

मिनों द्वारा आधा काम होता है, अर्थात् रंग कर के उसे घसली रूप दिया जाता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह से उस में पशुधता क्यों उत्पन्न की जाती है।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : इस में कोई बिगुलता नहीं है। अच्छी चीज को और अच्छी बनाने और उस में हम जितनी माइन्स टेकनालोजी को इस्तेमान कर सकें, उतनी इस्तेमान करने की कोशिश करते हैं।

श्री प० सा० बाहपाल : तो अगर हम मिन कर ही करड़ा पहने तो क्या हर्ज है ?

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : माननीय मंत्री जी ने जिन बातों मिनों के नाम दिये हैं, उन के अतिरिक्त कुछ और मिनों को भी इस तरह का काम देने का प्रस्ताव है।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : अब हमारे पास कोई ऐसी डिमान्ड होती है, और किसी सेक्टर की यह इच्छा होती है कि वह वहाँ से प्रिट करवायें तो हम उसे फ्रीम इजाजत दे देते हैं। लेकिन हमारा इरादा है कि म्याजिक केन्द्र में ही उन की छपाई हों। इसी कोशिश में हमने ८० जगहों को इस की सुविधा दी है।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : बम्बई को ही प्राथमिकता क्यों दी गई है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : क्योंकि वहाँ टक्स-टाइल इंडस्ट्री सबसे ज्यादा है और वहाँ छपाई का काम हो रहा है।

Shri Hoda: In view of the fact that we are now getting mercerised khadi, may I know whether there is any particular arrangement for the mercerisation of khadi by the Khadi Board or are we going to send them to the mills?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Mercerisation has not been possible on the band-spun yarn, because it cannot stand the strain of mercerisation, but the rest of the process are being done.

श्री हेम राज : क्या हर एक राज्य में खादी और ग्रामोद्योग कमीशन ने स्थानीय रूप से छपाई का काम शुरू किया है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : वही-तो मैं ने कहा कि पांच सौ ७५ लाख गज में से केवल १-२ लाख गज बाहर छपायी के लिए भेजे हैं।

श्री बाहपाल : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन मिनों को यह कपड़ा छपायी के लिए भेजा जाता है क्या उनको कोई मन्त्रिम खादी और ग्रामोद्योग कमीशन के सदस्य हैं ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : कोई नहीं।

मूल्य स्तर

*१२७२. श्री अतिरिक्त सिंह : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) दूररी योजना प्रारम्भ होने के समय की अपेक्षा तीसरी योजना के प्रारम्भ में मूल्यस्तर में क्या अन्तर है ?

(ख) मूल्य स्तर घटा है या बढ़ा है ?

(ग) अगर बढ़ा है तो इस बात का ध्यान रखने के लिए क्या कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं कि तीसरी योजना की प्रारम्भ में मूल्य समाधारण का से बढ़ न जा ?

अब और रोजगार तथा धोखना उपमंत्री (श्री ल० सा० मिश्र) : (क) मार्च १९४६ के अन्त में अर्थात् पहली योजना के अन्त में धोके कीमतों का इन्डेक्स ११.० (आधार १९४२-४३-१००) था। १८ मार्च १९६१ अर्थात् दूसरी योजना की समाप्ति के लगभग का इन्डेक्स १२०.० था।

(ख) इस तरह मूल्य स्तर में २८ प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है, और

(ग) योजना में परिष्कल्पना की गई है कि लाघात्र तथा अन्य आवश्यक वस्तुओं के उत्पादन में ठोस वृद्धि होगी। सरकार के पास पर्याप्त अन्य का संसार है। राजस्व विषयक, मुद्रा सम्बन्धी तथा अन्य सरकार की नीतियों को लगातार इस प्रकार प्रपनाया जायगा कि कीमतों में उचित स्थायीपन बनाए जायगा कि कीमतों में उचित स्थायीपन बनाए रखा जा सके।

I shall read it in English also.

(a) The index of wholesale prices at the end of March 1956—i.e., the end of the First Plan—was 99.2 (base 1952-53—100). The index for the 18th March 1961—i.e., about the end of the Second Plan—was 127.2;

(b) There has thus been an increase in the price level by some 28 per cent; and

(c) The Plan envisages a substantial increase in the production of foodgrains and other essential commodities. Government have also in hand a substantial stock of foodgrains. The fiscal, monetary and other policies of Government will be directed continually towards maintaining reasonable stability of prices.

श्री अमरिन्द सिंह : क्या यह बात सही है कि अब तक हमारे देश में अन्य वस्तुओं का मूल्य स्तर लाघात्र के मूल्य स्तर के साथ ही चलता है। किन्तु लाघात्र का ज्यादा से ज्यादा मूल्य मांगता है जब कि उन्मोगता कम से कम मूल्य देना चाहता है। एसी स्थिति में, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मूल्य स्तर को दुरुस्त रखने के लिए क्या सरकार कोई मध्य मार्ग प्रपनाना चाहती है? यदि हाँ, तो क्या?

श्री ल० ना० विषय : यह बात सही है कि यहाँ पर अन्य वस्तुओं के मूल्य पर लाघात्र के दाम का ज्यादा असर पड़ता है। लेकिन इन दिनों लाघात्र का दाम थिर रहा है और अन्य चीजों का दाम भागे जा रहा है।

सरकार सोच रही है कि क्या कोई मध्य मार्ग हो सकता पर, लेकिन मूल्य को एक स्तर पर रखने की कोशिश है।

Shri Pabadia: May I know whether it is a fact that the price level of essential commodities is going up more than that of non-essential commodities? If so, what steps are being taken by Government to check this rise?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I have already stated that the prices of foodgrains are going down whereas the prices of raw materials and others are rising. So far as the question of controlling the prices is concerned, I have indicated that Government are taking the necessary measures.

Shri Basappa: Do the Government not think that the time has come when they have to think of reviewing the price policy?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The price question has been constantly under the attention of Government. The Planning Commission has also appointed a committee to go into this question. In the finalisation stage of the Third Plan the question of prices will be considered.

Shri Achar: May I know whether Government expect a little rise in prices on account of the indirect taxation measures proposed now?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I cannot say how much the prices will rise on account of taxation measures. But it is a fact that in a developing economy when there is investment the prices are bound to rise and it is not possible or desirable to peg the prices.

Shri Palaniyandy: What is the effect of the taxation measures on the cost of living index?

Shri L. N. Mishra: After the taxation measures, the present index number is 129.9.

Shri Kaulwal: If I remember correctly, last year the NDC appointed

a sub-committee to go into the entire question of price policy. May I know whether that sub-committee has submitted its report?

Shri L. N. Mishra: No, Sir.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the spiralling of prices after the announcement of the taxation measures, may I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a statement made by the Finance Minister to the effect that he is evolving a machinery to check the rise in prices? If so, may we have an idea of that machinery?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I have not followed the question.

Shri Hem Barua: Because of the rise in prices, specially after the imposition of taxes on essential commodities, may I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a statement made by the hon. Finance Minister to the effect that he is evolving a machinery to check the rise in prices? If so, may we have an idea of that machinery?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The hon. Member might have heard the Finance Minister when he was replying to the general debate. He said that the rise in prices of certain commodities on account of the taxation measures is a temporary feature and the prices of those commodities will stabilise after some time.

Shri Prabhat Kar: In view of the fact that there is already a rise from 99 to 127, which has now come to 129, according to the figure given by the hon. Minister, and as it is evident that the taxation measures on the commodities have caused this increase in the price of daily necessities of life, may I know what steps are being contemplated by the Planning Commission to hold the price line?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I have not said that the prices are rising on account of the taxation measures. There are many factors for the rise in prices. The inter-play of economic forces,

both internal and external, is the main thing. The prices are also rising because the supply line is not keeping pace with the demand curve.

Shri Tyagi: What is the main cause for the rise in the average prices by 29.2 per cent or 28 per cent? Is it due to the scarcity of the commodities or due to the abundance of money supply?

Shri L. N. Mishra: As I said, production has not kept pace with the demand and the increased investment and money supply and the increasing wealth of the country. These are the main reasons.

Shri M. B. Thakore: Is it a fact that there is a great disparity between agricultural goods and non-agricultural goods? If so, what steps are being taken by the Government to curb this situation?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I could not follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: The question is not understandable.

Shri M. B. Thakore: My question is that there is disparity between the prices of agricultural goods and non-agricultural goods.

Shri L. N. Mishra: I have not said that the prices of agricultural goods are going down. The prices of food-grains are going down. But the prices of raw materials and manufactured goods are going up.

Shri Prabhat Kar: In view of the fact that the industrial production has increased during the Second Plan period by 66 per cent, what are the factors which have caused this increase in price?

12 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: Probably want of production of consumer goods.

Shri Madh Benuka Ray: In reply to a question, the hon. Deputy Minister stated that a sub-committee of the NDC was still considering the matter. May we know when we are likely to know what decisions have been taken by that committee?

Shri L. N. Mishra: As I have already stated, the deliberations of the prices committee will be taken into consideration when the finalisation of the Third Five Year Plan is made.

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over. There is a Short Notice Question. The whole thing has been answered. If anything has been left out, the hon. Minister will answer.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWER

Assam Migrants Camps in West Bengal

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S.N.Q. 13. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Chintamonl Panigrahl:
Shri Tangamanl:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhri:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to close down the Assam Migrants Camps in West Bengal;

(b) if so, when these will be closed down;

(c) the number of persons or families who are still in camps to be rehabilitated?

(d) the number of those who are not in camps but who actually migrated from Assam during disturbances; and

(e) the relief given to those persons and whether the losses sustained have been compensated by the State Government?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Yes.

(b) It is hoped to close down the camps by the end of April, 1961.

(c) According to the Government of West Bengal, the number of families in camps in the middle of January 1961 was 6,062. Out of 5,613 families whose verification forms have already been received back from the Gov-

ernment of Assam 5,050 have been accepted as bonafide migrants. The remaining 449 forms are expected shortly.

(d) According to the Government of West Bengal, they have no precise information in the matter but by and large all of them are believed to have gone back to Assam.

(e) If the reference is to part (d) of the question, no relief assistance has been given by the Government of India, nor is any rehabilitation assistance to be provided to them by the Government of Assam. They are presumed to have left Assam simply on account of fear and are believed not to have suffered any losses.

Mr. Speaker: Let the supplementaries be few. **Shri Banerjee:**

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the West Bengal Government or the Central Government have ascertained that those houses which were burnt down during the riots have been reconstructed by the Assam Government and, if so, whether this has been conveyed to those migrants who are still there?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): This arises out of the first question and not out of this. About 16,000 houses, shops and other properties are believed to have been damaged in the riots. Of these over 14,000 have already been repaired.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the Government of West Bengal or the Central Government have ascertained that before closing down the camps all the measures required for safeguarding their interests in Assam have been taken by the Assam Government and they have been given enough security?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I was in Assam only about ten days ago. I had long meetings with the Chief Minister and the Finance Minister. I have been assured by the Government of Assam that everything that is humanly possible in being done.