमेंट प्राक्सिज के बारे में कह सकता हूँ। एम्प्लायमेंट प्राक्सिज में सब लोगों के लिए पैसा क्रिप्ट है—कचरासी के लिए इतना खपया, क्लर्क के लिए इतना पया इत्यादि। जब वह खपया दूसरे तरीके से दे दिया जाता है, तो देने वाले लोगों के नाम में खपि जाते हैं। इस तरह भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

पुलिस के कार्य के सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हरिद्वार के समीप एक गांव में एक हरिजन काश्तकार के यहाँ डाका डाला गया और उस की खेती लूट ली गई। मैं ने दरोघा जी को कहा। दरोघा जी समय पर नहीं आए। चोरी का सामान एक तीमरे धादमी के पास मौजूद था, लेकिन चोर का छोड़ दिया गया। मैं ने राज्य के मुख्य मंत्री को लिखा, सब जगह निष्ठा, लेकिन माल भर उम की एन्वारी नहीं हुई और उन्टा वहाँ के कम्प्लेंट आफिसर ने मेरा अपमान किया और दस प्रकार की भली बुरी बातें कही और आज तक वह मामला इसी तरह पड़ा हुआ है। इस तरह से आज पुलिस विभाग में भ्रष्टाचार व्याप्त है। आज हम यह कहते हैं कि कावेस हर जगह हार ला रही है और इस का क्या कारण है? मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि इसका एक मुख्य कारण निचले दर्जे में जो भ्रष्टाचार फैला हुआ है, वह है। ऊपर के दर्जे में कोई खराबी नहीं है लेकिन नीचे बहुत खराबियाँ पैदा हो गई हैं। वे निचले दर्जे में जो खराबियाँ हैं, ये कावेस को एक न एक दिन ले डूबेगी अगर वक्त रहते हमने इन खराबियों को दूर नहीं किया। आप आज काफ़ी खपया खर्च कर रहे हैं लेकिन उसका दुस्वयोग हो रहा है। जितना आप खपया खर्च करते हैं उस से दुगुने का दुस्वयोग होता है।

अस्पृश्यता के सम्बन्ध में अब मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। आप यहाँ से इतना काम के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को खपया तो देते हैं लेकिन वहाँ पर हमको खर्च नहीं किया जाता है और वह नैस हो जाता है। आज यही हुआ है। अस्पृश्यता निवारण के काम में जो नान-आर्थिक संस्थाएँ ली हुई हैं और जो इस कार्य को २५-२५ लाख से कर रही हैं, उनको खपया न देकर उन संस्थाओं को दिया जाता है जो उसका दुस्वयोग करती हैं। जो खपया

[श्री राधाकाण्ठ चार्लबी]

लैप्स हो जाता है उस के बारे में भी यह नहीं देखा जाता है कि इसको उन स्कोमों पर ही इर्ष कर दिया जाए जिन पर प्रचल हो रहा है। जो इपया लैप्स हो गया था उस के बारे में मैंने यहां पर प्रश्न भी किया था और उसका उत्तर मुझे यह दिया गया था कि उसकी खोज हो रही है और उसके कारणों का पता लगाया जा रहा है। जिन मंस्थाओं को इपया दिया भी जाता है वहां उसका सदुपयोग नहीं होता है। इस मामले आज आवश्यकता हम बात की है कि जो इपया हम मंस्थाओं इत्यादि को देते हैं उस पर नजर रखें और देखें कि उसका सदुपयोग हो।

हर जिले में मवर्ण छात्रावास और हरिजन छात्रावास हैं, ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये। सब के लिए एक ही छात्रावास होना चाहिए, हर जाति के लोग एक ही छात्रावास में रहने चाहिये। वहां पर रहने वालों को एक साथ खाना चाहिये एक साथ शौचाचार्य और एकसाथ पढ़ना चाहिये। सब के लिए एक ही भोजनालय होना चाहिए और इस के बारे में कोई भेद भाव नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। अगर आपन ऐसा किया तो छुप्राखुत का प्रन्त हो सकता है। जब एक स्कूल में हरिजन लड़का अलग पढ़ता है, अलग छात्रावास में रहता है, अलग में भोजन करता है तो छुप्राखुत का प्रन्त कैसे हो सकता है। सरकार ग्रांट्स देनी है तो क्या वह इस चीज की व्यवस्था नहीं कर सकती है कि हरिजन अलग छात्रावास में न रहें, अलग से भोजन न करे। अलग अलग छात्रावासों के जो बात है इस को आपको समाप्त कर देना चाहिये। आज आप लाखों ग्रीन करोड़ों इपया डिप्लूट कर रहे हैं, बेकार आपका यह इपया जा रहा है। अगर आपकी तरफ से हर एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट में एक ऐसा छात्रावास बने, ऐसा बोर्डिंग हाउस बने

जिस में हरिजन भी रहें, बैकवर्ड क्लासिस के दूसरे लोग भी रहें, हिन्दु भी रहें, वे सब इकट्ठे लायें, इकट्ठे पियें, तो छुप्राखुत की जो समस्या है, छुप्राखुत का जो प्रतिस्थाप है, उसका प्रन्त हो सकता है। अगर आपने ऐसा किया तो हमारे राष्ट्र पर जो छुप्राखुत का कोई नगा हुआ है, उसका जन्दी प्रन्त किया जा सकता है।

हरिजनों और दूसरी बैकवर्ड जातियों के लिए आप कुछ ग्रांट देते हैं, कुछ इपया देते हैं ताकि वे इन उद्योग धंधे चला सकें। वह इपया जिन लोगों को मिलना चाहिये नहीं मिलता है और जिन लोगों को नहीं मिलना चाहिये उनके हाथ में वह चला जाता है। जो पत्रे लिखे होते हैं, जिन के आदमी दफ्तरो में काम करते हैं, जिन को कायदे और कानूनों का पता होता है, वे इस इपये को लेने में सफल हो जाते हैं और उन लोगों तक वह नहीं पहुंच पाता है, जिन तक कि उसको पहुंचना चाहिये। वास्तव में जो बंकार है, जो गरीब हैं, जिन के पास करने को कोई काम नहीं है, उन को यह इपया नहीं दिया जाता है। इस तरह से इस इपये का भी बुरा दुस्परयोग हो रहा है। मैं आशा करता हूँ आप इस और अवश्य ध्यान देंगे और देखेंगे कि यह इपया उन्हीं लोगों को दिया जाए जिनको इसको अत्यधिक आवश्यकता है, और जिन के लिए इसको देने की व्यवस्था की जाती है। इस पर मैं अधिक विस्तार में नहीं कह सकता क्योंकि मुझे कम समय दिया गया है और आप के पास भी समय की कमी है।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पिछली पंचवर्षीय योजना में गरीबों को दशा मुधारने के लिए बहुत कम इपया रखा गया था, उन की तरफ बहुत कम ध्यान दिया गया था। दूसरी योजना में बेकारी को दूर करने के लिये तथा गरीबों की गरीबी

भ्रष्ट करने के लिए थोड़ा बहुत ध्यान अवश्य दिया गया है और उसके लिए थोड़ा बहुत इधरा अधस्य भ्रमल से रखा गया है लेकिन वह आटे में नमक के बराबर है। जब पहने से ही कम इधरा इस काम के लिए रखा गया है तो हमारा यह कार्य ही जाता है कि हम देखें कि उसका उपयोग न हो, उसको सही ढंग से खर्च किया जाए। जो इधरा रखा गया है उसमें से आधा या तीन चौथाई जो सरकारी नोकर होते हैं, उन पर खर्च कर दिया जाता है और जिनको इस इधरे का लाभ पहुंचाना चाहिये, उनको नहीं पहुंचता है। जितने भी बलाक खुने हैं उनमें भी इधरे का उपयोग नहीं होता है। मैं चाहता हूँ आप इस और भी ध्यान दें।

अब मैं आपको संक्षेप में एक और सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हरिजनों की कोमोरेटिव सोसाइटियाँ बनें जिनमें आधा रुपया आप दें और आधा हरिजन और बैंकवर्क क्लासिस के लोग दें और धरेलू धंधे शुरू करें और अपना जीवन स्तर ऊंचा उठावें। अगर इस तरह को कोई योजना बनाई जाये तो उसमें बहुत लाभ हो सकता है। आप आज बड़ी बड़ी कोमोरेटिव सोसाइटियों को खरया दे देते हैं और गांव के जो छोटे लोग होते हैं उनको उसका फायदा नहीं मिलता है और बेचारे बेकारी में ही अपने दिन काटते हैं। इस और भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

अब काश्तकारों का सवाल आता है। गांवों में ८० प्रतिशत लोग बेकार हैं। खास तौर से जो हरिजन और दूसरी बैंकवर्क क्लासिस के लोग हैं वे बहुत अधिक संख्या में बेकार हैं। उनको स्वराज्य का आज तक कुछ भी भानव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। वे उसी तरह से पिछड़े हुये हैं जिस तरह से पहले थे। वे दूटी फूटी क्षीपणियों में रहते हैं,

फटे हुये कपड़े पहनते हैं और यहाँ तक कि उनको दिन में सर पेट खाना तक नहीं मिलता है। आप करोड़ों रुपये बतौर टैक्स के बसूल करते हैं और नए नए टैक्स लगाते जाते हैं। इन टैक्सों का जो बोझ है वह ज्यादातर गरीब लोगों पर ही पड़ता है और जो बड़े बड़े लोग होते हैं वे इनसे बच निकलते हैं। जो रुपया आपको मिलता है, उसका उपयोग ठीक ढंग से किया जाना चाहिये। अगर आपने ऐसा किया तो इससे हमारे राष्ट्र का जल्दी भला होगा।

आपका सब से अधिक ध्यान भ्रष्टाचार की रोकथाम की ओर जाना चाहिये। पुलिस में तथा सरकार के अन्य विभागों में इसका बोलबाला है। आज देखा जाता है कि जिस के हाथ में पावर होती है, वह पावर के जरिये से गरीब लोगों को नाजायद तरीके से दबाता है और मैं समझता हूँ कि यही वजह है कि कांग्रेस को दिन प्रति दिन चुनावों में हार का मुंह देखना पड़ रहा है। जब भी चुनावों के दिनों में लोगों के पास जाता हूँ मुझे यही शिकायत सुनने को मिलती है कि आप आज धायें हैं, हमें फलां ने दबाया है, फलां ने तंग किया हम को कुचला जा रहा है। लोग इस तरह की शिकायतें क्यों करते हैं, इस और आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये। आज आप इतना रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं लेकिन फिर भी जनता के अन्दर असन्तोष है, जनता संतुष्ट नहीं है। इसका एक मुख्य कारण भ्रष्टाचार का व्याप्त रहना है। इसको हम आज रोक नहीं पा रहे हैं। हमारी देह पर यह कोढ़ के समान है। भ्रष्टाचार का जारी रहना राष्ट्र के प्रति अशान्द अपराध है। इसको रोकने के लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि कड़ी से कड़ी कार्रवाई की जाये और कड़े से कड़ा दण्ड रखा जाये और जितना रुपया आप खर्च कर रहे हैं उसको इस तरह से खर्च करें कि राष्ट्र जल्दी से जल्दी उन्नति कर सके और उसका कहीं भी दुष्प्रयोग न हो।

की रूप नारायण (मिर्जापुर-रक्षित-धनुसुचित जातियाँ) : सभापति महोदय, मैं वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। वह इलाका बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है, वहाँ के लोग बहुत गरीब हैं, वे भुखमरी के शिकार हो रहे हैं और प्रतिवर्ष सूखे और बाढ़ों का उन्हें सामना करना पड़ता है और उनका बहुत ज्यादा नुकसान होता रहता है। भाज भी पूर्वी जिलों में यदि ध्यान दें तो इसी बात की चर्चा होती आपको दिखाई देगी। हमारी राज्य सरकार के सामने भी हमेशा पूर्वी जिलों का प्रश्न उपस्थित रहता है, उसके लिये पूर्वी जिले हमेशा एक सिर दर्द बने रहते हैं। इसके साथ ही साथ वहाँ की आबादी बढ़ती जा रही है और आबादी के बढ़ने से भी हमारी जो समस्याएँ हैं वे दिन-प्रति-दिन उत्पन्न होती जा रही हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश की आबादी भी बहुत है और वह सबसे बड़ा प्रदेश भी है।

वहाँ पर कोई इंडस्ट्रीज नहीं हैं। वहाँ पर ज्यादा तर लोग खेतीकर हैं। जब खेती खराब हो जाती है तो उनकी हालत और भी बिगड़ जाती है। इस और किसी का ध्यान गया प्रतीत नहीं होता है। पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की तरफ से यह मांग की गई है कि वहाँ पर काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज चालू की जायें, बड़ी बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज लगाई जायें। यों हमारे प्रदेश को हमेशा यह शिकायत रहती है कि हमें केन्द्र से बहुत कम रूपा मिलता है, वहाँ से योजनायें बन कर आती हैं जोकि बहुत सुन्दर होती हैं, बहुत उपयोगी होती हैं, लेकिन यहाँ पर उनकी तरफ कोई विशेष ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है और उनके लिये कम रूपा दिया जाता है। बहुत कहने सुनने के बाद हमें कुछ रूपा दिया गया है और वहाँ पर तीन इंडस्ट्रीज स्थापित करने की बात कही गई है और इनको स्थापित करने की दिशा में कोशिश की हो

रही है। इनमें से एक तो वहाँ रिहाउ ईन बनाया जा रहा है, दूसरे बनारस में सोडा ऐश की फैक्ट्री खोली जा रही है और तीसरे एक रेलवे कम्पोट वर्कर्स फैक्ट्री बनाने की कोशिश की जा रही है। लेकिन यह बड़े खेद की बात है कि इन इंडस्ट्रीज की प्रगति कोई खास संतोषजनक ढंग से नहीं हो रही है। ये तीनों हमारे पूर्वी जिलों की जान हैं।

अगर इनको स्थापित करने में कुछ ढिलाई की गई तो वहाँ की जनता को परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ेगा और उसमें असन्तोष की भावना और भी ज्यादा हो जायेगी। इसका नतीजा यह भी होगा कि वहाँ भुखमरी बढ़ जायेगी, बेकारी बढ़ जायेगी। वहाँ पर बेतहाशा बेकारी है और इतने भयंकर रूप में है कि वहाँ के लोग घबराये हुये हैं। वहाँ पर गल्ला दिन-प्रति-दिन महंगा होता जा रहा है, लेबर क्लास में बेकारी बढ़ती जा रही है, एन्ड्रिटिड क्लास में बेकारी बढ़ रही है और हमारी मजदूरी में यह बात नहीं आ रही है कि इन बेकारी का किम तरह से दूर किया जायेगा। अगर इन तीन इंडस्ट्रीज को वहाँ पर समय रहते स्थापित कर दिया गया तो वहाँ पर बेकारी कुछ हद तक कम हो जायेगी। लेकिन खेद का विषय है कि रेलवे फैक्ट्री जो मडवाडीह में बन रही है, उनमें होने वाले काम का इसलिये ढीला कर दिया गया है और किया जा रहा है कि वित्त मंत्रालय फारेन एक्सचेंज नहीं दे रहा है। हमारा रेलवे बोर्ड बहुत काफी कोशिश कर रहा है कि हमें फारेन एक्सचेंज मिले, हम मशीनों मंगवायें और वहाँ मशीनें ले जा कर काम शुरू करें लेकिन अभी परतों की बात है, मैं बनारस में था, मुझे मालूम हुआ कि उस फैक्ट्री के जो इंजार्ज थे, उनका वहाँ से ट्रांसफर हो गया है और वे वहाँ आ गये हैं। सारे प्रेस के लोग वहाँ इकट्ठे थे। जनता में और प्रेस वालों में एक प्रतिबन्ध सा पैदा हो गया है कि खेद यह फैक्ट्री

वहाँ नहीं बनेगी या यह फैक्ट्री वहाँ से छिपट कर दी जायेगी। समझाने बुझाने पर भी उन्हें यह विश्वास नहीं होगा कि यह फैक्ट्री वहाँ बनेगी। मैं अपने वित्त मंत्री जी से यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इस क्षेत्र के लिये फारेन एक्सचेंज के लिये जो दिक्कत है उसे दूर करके जल्दी में जल्दी रुपया दें ताकि वहाँ मशीन बाहर में आये और यह फैक्ट्री चालू हो।

दूसरी बात में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे क्षेत्र में जो इंडस्ट्रीज पहले चलती थीं, वह इस वक्त काफी कमजोर हो गई हैं। बनारस में आप जानते हैं कि बनारसी साड़ी और जरी के काम की इंडस्ट्री चलती थी, दूसरी बहुत बड़ी इंडस्ट्री कालीन का था। हमारे देश में कालीन की मव में बड़ी इंडस्ट्री बनारस और भद्राही, जिला मिर्जापुर में है, जहाँ में कि मैं निर्वाचन हुआ हूँ। ५, ६ करोड़ रुपये का फारेन एक्सचेंज यह इंडस्ट्री आपका दिनांतो है, लेकिन इस वक्त उसकी हालत बहुत खराब हो गई है। इसलिये खराब हो गई है कि उस पर हमारा कंट्रोल नहीं रहा है। विदेशों में इसकी काफी खपत होती है, लेकिन उसकी मार्केट पर हमारा कोई कंट्रोल नहीं है, इसलिये नहीं है कि हम असंगठित हैं, हम में कोई संगठन नहीं है। वहाँ पर दो तीन फारेन कम्पनियाँ हैं जो कालीन के उद्योग को कंट्रोल करती हैं और जैसे चाहती हैं, दूसरे देशों में भेजती हैं। इस कालीन इंडस्ट्री में सब से बड़ी कठिनाई यह आ गई है कि कालीन के वीवर्स, जो इस इंडस्ट्री की जान हैं, रीढ़ हैं, वे आज भूखों मर रहे हैं, तड़प रहे हैं। उनको उचित मजदूरी नहीं मिलती है। मुझे बहुत दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि ६०,००० कालीन बुनकरों ने पूरे एक महीने तक हड़ताल की, इसलिये हड़ताल की थी कि उनको उचित मजदूरी दी जाय। अभी हाल ही में, तीन चार दिन हुये, यह स्ट्राइक सतम हुआ है। करीब एक लाख कालीन बुनकर हमारे यहाँ

इस इंडस्ट्री में लगे हुये हैं, लेकिन उनकी मजदूरी कितनी है? ६ आबे रोज। चौबीस घंटे काम करने पर उनको ६ आबे मिलते हैं। उनकी हालत यह है कि बे रात में भी काम करने हैं और दिन में भी काम करने हैं, घरों में काम करते हैं, और जब भी उनको मौका मिल जाता है उसमें काम करते हैं। कालीन डीलर्स उनको ऊन दे देते हैं और कालीन बुनने वाला सामान दे देते हैं। घरों में वे उसको लाते हैं, वहीं पर बुनते हैं और जब सैयार हो जाता है तो व्यवसायियों को ले जा कर बापस कर देते हैं। एक आदमी अपने परिवार के साथ उममें लगता है और बुनता है तथा ६ आना रोज मजदूरी पाना है, तो उनका काम कैसे चल सकता है? बड़ी सुन्दर इंडस्ट्री है, फारेन मार्केट में उसकी खपत है, अच्छा में अच्छा कालीन होता है, लेकिन आज उसकी तरफ सरकार का कोई ध्यान नहीं है। जब किसी फैक्ट्री में स्ट्राइक हो जाता है या दस आदमी अपना काम बन्द कर देते हैं तो आप दौड़े हुये जाते हैं, लेकिन इस इंडस्ट्री की तरफ आप ध्यान नहीं देते, इसके लिये एक वेल्-फेयर आफिसर भी नहीं रखते हैं, यह भी नहीं सोचते हैं कि यह इंडस्ट्री कैसे चलती है। मैंने पिछले साल भी कहा था कि इस इंडस्ट्री को बढ़ाने के लिये और इसकी तरफकी करने के लिये आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये, लेकिन आज तक कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। मेरी अर्ज यह है कि अगर इन वीवर्स की तरफ खयाल नहीं किया गया तो यह इंडस्ट्री चौपट हो जायेगी। उनके लिये आपकी तरफ से कम से कम एक अधिकारी नियुक्त होना चाहिये, यह देखने के लिये कि इन मजदूरों की क्या हालत है, इस इंडस्ट्री में जो व्यवसायी लोग हैं, उनकी क्या हालत है। उनके पास काफी पैसा आता है, इस इंडस्ट्री से हर व्यवसायी के पास एक एक साल में महल खड़ा हो जाता है, कारे चलने लगती हैं, लेकिन जो बुनकर हैं, जो कालीन बनाने वाले भाई हैं, वह भूखों मरते हैं। इतनी बड़ी विषमता

[श्री रूप नारायण]

को हार करने के लिये धाप क्या कोशिश कर रहे हैं? धाप काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज की तभी बढ़ा सकते हैं वरि उनमें पूंजीपतियों का शोषण न हो ।

14-55 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

पूंजीपति काम करने वालों का शोषण न करें । काटेज इंडस्ट्री में धाम तौर से देखा जाता है कि पूंजीपति नहीं पहुंचते, लेकिन यह काटेज इंडस्ट्री ऐसी है जो कि पूंजीपतियों के ही हाथ में है । इसलिये धाप अपने किसी अधिकारी के द्वारा इसकी जांच करावें और देखें कि यह इंडस्ट्री कैसे बढ़ाई जा सकती है और वहां के मजदूरों को कैसे राहत मिलेगी । आज उन लोगों को किस तरह की सहायता दी जाय ताकि वह धामे भ्रष्टसर हों ।

विच विभाग परोक्ष रूप से या अपरोक्ष रूप से जनता से पैसा लेता है और उसे फिर वितरित करता है । यह मारी उसकी जिम्मेदारी है कि जो पैसा वितरित किया जाता है उसको देखें कि उसका दुरुपयोग तो नहीं हो रहा है । उसको कैसे काम में लाया जा सकता है और साथ ही साथ उसको यह भी देखना चाहिये कि वह अपना संतुलन बनाये रखे, ऐसे निष्पक्ष भाव से वह पैसे को वितरित करे कि किसी को उसके प्रति भ्रसन्तोष न हो, किसी को कुछ कहने की जरूरत न हो । आजादी के बाद बहुत सी समस्याएँ मने देखीं । उन से आपको गरीबों को स्वतंत्र करना चाहिये । आज बहुत से गरीब आदमी हैं जो कि बहुत पिछड़े हुये हैं, जो बच्चनों में बकड़े हुये हैं और जिनकी कि हम अब तक सहायता नहीं कर सके । मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि आजादी की लड़ाई के समय लोगों ने अपने सिर को हथेली पर रख कर अंग्रेजों का नुकाबला किया, मरे और जेल गये । लेकिन आज की जनता इतनी परेशान

है, गरीब जनता इतनी परेशान है कि वह बाहर भा कर अपना दुःख कहने के लिये भी तैयार नहीं है । हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के मौबहा चुनाव में क्या हुआ ? मौबहा में हरिजन लोग वोट देने तक नहीं प्राये । लोग उनके घरों पर लाठियाँ ले कर खड़े हो गये ताकि हरिजन लोग बाहर न निकलें । इसलिये वह लोग वोट देने के लिये नहीं प्राये कि वह लोग उन लोगों की जमीनों में रहते हैं, उनकी मजदूरी करते हैं जिनको वह वोट नहीं देना चाहते थे । वह अधिक ढंग से इतने जकड़े हुये हैं कि उनके सामने सिर नहीं उठा सकते । इसलिये आपका यह फर्ज है कि आप उनकी सहायता करें । आप उन बेगुनाह बेकम लोगों की सहायता करें जो बोल नहीं सकते हैं । कम से कम उन खेतिहर मजदूरों और हरिजनों को जिनके रहने के लिये मकान नहीं, जिनके पास शोष-द्रियों के लिये एक बीघा जमीन नहीं है, उनको आप जमीन दे दें । उनको आपको मकान देना मुश्किल है, इसके लिये सब को धन देना मुश्किल है, लेकिन कम से कम इनना तो आप कर सकते हैं कि उन्हें बसने के लिये जमीन दे दें । आज उनकी बहुत खराब हालत है, वह लोग जिनकी जमीन में हैं, उनके गुलाम हैं, जैसे कि हम अंग्रेजों के गुलाम थे । आज जिन १३, १४ करोड़ आदिभियों के पास रहने के लिये मकान और जमीन नहीं है वह बड़े बड़े पूंजीपतियों, बड़े बड़े साहूकारों बड़े बड़े खनिहरों और जमींदारों के गुलाम हैं, जिनकी जमीन में वह बसते हैं । आज की हमारी लैंड पालिसी निश्चित नहीं है मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि आज तक उनके लिये क्या किया गया । आज जमीन के बास्ते हमारी सरकार क्या कर रही है, यह भी मेरी समझ में नहीं आता । यही मालूम होता है कि हमारी सरकार को यह साहस नहीं होता कि वह कोई उचित और बड़ा कदम उठा सके । इसतरह का कदम उठाने में और इस तरह ध्यान देने में उसे डर क्यों लगता है ?

नै जानता हूँ कि यह समस्या बड़ी विकट है, इस समस्या को खेड़ना आस्तन बात नहीं है। हर तरफ नई किस्म की जमीन है, नई नई समस्यायें हैं, कहीं आबादी ज्यादा है कहीं कम है, कहीं की जमीन किसी तरह की है, और कहीं की किमी तरह की है, लेकिन अगर आप को इमें हल करना है तो आपको साहस के साथ कदम उठाना पड़ेगा और करना चाहिये। आप को जमीन का वितरण करना है तो कांजिये, नीलिया करनः है तो कीजिये। लेकिन आज जिस तरह से काम किया जा रहा है उससे लोगों में आपकी तरफ से विश्वास उठता जा रहा है। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में आप जानते हैं कि कुछ कदम उठाया गया है। मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश इस विषय में आगे है, आज सेन्टर भी उसको फालो नहीं कर सकता है।

एक आनखीय शब्द : सेन्टर के पास तो जमीन नहीं है।

श्री रूप नारायण : उत्तर प्रदेश में यह कहा गया कि जो जमीन जोतने वाला है, जमीन उसकी है। हमने इसके लिये कानून बनाया था कि जो खेतियर जिस जमीन को जोतता है वह उस की हो जाय, लेकिन ऐसे कदम उठाने पर भी हमारा शासन सूत्र ऐसा है, वह इतना डीला है, इतना कमजोर है, कि वह चीज नहीं हो सकी। हमारे कुछ अधिकारी ऐसे हैं जो हमारी भावनाओं का ठीक से पालन नहीं करा सकते। सरकार चाहती है कुछ और अधिकारी चाहते हैं कुछ। सरकार तो चाहती है कि खेतियर मजदूर जो बिना मकान के हैं, उनको जमीन मिल जाये, लेकिन हमारे सरकारी कर्मचारी इसको नहीं चाहते।

15.00 hrs.

इसलिये वह तमाम हरिजन और खेतियर मजदूर जो दूसरों की जमीन के कर खीसते थे वे सारे के सारे बेदखल कर दिखे करें। एक बड़ी विकट समस्या हमारे

सामने खड़ी हो जाती है। मैं यह भयं कहेगा कि आप जो भी कदम उठायें, कड़ाई के साथ उठावें और यह समझ कर उठावें कि जो भी कानून बनाया जायेगा उसका कड़ाई के साथ पालन करे। ऐसा नहीं कि हम कोई चीज बना दें और अधिकारी लोग उसका दुष्योग करे और दूसरे रास्ते पर चले जायें। हालांकि सरकार को यह भंशा नहीं होती कि वे आदिवासी खेतियर जमीन में बेदखल किये जायें लेकिन वह जमीन उनमें मुफ्त में ही ले लो गई। भ्रदानत में यह फैसला हुआ है कि यह जमीन उनका दे दी जाय। जो कभी उस जमीन पर काबिज रहे हैं उनको कब्जा दिया गया और जबर्दस्ती वहां के हरिजनों को और वहां के उन गरीबों को जो कि मैकड़ों वर्षों से वहां खेत जोतते रहे हैं उनको बेदखल कर दिया गया। इस तरह के एक केस नहीं बल्कि हजारों केस हैं और अब आप ही बतलाइये कि इस नाईसाफी के रहने जनता में इस सरकार के कानून कायदों के प्रति कैसे विश्वास उत्पन्न होगा। जनता तो कायदे कानून नहीं देखती है कि उसमें कैसे कैसे सुन्दर शब्द लिखे हैं वह तो उनका असर और प्रमल देखती है कि उसमें और कौन कौन आज उनके साथ नाईसाफी बरती जा रही है इसलिये आपकी जो जुडिशियरी है और आपकी जो भ्रदानतें हैं उन पर से जनता का विश्वास उठता जा रहा है।

इसी तरह काशी विषवनाथ के मन्दिर में हरिजनों के प्रवेश सम्बन्धी प्रश्न को खीजिये। पहले वहां पर हरिजन नहीं जा सकते थे और उन पर मन्दिर में जाने के लिये रोक लगी थी लेकिन चार वर्ष तक हमारी जुडिशियरी ने हरिजनों के मन्दिर प्रवेश के हक में फैसला नहीं दिया हांकि कि उस सम्बन्ध में कानून बिलकुल स्पष्ट और सही था। लेकिन भ्रदानत ने स्टे आर्डर करके चार वर्ष तक इसको जटकाये रखा। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब सरकार ने सम्बन्ध को मिटाने के लिये एक कानून बनाया हुआ है तब उस भ्रदानत ने इस तरह का एक फैस

[श्री कम नारायण]

अपनाया ? मैं समझता हूँ कि शायद उस अदालत को आपके इस क़ानून में पूरा विश्वास न रहा होगा जिसके कि कारण उसने ऐसा रुक अपनाया। इसलिये मेरा कहना है कि क़ानून बनाने के पहले सरकार को जो उसके अधिकारी और मुलाज़िम हैं जिनके कि बल पर वह क़ानूनों को अमल में लाती है उनको सबसे पहले ठीक करना चाहिये। ऐसे क़ानून बनाने की आवश्यकता जरूर है जो कि जन-हितकारी हों और जो कि भादिवासी और जो दबे द्रुपे लोग हैं उनको ऊपर उठने में सहायता करें लेकिन क़ानून बनाने के साथ साथ आपको इस बात का भी ध्यान रखना होगा कि आपका प्रशासन और उसके अधिकारी जिन पर कि उन क़ानूनों का अमल में लाने की जिम्मेदारी होती है वे ठीक हैं और वे आपकी भावनाओं और उद्देश्यों का पूरा करने वाले हैं जो कि आपका इन क़ानूनों के बनाने में रहती है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूया आपका धन्यवाद देना हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस अवसर पर बोलने का मौका दिया।

श्री रंगाराव (करीम नगर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं आपको मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूँ जो आपने मुझे अपने खयालात का इजहार करने का मौका दिया। इस हाउस में साल के बाद यह पहली बार मुझे बोलने का मौका मिला है।

मुझ इस मौके पर सैकंड फ़ाइव डयर प्लान महसूलात और अपनी कांस्टीट्यूंसी के बारे में कुछ अज़र करना है। जहाँ तक मेरे ज़िले और कांस्टीट्यूंसी का ताल्लुक है वह एक ज़रायती इलाक़ा है और वहाँ की आमदनी का खास ज़रिया ज़रायत है

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य ज़रा आगे आ जाय क्योंकि रिपोर्ट्स को साफ़ सुनाई नहीं दे रहा है। साल के बाद माननीय सदस्य को बोलने का मौका मिला है तो खूब धुंखी तरह और से बोले।

श्री रंगाराव : मेरा ज़िला एक ज़रायती ज़िला है और वहाँ पर और कोई बड़ी सनअत नहीं है और ज़रायत से होने वाली आमदनी बहुत मामूली है। ऐसी हाल में सोशलिस्टिक पैटन के तहत जो बेल्ट टैक्स और एक्सपेंडिचर टैक्स चर्चा होते हैं उनका असर वहाँ के लोगों पर तो पड़ता नहीं है। क्योंकि उनकी आमदनी बहुत मामूली होती है और चूँकि उन पर इन टैक्सों का कोई असर नहीं पड़ता है इसलिये वे न तो इनको अच्छा कहते हैं न बुरा कहते हैं। जहाँ तक इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्सेज का सवाल है उनका अवाम पर क्या असर पड़ रहा है और उनसे अवाम को क्या फ़ायदा हो रहा है यह चीज सोचने की है। हर एक डेमोक्रेटिक कंट्री में लोगों को इन टैक्सों का अदा करना ही पड़ता है और हमारे लोग भी उनको देने के लिये तैयार हैं लेकिन उनमें अवाम को इन दस सालों में कितना फ़ायदा हुआ यह ज़रा सोचने की बात है।

हम जो प्लान यहाँ बेट कर सोचते हैं और उसकी बाबत वहाँ जा कर अजर बयान करते हैं तो वे लोग हमसे कहते हैं कि यह कीन सी दुनिया की बातें हैं। जब हम उनको यह बतलाने हैं कि एम० ई० एस० ब्लाक्स तुम्हारे फ़ायदे के लिये लगाये गये हैं तो वे हमारी हंसी उड़ाते हैं क्योंकि अमल में वे यह देखते हैं कि वहाँ कोई दाई भी मयस्सर नहीं होनी है अलबता ज़रायती तरफ़की के लिये कुछ मरबिरे दिये जाते हैं लेकिन वे भी इतने नाकाफ़ी हैं कि हम यह नहीं कह सकते कि वे जो टैक्सेज दे रहे हैं उनसे उनको माकूल फ़ायदा हो रहा है। बल्कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा यह कह सकते हैं कि आजकल अमन क़ायम करने की स्टेज है। इन हालात में जब अनएम्प्लायमेंट को पूर करने या लोगों की आमदनी को बढ़ाने के लिये मुक्त-लिफ़्त मुक़ामात पर जहाँ मादानियात मौजूद हैं वहाँ कारख़ाने खोले जा रहे हैं। ऐसे

मुकामात पर जहाँ माहानियात नहीं है और जहाँ कारखाने नहीं हो सकते वहाँ पर आबपाशी के जरारे को ज्यादा से ज्यादा बेवसप करना बहुत ज्यादा जरूरी है।

तेलंगाना में कई सौ मील गोदावरी नदी बहती है लेकिन आज तक उस प्राजेक्ट के मुताल्लिक कुछ भी नहीं सोचा गया। पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना के काल में हैदराबाद रियासत आजाद नहीं थी और इसलिये उसका कोई जुड़ उस प्लान में नहीं आ सका था लेकिन दूसरे प्लान के वक्त हमारी स्टेट ने गोदावरी प्राजेक्ट के मुताल्लिक सिफारिश की थी लेकिन न मालूम वह प्राजेक्ट क्यों नहीं शरीक किया गया। इन हालात में हमारे लिये यह कहना मुश्किल है कि सेकेंड फाइव डियर प्लान में मुल्क की आमदनी २५ फ्रीसदी बढ़ जायगी तो वह किस तरीके से बढ़ेगी। सोर्गों के पास कीन से जरारे हैं जिनसे कि उनकी आमदनी बढ़ेगी यह कहना हमारे लिये मुश्किल है। इन हालात में मैं हुकमत से इस्तेद्दुआ करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी स्टेट ने हमारे तेलंगाना के ५, ६, अञ्जला के नुक्तेनजर से गोदावरी प्राजेक्ट को जो स्ट्रेजवाइज लेने की प्रार्थना की है उसको खन्द से ज़रद क़दूल करके हमारे ५, ६ अञ्जला में नये प्लान के तहत आमदनी बढ़ाने के जो जरारे पैदा किये गये हैं उनको सही साबित करने की कोशिश करेगी।

दूसरी अहम बात यह है कि हमारे जिले में वह नेशनल हाइवेज जो कि करीमनगर की लक्खीपेट से मिलाती है उसमें एक दो ब्रिजेज बनने से रह गये हैं। इन ब्रिजेज की तामीर नेशनल हाइवेज के तहत मंजूर की गई थी लेकिन एस्टिमेट्स की थोड़ी सी तबदीली की बिना पर आज तक उनकी मंजूरी नहीं दी गई है और वह काम बिलकुल रुका हुआ है।

एक और अहम बात की ओर मैं मंत्री महोदय और इस हाउस की तबय्यह विलातान

चाहता हूँ। हैदराबाद रेलवेज के इंटीनेशन के वक्त काफ़ी पैसा हमारा फ़ाइल रहता था और उस वक्त के बायदे के बाबजूद कि वह जो फ़ाइल पैसा है यह हैदराबाद की रियासत में रेलवे लाईस की तामीर पर खर्च किया जायगा और उसकी बाबत मैं एक स्टैंड क्वेश्चन भी किया था। आज तक उसका सबे नहीं हुआ है और उसके मुताल्लिक कोई खयाल नहीं किया जा रहा है और कोई क़दम नहीं उठाया जा रहा है। सरकार को इंक्वेशन पालिसी और यह प्लान पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के नुक्तेनजर से उभूलन तो अच्छा है लेकिन आज हमारे देहातों में और अपने मुकामो हालात को देख कर यह कहना मुश्किल हांता है और ग़रोब अचाम को समझाना मुश्किल हांता है। इसलिये मेरी इस्तेद्दुआ यह है कि इन दा, तीन चोर्गों की तरफ तबय्यह मबजूल फरमा कर उनकी तामीर करने की कोशिश को जाये। हमें ग़रोब अचाम को भी यह समझने का मोका देना चाहिये कि यह प्लान हर ग़रोब के लिये और हर एक शख्स के लिये है और हर एक के फ़ायदे के लिये है।

Shri D. V. Rao (Nalgonda): Yesterday, when the Finance Minister was speaking he has said that as far as India is concerned, there is no question of any recession as in Amer.ca. I think that it is simply over-simplifying the situation. By saying so, he is not answering certain important questions that we are facing. We are not an industrially advanced country. We are importing from countries like the U.S.A. and we are exporting our raw materials to industrially developed countries. A recession in a country like America does affect our imports and exports. The foreign exchange crisis is thereby aggravated. I think he is not facing the problem and is evading an answer to the problem. Even now our exports of raw materials are going down and our imports are increasing. Once there is recession in such an industrially

[Shri D. V. Rao]

advanced country like the USA, what happens? They will not import goods from backward countries. There will be less scope for our exports since they themselves are in a crisis. Therefore, it will affect our economy and our Plan and we will have to take some firm measures to tide over such a situation. I hope the Finance Minister will go deeper into the problem and explain the situation coming out of this to this House.

Our Second Plan accepts the principle that the inequalities in the developments that have taken place should be reduced and that there should be a sort of even development. That is one of the aims of the Plan. There are beautiful words, sentences and paragraphs in the Plan. But no effective measures are being taken by the Government to see that the backward areas of India are being developed properly. In this connection, I want to state that the State where I come from, Andhra Pradesh, is a badly neglected State. And in a way it is not being run properly. I will give some examples. After a prolonged agitation, the Central Government accepted the inclusion of the Nagarjunasagar Project in the Second Plan. So far so good. We are much pleased. But whatever finances are given to the project are included in the aid that is given to the States. It is a very big project and so eats away the entire aid or loan given to the State. It eats more money also. Whatever is allotted is spent away like this and so the State Government has no money at its disposal to spend for industries and other development works. It will be wise for the Central Government to take this project and finance it exclusively by itself. Whatever help or subsidy is given under the Second Plan should be separated and given for the development of the industries and other works. I think the Andhra Government has also put forward such a proposal but the Centre has not given any reply favourably as far as any information goes. A

situation has arisen now when the Central Government should reconsider its policy and something should be done towards this.

When a big project like this is being constructed, a power house has also to be included as part of the project. If the power house is also constructed simultaneously, there will be economy and we may have to spend less later on. But till now, the power house is not included and no steps are being taken to construct the power house. After the completion of this project, if we take it up it will certainly cost more. It is not economical that way. I think the Government should give some more consideration and see that such projects when they are taken up are completed simultaneously. The power house, the canals and other things should be completed simultaneously. This policy of neglecting or leaving out certain part of it does not bring any advantage in the end. It will certainly do some harm and we may have to spend more on it.

In regard to foodgrains, Andhra is a surplus State. When the projects that are taken up, will be completed, some 4-5 million acres of land will come under irrigation. But the peasantry is not getting fertilizers. In spite of the efforts made by the Government to import fertilizers from other countries or from other States, we are not able to get fertilizers. We are thinking of making our country self-sufficient in foodgrains. It will be wise to see that such an area which produces a large quantity of foodgrains is given sufficient help to increase the production. For a long time, Andhra has been demanding a fertilizer factory. Whatever may be the reasons, till now it has not been conceded and people are very much agitated. Wherever it may be located, it may be located either in Telangana or Sircar districts, a fertilizer factory is necessary and it should be located in Andhra. Unless this fertilizer factory goes up there, the

peasantry will not be satisfied because for whatever agricultural production, fertilizer is necessary. A fertilizer factory will go a long way in meeting the needs of these people. The Government thinks that some private enterprise or private party should take this up. But the local resources are such that no private party is in a position to take this up. It is only the Central Government that can take up this thing. It should start a fertilizer factory there. Even in the third year of the Second Plan, it will not be too late to reconsider the whole matter.

There are regular complaints from State Governments that although schemes are accepted by the Planning Commission as part of the Second Five Year Plan, the necessary amounts are not being given in proper time by the Central Government with the result that they are not in a position to carry out most of the schemes. I cannot say that it was the case with regard to this scheme or that scheme but, whenever we ask the State Government why they have not taken up a particular scheme their ready answer will be; "There is no money; nothing is coming from the Centre and, therefore, we are helpless".

In the Consultative Committees of various Ministries we have raised this question more than once. But even now the situation has not improved. I think it is the Finance Ministry which has to do this. If there are any rules which are obstructing the early allotment of funds they should change those rules and see that the State Government is helped in time. Most of the amounts that are allotted are given to them very late and, after some time, when they are not in a position to carry out those schemes, those amounts will lapse. Every new year begins with paucity of funds, and a good many schemes are not being carried out. I think that this point also requires to

be considered and the Finance Ministry has to take serious steps to correct the defects in its functioning.

For a long time, there is a demand of the teachers in Andhra Pradesh that they should be given some more help by way of increase in their pay-scales or something of that sort. The Central Government has agreed to give about Rs. 60 lakhs to Rs. 80 lakhs by way of matching grants. That is a conditional help. The Andhra Government has said that it is not in a position to give an equal amount of money so as to be able to take the help that is offered by the Central Government. Therefore, the whole thing has been put in cold storage. Whether the action of the Andhra Government is justified or not, I want to say that whatever sums the Central Government wants to give to the State Government by way of help can be given to them by relaxing certain rules. That will certainly help them to meet their demands at least half way. I feel that when such rules and conditions are applied rigidly to backward States like Andhra, they are in a disadvantageous position to avail of whatever form of help that the Central Government want to give to the States. When such is the situation, why not relax the rules and regulations that are coming in the way of such things? Therefore, relax the rules and see that something is done to give these amounts to the respective State Governments to help them in carrying out their schemes.

In this connection, I would like to point out that due to long negligence in developing these various backward areas a situation has arisen when the disparity is being reflected in so many ways. I have before me an article written by the Chief Commercial Superintendent, Southern Railway—it is written in Telugu and I will try to give an English version of it. He says:

"We are getting from North items like steel, coal, iron, food-

[Shri D. V. Rao]

grains, cereals, sugar, manures and so on, whereas from the South jaggery, salt and some fruits are being exported. Whatever it may be, the imports from North is much more than the goods that are exported from the South."

This shows how unequal the development has been and how it is being continued. No serious attention is being given to face this situation. I think this is a sufficient indication that if things continue like this, in India there will be some parts which are supposed to be developed—even though their development would not be as it should be—and there will be some parts which will be undeveloped. Between those two parts there will be a sort of chronic conflict, which is not in any way helpful to the unity of India or to the prosperity of this country. Therefore, I hope that the Government—the Finance Ministry in particular—will take all these issues seriously and see that something is done to face the situation.

Shri Subodh Hansda (Midnapur-Reserved-Sch. Tribes): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to say a few words on this Bill. Sir, while supporting this Bill, I would like to say a few words on the problems of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes. These points should have been discussed on the debate relating to the Demands of the Home Ministry, and I do not know how far these points will be relevant here when we are discussing the Finance Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may say whatever he likes.

Shri Subodh Hansda: Sir, since the advent of independence Government has tried to ameliorate the conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by taking various measures.

Even in the Constitution some provisions have been laid down for the uplift of these people. So I must thank the Government because it has done a lot of work for the uplift of these people.

In the First Five Year Plan, Sir, Rs. 39 crores were spent for the amelioration of the conditions of these people. In the Second Five Year Plan there is a provision for about Rs. 91 crores—Rs. 59 crores in the State sector and Rs. 32 crores for the centrally sponsored schemes—to be spent on these people. If we consider the achievements during the First Five Year Plan period as far as the uplift and development of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is concerned, we find that the progress made in this direction is not so very satisfactory. It is not even more than 25 per cent of the Plan target. Therefore, I feel that there must be some reasons for this short progress.

Sir, crores of rupees remain unspent both in the hands of the State Governments as well as with the Centre. I do not know why so much money should remain unspent.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may continue next time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up Private Members' Business.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTIETH REPORT

Shri Jhulan Sinha (Siwan): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Twentieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 17th April, 1953."