

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Second Series

Volume XXXVII, 1959/1881 (Saka)

[December 14 to 22, 1959/Agrahayana 23 to Pausa 1, 1881 (Saka)]



71ST SESSION, 1959/1881 (Saka)

(Vol. XXXVII contains Nos. 21 to 27)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, December 17, 1959/Agra-
hayana 26, 1881 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Ministers' Relations with Secretaries

+
Shri Harish Chandra
Mathur:
*968. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Khushwaqt Rai:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs
be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gov-
ernment have framed rules to regulate
relations between a Minister and Sec-
retary of the Ministry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri
G. B. Pant): (a) The matter is under
consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May
I know if the relationship between
a Minister and Secretary is not al-
ready well defined? What new diffi-
culties have cropped up and what are
the main issues which are under con-
sideration?

Shri G. B. Pant: The Secretaries
and the Ministers have been working
for a long time. They have to carry
on their work smoothly in mutual con-
fidence. That, I think, is the basic
condition. Whether there should be

any detailed rules or not for expedi-
tious disposal of work and other
things might be considered.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: After
the recent episode of the Life Insur-
ance Corporation working relations of
the Ministers and Secretaries have to
be properly defined. There have
been certain difficulties in this res-
pect. Are the Government consider-
ing this aspect of the question as also
the sharing of responsibility between
the Minister and the Secretary in re-
gard to important questions which
are disposed of by the Ministry?

Shri G. B. Pant: The Minister would
be ordinarily responsible for every-
thing that happens in the Ministry.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whe-
ther under the present conditions the
Secretaries function as adjuncts or ad-
visers of the Ministers because this
was exposed during the L.I.C. Mun-
dhra deal?

Shri G. B. Pant: They are helpers
and collaborators.

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान
सकता हूँ कि क्या सरकार को कुछ इस प्रकार
के सुझाव प्राप्त हुए हैं कि इस तरह के उच्च
न्यायाधिकरण की नियुक्ति की जाये, जो
मंत्रियों और विभागीय अधिकारियों के
बीच में इस तरह के कानफ्लिक्ट्स का समाधान
कर सके ?

श्री गो० ब० पंत : पहली दफ्तर सुन
रहा हूँ सवाल के रूप में ।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it
a fact that arising out of the L.I.C.
trouble the Secretaries have felt
themselves into a difficult position?
If it is so, what is the difficulty which
they are facing now and which you

want to allay by fresh consideration of the whole matter?

Shri G. B. Pant: I do not think that there are any apprehensions to be allayed. If any rules are framed, it is not with a view to allay apprehensions, but to improve the working. But they may not be framed. The suggestion indicates that there is no need for such rules. I will take that into consideration.

Holidays and Hours of Work in High Courts

+
*969. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Kalika Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 133 on the 5th August, 1959 and state:

(a) the further progress made in curtailing the number of holidays and to increase the hours of work in the High Courts;

(b) whether there has been any reduction in the duration of vacations in the Supreme Court also; and

(c) if so, the extent thereof?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Since starred question No. 133 was answered on the 5th August, 1959, the High Courts of Bombay and Madras have also raised the number of working days to 210 in the current calendar year, and the High Court of Assam have increased the working hours from 4 to 4½ per day.

(b) and (c). Before the commencement of the Constitution the annual vacation of the Federal Court was for a period of four months. When the Supreme Court came into being in 1950, the annual vacation was curtailed by two weeks. This was further reduced to 3 months in 1957 and to a period not exceeding 10 weeks in 1958.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether other High Courts refused to consider the suggestions made some time ago that the period of vacation should be decreased or the working hours should be increased? If so, which are those High Courts?

Shri G. B. Pant: Almost all High Courts have accepted the suggestion except three or four—presumably three—and they too are being persuaded to agree to 210 days being the minimum working days in a year.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: What are the arguments put forward by these High Courts, who have not accepted the suggestions made in this regard?

Shri G. B. Pant: The argument is that 200 working days should be enough and that it would be hard on them if they were made to work for 210 days.

श्री राधे लाल व्यास : क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि जब सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट में मुकदमों का इतना अधिक काम बकाया है, तो क्या यह सम्भव नहीं है कि यह बेंचेशन बिल्कुल खत्म कर दी जायें और अगर जजिब को धाराम करने की जरूरत हो, तो वे हक की छुट्टी ले लिया करें, जिस से दोनों काम हो जाया करें ? क्या वासन इस पर विचार करेगा ?

श्री या० ब० पन्त : वह २१० दिन मनाने में ही काफ़ी दिक्कत हो रही है ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if any upgrading has been done so far as the daily hours of work on the part of the High Courts are concerned? If so, what is their nature with regard to the different High Courts?

Shri G. B. Pant: The High Courts ordinarily work for five hours per day. But some High Courts have agreed to work for 5½ hours and one or two, I think, for 5¼ hours a day.

Shri Tanjamma: One of the two items mentioned in the Central Government circular is for increasing the working hours from five to 5½ hours. I would like to know as to which are the High Courts which have accepted 5½ hours.

Shri G. B. Pant: The High Courts of Andhra Pradesh and Madras are working for 5½ hours per day. Rajasthan and Orissa have increased the number of their working hours to 5½ per day. Others are working for five hours ordinarily.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it not a fact that the lunch interval is going to be curtailed in the case of some High Courts so that the number of hours may be increased by a few minutes?

Shri G. B. Pant: The High Courts are free to curtail their luncheon hour or even to enlarge it. But, we would be thankful if they would work at least five hours a day. We do not want to interfere with the internal arrangements.

Odissi Dance

*970. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sangeet Natak Akademi has advanced financial grants during 1958-59 and 1959-60 for encouraging Odissi dance; and

(b) if so, the amounts thereof?

The Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (**Shri Humayun Kabir**): (a) and (b). The Sangeet Natak Akademi has informed that grants totalling Rs. 12,800 were sanctioned during 1958-59 for encouraging Odissi dance-drama. The question of sanctioning grants to cultural organisations during 1959-60 is under consideration of the Akademi.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know the names of the Institutions which have been given grants during 1958-59?

Shri Humayun Kabir: National Music Association, Cuttack: they have got Rs. 3000 for the development of Odissi dance, Rs. 2000 for survey of Odissi drama; Orissa Sangeet Parishad, Puri—Rs. 1800 for Pakhawaj play; Orissa Sangeet Natak Academy, Bhubaneswar, for survey of dance, music and drama.

Shri Panigrahi: The hon. Minister was pleased to tell us that the Government appointed a committee to go into the question whether this dance could be treated as classical dance. May I know what further steps have been taken regarding this?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The Committee appointed by the Akademi has not yet submitted its final report. But, we understand that the Akademi's executive committee has decided that in addition to the classical dances, they will recognise two forms of dances, traditional dance and modern Indian dance. Odissi has been included in traditional dance.

Shri B. C. Mullick: May I know if there is any individual getting scholarship for cultivation of Odissi dance?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I ask for notice.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether Kamrupi or Satriya dance of Assam is also to be included along with Odissi dance?

Shri Humayun Kabir: That does not arise out of the question about Odissi dance.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: May I know whether the hon. Minister will kindly state what other dances are included in traditional dance?

Shri Humayun Kabir: It is an etcetera. They are kuchipudi, chhow, Yakshagana, etc.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether the hon. Minister has received any representation for the publication of palm leaf manuscripts on Odissi dance and whether any amount is being sanctioned for that purpose?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I do not recollect having received any such representation so far. But, if a representation is received, it will certainly be considered.

जाली लाटरी व्यवसाय

१७१. श्री प्रकाश बोर शास्त्री:

क) गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में ऐसी कई कम्पनियाँ हैं जो जाली लाटरी व्यवसाय द्वारा रुपया ठगती हैं;

() इन कम्पनियों के बोले से रुपया न लेने बारे में क्या सरकार को विदेशों से भी कुछ शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जांच की गीर

(घ) उसके परिणामस्वरूप ऐसी कितनी जाली कम्पनियों का पता चला है ?

ए. नारायण उमेश्वरी (बीमारुः कान्वा) :

(क) और (ख). इस बारे में कुछ शिकायतें मिली हैं ।

(ग) शिकायतों को उचित कार्यवाही के लिए राज्य सरकारों के पास भेज दिया गया था ।

(घ) चूँकि बहुत सी शिकायतों की पुलिस जांच कर रही है या उनके मामले अदालत में चल रहे हैं, इसलिए ऐसी कम्पनियों की संख्या का पता लगाना मुश्किल नहीं है ।

श्री प्रकाश बोर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि ऐसे कौन से देश हैं जिन से इस प्रकार की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और किन किन कम्पनियों के सम्बन्ध में इस प्रकार की इनक्वैरी की जा रही है ?

Shrimati Alva: Complaints have been received from the nationals of other countries like Nigeria, Ghana, Uganda, Mauritius, Malaya, etc. about these lottery tickets being sold there.

श्री भक्त बरुन : जबकि इस तरह की बोम्बे लाटरी कम्पनियाँ हमारे देश में बहुत बढ़ रही हैं, तो क्या सरकार स्वयं ही एक अच्छी लाटरी कम्पनी चलाने का विचार कर रही है ?

Mr. Speaker: That is a suggestion for action.

श्री पद्म देव : जबकि यह लाटरी एक जुआ है और इसके बारे में कोई विधान देश के अन्दर नहीं है, ऐसी सूरत में सरकार क्या कोई विशेष आदेश इसको बन्द करने देने का विचार कर रही है या इस चीज को बन्द करने के लिए कोई इस प्रकार का अधिनियम बनायेगी ?

श्री गो० ब० पन्त : वह कानून मौजूद है और कानून के खिलाफ यह कारवाई हो रही है और इसलिए जो शिकायतें आई हैं उन पर जांच हो रही है ताकि उन पर मुकदमा हो सके, जो लोग कि ऐसा कर रहे हैं ।

श्री प्रकाश बोर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि भारतवर्ष में इस प्रकार की कितनी जाली लाटरी कम्पनियाँ हैं जिन के विरुद्ध सरकारी कारवाई की गई है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि इसका पता लगाना मुश्किल नहीं है ।

Shrimati Alva: There are 32 companies just now whose cases are being investigated or cases are going on. Thirty-two such companies or firms—whatever you call it—are detected.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that section 294-A of the Indian Penal Code according to which lotteries are allow in this country does not apply to Sikkim and may I know under what provision the Sikkim lottery is allowed in this country?

Mr. Speaker: That is a special question.

Shri G. B. Pant: The internal affairs of Sikkim are not under the control of this Government.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that on a previous occasion, the External Affairs Ministry wrote to the Maharajkumar of Sikkim to discontinue the lottery in this country to which he replied that the exchequer of Sikkim is benefited to the extent of Rs. 72,000 out of this lottery and therefore he is not going to discontinue this?

Shri G. B. Pant: This discussion does not arise out of this question.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it not a fact that Sikkim Government is doing a notorious business?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order; let us not say anything about a foreign country. Let us confine it to ourselves.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it has been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister that many weekly newspapers both in English and the vernaculars have started cross word puzzles which amount to bogus lotteries or something of the sort? I want to know whether the Government propose to ban all these.

Shri G. B. Pant: There is a law which governs these cross word puzzles. If any one contravenes the law, he will be liable to be punished.

Manufacture of Trucks and Tractors

972. { **Shri Padam Dev:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shri Punnoose:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1368 on the 11th September, 1959 and state:

(a) the further progress made in the manufacture of trucks and tractors in Ordnance Factories; and

(b) the steps taken for setting up Balancing Plant required for the production of trucks and tractors in the Ordnance Factories?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramalah): (a) The production of trucks and tractors in the Ordnance Factories is proceeding satisfactorily. The assembly line was started about the end of June 1959 and upto the end of October 1959 250 trucks, complete with bodies, were manufactured, out of which 240 trucks have been delivered. As regards tractors, 41 D-120 and 36 D-80 types have already been delivered to the Army and Dandakaranya authorities.

(b) Balancing Plant costing Rs. 1.60 lakhs for the Truck project and Rs. 14.94 lakhs for the Tractor project has so far been ordered, out of which the anticipated expenditure during the current year for both the projects is assessed at Rs. 11.20 lakhs only.

Further plant and machinery required for these projects will be ordered shortly.

श्री पद्म देव : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में कितनी मांग है और हम कितनी इस वस्तु इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं ?

Shri Raghuramalah: I shall first deal with tractors. We have various demands from the Army, from the Dandakaranya project and from the Rajasthan canal project. For D-120 tractors, the army requirements are 55; for D-42, army requirements are 74, Dandakaranya project 18; Rajasthan canal 10; for D-50.....

Mr. Speaker: We do not want such details. What is the total that is required? The hon. Member evidently thinks in terms of requirements for non-official use—other than defence. That is exactly what he means.

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): I have submitted repeatedly that the ordnance factories under the present arrangements cannot manufacture on speculation. They are allowed only to manufacture, even for the Army, after the indent is placed upon them. So, if private party or any Government department requires them, they have to indicate to us, and if the foreign exchange is cleared, the ordnance factories will manufacture them.

Seth Govind Das: As far as the Ordnance Factory at Khameria is concerned, are any trucks and tractors being made there also; if so, how much of the requirements is being met by it?

Shri Krishna Menon: I think no vehicles are manufactured at Khameria.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: In reply to a question in the last session, the hon. Minister stated that according to the graduated programme, 90 per cent of the components of these trucks and tractors would be made in India within five years, and the balance 10 per cent, because of its complicated nature, would not be made here. I want to know by what time this 10 per cent will be manufactured in India, and whether there are any patent hurdles in manufacturing those parts in our country.

Shri Krishna Menon: These are all conservative estimates. We would like to exceed them. Five years is a long time. It is very difficult to say what developments will take place in the country, and whether some of this equipment will be of the type we are using now.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I wanted to know.....

Mr. Speaker: Shri Banerjee. Let us be satisfied with 90 per cent. first.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether with the present speed of manufacture of trucks and tractors

in the ordnance factories, the Defence Ministry will be able to cope with all the requirements of the army from year to year for trucks and tractors; if so, after how many years?

Shri Krishna Menon: At the present moment, the manufacture is confined to certain types; the arrangements are confined to certain types of vehicles. So far as the army's requirements are concerned, we will be able to meet all present and anticipated requirements provided material is available.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The hon. Minister mentioned about the supply of these trucks to Dandakaranya. May I know whether these trucks, each of which weighs about three tons, are useful in Dandakaranya and other hilly areas; if not, whether there is any proposal to manufacture trucks weighing about one ton which may be useful in all the hilly areas?

Shri Krishna Menon: We said nothing about the supply of trucks to Dandakaranya.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: But today there was mention about Dandakaranya. What did they say, let me know?

Mr. Speaker: He said about the tractors. The question relates to both trucks and tractors. Tractors are manufactured for Dandakaranya, not trucks.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I want to know whether there is any proposal to manufacture trucks of about one ton weight which may be useful in the hilly areas.

Mr. Speaker: That is hypothetical. All that he said was that no trucks are manufactured for Dandakaranya, only tractors are being manufactured.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The point is whether there is any proposal to manufacture light trucks which may be useful in the hilly areas?

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members must follow the answers. The hon. Minister

has said that they do not manufacture any thing unless orders are placed either by the army or by any of the civil authorities; after receipt of that, they consider. He is not manufacturing any for Dandakaranya. Therefore, there is no good making any proposal, when they themselves do not take the initiative in the matter.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: On the previous occasion Shri Feroze Gandhi raised this question that unless the private parties or the Government departments placed an indent on the ordnance factories, they do not manufacture, and the Government departments cannot place an indent on the ordnance factories unless they are manufacturing that type of equipment. The hon. Minister replied then saying that they were examining the position and that they wanted to reconcile the position. I want to know what has happened to that examination?

Shri Krishna Menon: We are still examining it.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: How long will they go on examining?

Shri Feroze Gandhi: May I know whether Government have considered or are considering releasing a part of the trucks manufactured for civilian use, considering the fact that at present it is impossible to buy a truck chassis in the market unless one is willing to pay Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 6,000 more than the actual price?

Shri Krishna Menon: I answered that question before. If the indent is placed on the ordnance factories and there is a certain foreign exchange component of it and the indenting party produces the foreign exchange, the ordnance factories under the present rules can supply them.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

श्री श्री. चं. शर्मा : श्रीमान्, मैं एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ ।

Mr. Speaker: I have gone on to the next question.

Indian Institute of Technology,
Kharagpur

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*973. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Haneda:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 816 on 27th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the report submitted by the Reviewing Committee appointed to review the working and development of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir. Comments of the Board of Governors of the Institute are awaited.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know when this reviewing committee was set up and whether a time-limit was fixed for the submission of its report?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The reviewing committee was set up in early 1959 and it has submitted its report. It is the Board of Governors whose report is now awaited.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know what led to the constitution of this reviewing committee?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The constitution of the reviewing committee is in accordance with our usual practice that in the case of the larger national institutions we review their work after about five years or so.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether this particular committee has also reviewed the question of the development of the Northern Higher Technological Institute at Kanpur, and if so, what is their report?

Shri Humayun Kabir: This committee was concerned with the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know when this reviewing committee submitted its report to the governing body, and when they are likely to conclude examination of it?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The reviewing committee submitted its report on the 29th January, 1959. The governing body has considered the report in part. The sub-committee appointed by it is going to consider it generally on 7th January, 1960 and the Board of Governors propose to consider it on 13th February, 1960.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether there is any proposal to increase the number of students in this Institute?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I do not think that question arises. There is no proposal at the moment.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any comment was made on the working of the Minerology Department; if so, whether any improvement has been suggested?

Shri Humayun Kabir: As I stated in the House on an earlier occasion, the recommendations are considered to be confidential till the Visitor has considered them.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: As this reviewing committee's report will be of interest not only to the Indian Institute of Technology at Kharagpur, but also to the technological institutes at Bombay and Madras, does the Government propose to expedite examination?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have given the details. The Board of Governors have fixed 13th February, 1960 for its consideration, and after the recommendations are considered by the Visitor, I do not think there will be any objection to publish the report.

Palana Lignite

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 *974. { **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Expert Committee appointed to examine the possibilities of open-cast mining of lignite deposits in Palana in Bikaner Division has submitted its report;

(b) whether a copy of the report will be laid on the Table; and

(c) the reaction of the Government to the recommendations made therein?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (c). The Expert Committee have submitted the report which is under consideration of the Government of India at present.

(b) Will be decided after the Government have considered the report.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it a fact that open cast exploitation of this mine in Rajasthan was to be taken up in the First Five Year Plan and failing that, early in the Second Five Year Plan? What has stopped that, and now what steps do Government propose to take to make up for the time already lost?

Sardar Swaran Singh: This mine is at present being worked by the State Government. I am not aware if, according to their plan, they were to step up the production, and if so by what means. This technical committee was constituted mainly with a view to advise the State Government about the steps that could be taken to improve the economics and to improve the technical working of the mines.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it not a fact that the exploitation of this mine has been blocked simply because the plan and the project could not be approved by the Planning Commission pending approval by the

Central Government, and the entire development of this area has been blocked all these years?

Sardar Swaran Singh: No, Sir. I do not accept the various implications of this question. It is true that in a general way even the State development plans are subject to approval by the Planning Commission, but I do not think that there was any detailed project report prepared.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether any estimate has been made of the available lignite in this area, and whether the Government will consider the taking up of this mine as a multi-purpose project for production of electricity and fertilisers in the Third Plan?

Sardar Swaran Singh: So far as the first part of the question is concerned, the estimated reserves in this area are of the order of about 18 million tons of lignite, about 10 million tons in the worked-out areas and about 8 million tons in the virgin area. With regard to the second part of the question, that is only a suggestion for action, and I cannot make any commitment on that.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The report of the experts' committee was submitted four months ago. May I know why Government have not been able to consider the report and come to a conclusion?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I do not think that four months are a long enough period for a mining project to be finalised.

Shri Narasimhan: Is it a fact that this mine is already being exploited on a small-scale, and even the mined product is used for some small-scale electricity production there?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is true that the mine is already being worked, and the mined lignite is being used.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether it is a fact that the thermal value of the lignite available in this mine in Rajasthan is much more than that of the lignite in Neyveli?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I have no information.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it not a fact that almost all the eminent experts available to the Central Government were on this expert committee that made the recommendations? If so, why are Government still taking four months and more time, especially when those experts have already stated that the lignite here is far richer than that in Neyveli? All the developmental programmes, the fertiliser factory, the generation of power and the exploitation of the iron ore are dependent on these mines. In view of all these important factors, may I know what steps Government propose to take to expedite this, and to remove this blockade on the development of Rajasthan?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is much too long a question, a speech, if I may say so. About the operative part, I have nothing to add to what I have already stated.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has said that four months are not a long period.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: My question was whether all the experts were there or not? Is that not a fact?

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow this kind of a speech on this matter. The hon. Member may have one view about the delay, but the hon. Minister thinks that there is no delay in this matter. We cannot pursue that matter now.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I make a submission? Shri Harish Chandra Mathur asked whether all the technical experts available to the Central Government were there or not in this committee? If so, what is the aspect of this report which is being examined by Government, whether it is the financial aspect or anything of that kind, because the technical aspects need not be further examined?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The financial aspect, foreign exchange, the avail-

ability of technicians etc. are the relevant points.

Shri Tangamani: May I know the quantity of lignite exploited annually in this mine at present, and to how much it is going to be expanded in the course of the next two years?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I have already stated that this mine is being worked by the State Government. I have not got the figures of annual production. But I presume they are changing from time to time, depending upon the utilisation of the lignite.

So far as the second part of the question is concerned, that is, regarding the expansion, I would say that that would depend upon the decision that is taken, after examination of the technical report.

Production of 'Dart-6' Aero-Engines

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*975. { **Shri B. C. Mullick:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Khushwaqt Rai:
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 439 on the 10th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have examined the terms of collaboration with the British firm of Rolls Royce for production of 'Dart-6' aero-engines in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It will not be in the public interest to disclose the details of the proposed agreement.

(c) The terms of the agreement have been finalised and the formal agreement itself is expected to be signed shortly.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know by what time we intend to begin manufacturing these aero-engines

here, and the quantity that we would be manufacturing, to begin with?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): The agreement has been finalised, but has not been signed. Therefore, it will be a little premature to give an answer to this question. If the hon. Member puts down a question during the next session, then, perhaps, it may be answered.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The agreement has been finalised, but it has not actually been signed. So, it can easily be said by what time we are going to manufacture these aero-engines.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister is not in a position to say that now. If the hon. Member desires, he may put down a question during the next session, by which time the hon. Minister may be in a position to give a reply.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the terms of collaboration with Rolls Royce will be made available to us, after the final agreement is reached?

Shri Krishna Menon: No, because it covers the whole field of development; and one of the conditions is that we should not let out their secrets.

Purchase Irregularities in C.O.D., Chheoki

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*976. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 551 on the 19th August, 1959 and state the further progress made in the inquiry by the Special Police Establishment into the irregularities in the local purchase of stores in the Central Ordnance Depot, Chheoki (Allahabad)?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): The final report of the Special Police Establishment in this case has not as yet been received.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In reply to a similar question on a previous occasion also, it was stated that the Special Police Establishment had not submitted its report. May I know why there is delay, and whether the Special Police Establishment has been asked to expedite its report, because a delay may encourage some other people to indulge in such irregularities?

Shri Raghuramalah: I cannot speak for the Special Police Establishment, but I presume they are doing all they can.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether departmental proceedings also will be conducted, after the submission of this report, or whether the departmental inquiry is already going on into these irregularities?

Shri Raghuramalah: We are awaiting the report of the Special Police Establishment, before we can do anything like that.

National Memorial at Jallianwalabagh, Amritsar

*977. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1391 on the 11th September, 1959, and state:

(a) the progress made so far in setting up of National Memorial at Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar;

(b) the total expenditure incurred on the work so far; and

(c) when it is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) It is estimated that about 70 per cent of the work had been completed upto 30th November, 1959.

(b) Rs. 5,15,815.90nP upto 27th October, 1959.

(c) It is expected that the work will be completed by the end of the current financial year.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether any arrangements will be made for the proper upkeep, maintenance and running of this memorial, and if so, what they are?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Obviously, when the memorial is being set up at a cost of over Rs. 9 lakhs, proper arrangements will be made.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I want to have the details.

Shri Humayun Kabir: The hon. Member knows that a very high-power trust has been set up for this purpose, and this will be the concern of the trust.

श्री अशोक राम : क्या मैं पूछ सकता हूँ कि जितना खर्चा प्राप्त कर रहे हैं उसमें से पब्लिक कंटीब्यूशन कितना है अगर कुछ है तो ?

श्री हुमायून कबिर : अफसोस है कि पब्लिक कंटीब्यूशन कुछ बहुत ज्यादा नहीं मालूम होता है। हम ने गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से करीब ६ लाख खर्चा सँकलन किया है और यही खर्चा है।

श्री २ गोविन्द दास : वहाँ तक इस यादगार का सम्बन्ध है तो इस यादगार के साथ शाहीबाँ के सम्बन्ध में कोई पुस्तकालय या कोई संस्था भी स्थापित होगी और अगर होगी तो क्या उसके लिए भी सरकार कोई रैंकिंग प्रांट देगी ?

श्री हुमायून कबिर : अभी तो हमारे सामने इस मेमोरियल को बनाने का काम है और उसके लिए ट्रस्ट कर रहा है। यह एक सिफारिश है जो कि उस ट्रस्ट को भेज दिया जायगा।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि मंत्री जी या सरकार के पास कोई ऐंसी लिस्ट है कि जिसमें उन व्यक्तियों के नाम दिये गये हों जो कि डाक्टर एंड कम्पनी की गोलियों से मारे गये थे और क्या उन शाहीबाँ के नाम वहाँ पर इंकलूड किये जायेंगे ?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have no information about the inscription of the name of everyone.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question is very important. After all, we are having this memorial just to commemorate the memory of those who were killed by Dwyer & Co. I want to know whether Government are in possession of the names of all those persons who were killed by Dwyer & Co.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member suggests that their names may be inscribed there.

Shri Humayun Kabir: It is a suggestion for action.

Mr. Speaker: If possible, they may be inscribed round the memorial. That is what the hon. Member suggests.

Shri Assar: May I know whether Government intend to preserve the old wall with bullet holes as a relic?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The house which was marked with the bullets has been acquired, and it will be kept in that place.

Shrimati Ha Palchoudhri: May I know whether any appeal was made for public contributions, and if so, how many years ago that appeal was issued?

Shri Humayun Kabir: This trust was set up about five years ago. I am not aware if the trust issued any appeal for public funds or not.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन लोगों की यादगार में यह स्मारक बनाया जा रहा है उनके नामों की फर्स्टिस्ट क्या सरकार के पास है और यदि नहीं है तो क्या उसके इकट्ठा करने की कोशिश की गई है और यदि कोई लिस्ट है तो क्या वह सदन के पटल पर रखी जायगी ?

Shri Humayun Kabir: This again is a suggestion, which I shall pass on to the trust.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिनकी यादगार बनायी जा रही है उनके नाम सरकार के पास हैं या नहीं, यह सचरण नहीं है ।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Next question.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Have Government got a list of these people or not?

Penal Rules for Andamans

*978. **Sardar A. S. Saigal:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some eight years back the Government of India deputed one person for one year to revise the penal rules in the Andaman Islands, but he remained there for seven years;

(b) whether Government will lay the revised penal rules on the Table; and

(c) if the rules have not been fully revised the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) In 1953, an officer was deputed initially for a period of three months to assist the Andaman and Nicobar Administration in the work of revision of various regulations and rules. He served under that Administration from the 17th January, 1953, to the 4th September, 1958, first as Officer on Special Duty and then as Assistant Secretary (Judicial) to the Chief Commissioner.

(b) Copies of the regulations are placed in the Library of Parliament.

(c) The Administration is already taking steps to remove such provisions in the various regulations and rules of the penal days as are inconsistent with the present circumstances. In

the meanwhile, none of the penal regulations or rules is actually being enforced in the Islands.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: May I know what were the recommendations made in the report? Also will a copy of the report be placed on the Table of the House?

Shri G. B. Pant: Which report? There is no report.

Shri Hem Barua: Why did this officer who was originally deputed for three months in 1953 to revise the penal rules and regulations, stay there for such a long time? Has this been inquired into?

Shri G. B. Pant: He stayed there because it was considered in public interest to be necessary.

Shri Hem Barua: It has been said in reply to the original question that he worked there as assistant to the Judicial Commissioner or something like that. Was this appointment also with the knowledge of the Central Government or was it his own bandobast?

Shri G. B. Pant: He was appointed there in the usual course according to the rules. He would not be appointed without the knowledge of the Central Government.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: I want to know what amount of money has been spent on him.

Shri G. B. Pant: I think the amount of the salary that he received was spent on him.

Shri Punnoose:
Shri Kunhan:
Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri V. P. Nayar:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Governor of Kerala had called a meeting of the representatives of the various parties in the State to discuss the question of maintaining peace and tranquillity in the State on the 9th September, 1950; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) No such meeting was called for the 9th of September. The Governor had however convened a conference on the 3rd of September of the leaders of the Political parties to discuss ways of easing the law and order situation.

(b) No decisions were taken at the meeting.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether Government contemplate or propose to take any special steps to see that the elections that are going to be held a month hence are fair and free?

Shri G. B. Pant: Government are taking all steps that they can, and they count upon the co-operation of all parties.

Shri Punnoose: Was there a proposal in that conference made by the Governor that an appeal should be issued by all the parties concerned for maintaining law and order? If so, what was the reaction of the various parties to it?

Shri G. B. Pant: No such appeal was issued. That is a matter of fact.

Shri Maniyangadan: What is the position regarding law and order in Kerala now as compared to the position prior to the President's Proclamation and taking over of the administration by the Central Govern-

Maintenance of Law and Order in Kerala

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Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Warrior:
*979. { Shri Kodiyam:
Shri Narayanankutty
Menon;

ment? Has the position improved or deteriorated?

Shri G. B. Pant: It has improved considerably and is almost normal now.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know the number of representatives of the various parties party-wise who were called by the Governor?

Shri G. B. Pant: The members of the political parties which are working in Kerala were represented in the conference. They belonged to the Communist Party, the Congress, the P.S.P., the Revolutionary Socialist Party and the Muslim League, and none belonged to the Republican Party, so far as I am aware.

Shri Kodiyan: May I know whether it is a fact that a number of Harijans in the Central Travancore area, which was the scene of most of the disturbances there, who had been forced to flee from their houses for fear of their lives, have not yet been able to return to their original places for want of police protection? If so, what action has been taken in this respect?

Shri G. B. Pant: I do not think that the statement is altogether correct. There was some trouble some weeks ago or some months ago. But I am told that there is no trouble at all now.

Satyagraha in Delhi

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*982. { **Shri Bhakt Darshan:**
Shri Naval Prabhakar:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Arya Samaj have decided to launch Satyagraha in connection with Hindi in Delhi;

(b) whether Government have received any memorandum in this connection; and

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). Government had received a copy of the resolution passed by the Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, Punjab, in the matter. It appears from the press reports that the Samiti has decided not to revive the Hindi agitation.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : भायंसमाज की ओर से जो आपन सरकार को दिया गया है, क्या वह दिल्ली में हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में है या पंजाब में हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में ?

श्री गो० ब० पन्त : वह पंजाब की हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में है ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इस समय पंजाब में जो भाषा सम्बन्धी स्थिति है, क्या सरकार उससे पूर्णतया संतुष्ट है, और क्या गवर्नमेंट के ध्यान में यह बात आयी है कि भाषा के सम्बन्ध में घन्दर ही घन्दर एक ज्वालामुखी सुलग रहा है जो किसी भी समय फूट सकता है ?

श्री गो० ब० पन्त : ज्वालामुखी धधकते तो देखा नहीं, मगर सरकार चाहती है कि वहां सब लोगों में पूरी तरह से मेल हो और किसी तरह की भी उनके बीच में कड़वाहट न रहे ।

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि पंजाब की सद्भावना कमेटी की सिफारिश, जिसको कि पंजाब सरकार ने नियुक्त किया था और जिसने अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है, कब तक व्यावहारिक रूप में आ सकेंगी ?

श्री गो० ब० पन्त : यह तो पंजाब गवर्नमेंट तै करेगी, उन्होंने कमेटी मुकरर की है और उन्हीं के पास रिपोर्ट पहुंची है ।

श्री राजपेयी : क्या यह सच है कि पंजाब की हिन्दी रक्षा समिति ने हाल में

रोहतास की बैठक में यह निश्चय किया है कि उनका एक प्रतिनिधिमंडल, पंजाब की भाषा समस्या के सम्बन्ध में, प्रधान मंत्री जी से मेट करे, और क्या इस भाष्य की सूचना सरकार को प्राप्त हुई है ?

श्री गो० ब० पन्त : हमारे पास तो कोई सूचना आई नहीं है। ऐसा हुआ होगा और इस में किसी को बहुत ज्यादा देखा-भाल करने की जरूरत भी नहीं है। यदि कोई प्रतिनिधिमंडल किसी के पास भ्राना चाहता है तो जिसके पास भ्राना चाहते हैं उसको लिखते हैं और उसका जवाब उनको मिलता है।

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Is it not a fact that the Goodwill Committee, appointed by the Punjab Government, was only for the purpose of bringing about goodwill, and that the language question was not within their scope at all?

Shri G. B. Pant: I think all those causes which may have come or might come in the way of a solution based on goodwill may have come within the purview of the Committee.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Is it not a fact that on the language question there has already been an agreement, that it would be taken up and solved only with the consent of all the parties and not at the insistence of one party?

Shri G. B. Pant: The Goodwill Mission does not impose any decision on anybody, but it tries to explore avenues for establishing and restoring goodwill.

श्री बसंत रॉशन : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि भाषा रक्षा समिति ने सत्वाग्रह का विचार जो स्वगित किया है, क्या देश के ऊपर जो उत्तर की धीरे से संकट घा रहा है उसके कारण या केन्द्रीय सरकार के समझाने बुझाने के कारण ?

श्री गो० ब० पन्त : मैं समझता हूँ बुद्धिमत्ता के कारण।

Requisitioning of Lands

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*988. { Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1081 on the 2nd September, 1959 and state the further progress since made towards the enactment of a consolidated Law applicable uniformly throughout the country in regard to acquisition and requisitioning of lands?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): On the basis of the preliminary examination of the Law Commission's Report on the law of acquisition and requisitioning of land made in the administrative Ministries concerned with the subject, the main recommendations contained in the Report have been sorted out. A communication has been sent to the State Governments and the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India, for their views on the recommendations of the Law Commission generally on the Report and in particular on the main recommendations contained therein. As the Report contains recommendations of a far-reaching and complex nature, it is likely to take some time before replies are received from the State Governments, etc., and the Government of India can take decisions.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I just ask what date has been fixed for the opinions of the State Governments to be received so that the Government may be able to consider them?

Shri Hajarnavis: They have been requested to send them before the 31st December, 1959.

Shri Tangamani: Has the Law Ministry formulated its opinion on the

recommendations about the acquisition and requisition of lands?

Shri Hajarnavis: It can only be finalised after the views of the State Governments are ascertained.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know on what broad issues the opinion of the State Governments have been sought?

Shri Hajarnavis: On the recommendations made by the Commission.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: How many State Governments have sent in their replies up to date?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): None.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister will rise in his seat and answer.

Shri A. K. Sen: Possibly you did not notice, Sir, that I did rise and said 'None'.

Mr. Speaker: I did not notice.

कलकत्ता में चांदी परिशोधन का कारखाना

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{ श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री ज० ब० सि० विष्ट :
डा० गंगधर शिब :
श्री मु० म्मद इलियाल :
श्री पुरुषोत्तम :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कलकत्ता में चांदी परिशोधन के कारखाने को स्थापित करने तथा उसे चलाने में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) २२ दिसम्बर, १९५८ को इस कारखाने की एक भट्टी में जो विस्फोट हो गया था, उसके क्या कारण थे और उससे कितनी हानि हुई;

(ग) इस विस्फोट के लिए कौन-कौन से व्यक्ति उत्तरदायी हैं और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई की गयी है;

(घ) उस खराबी को दूर करने में जिसके कारण विस्फोट हुआ था, क्या प्रगति हुई है और पूरी तरह से तैयार होने के दिन तक उस पर कितना व्यय हुआ; और

(ङ) इस परिशोधन कारखाने में कब तक काम प्रारम्भ होने की आशा है ?

वित्त उपमंत्री (श्रीमती सारकेन्दरी सिन्हा) : (क) कारखाने का इंजीनियरी काम पूरा हो चुका है। रासायनिक प्रतिक्रियाओं का परीक्षण और निर्धारण हो चुका है और अब चांदी साफ की जाने लगी है। गलाई-विभाग ने डलाई की पूरी क्षमता अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं की है।

(ख) विस्फोट का कारण यह था कि गलाई-विभाग में एक घरिया की पिचली हुई धातु विजली की भट्टी के टार और पानी के जरिये ठंडक पहुंचाने वाले यंत्रों पर गिर गयी। चूंकि संयंत्र (प्लान्ट) का पूरा बीमा कराया जा चुका था, इसलिए इस विस्फोट के कारण किसी तरह की हानि होने का सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता।

(ग) दुर्घटना की जिम्मेदारी किसी एक व्यक्ति पर नहीं डाली जा सकती। लेकिन इस खराबी के कारण भारत सरकार को जो प्रतिरिक्त खर्च करना पड़ा उसे बसूल करने के सम्बन्ध में टेक्निकल सलाह देने वाली हैं कम्पनी मेसर्स डेमाग और मशीन लगाने वाली कम्पनी मेसर्स सेपल्चर ब्रदर्स से लिखापट्टी शुरू कर दी गयी है।

(घ) गलाई विभाग में सुरक्षा सम्बन्धी व्यवस्था की जा रही है और अचञ्ची डिजाइन और बड़े आकार की घरियां भी लगायी जा रही हैं और इन सब की जांच की जा रही है। जांच का काम पूरा होने पर ही यह मालूम हो सकेगा कि प्रतिरिक्त खर्च कितना हुआ।

(ङ) अभी बिलकुल सही तौर पर बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि चांदी साफ करने के कारखाने में पूरी कार्य-क्षमता कब तक पा सकेगी।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : प्रश्न के अण्ड (घ) में मैंने किसी एक व्यक्ति का नाम नहीं पूछा है, जिसकी वजह से यह विस्फोट हुआ। मैंने पूछा है कि कितने ऐसे लोग हैं, जिनके कारण विस्फोट हुआ है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यदि एक व्यक्ति नहीं, और अधिक कितने व्यक्ति इसके लिये जिम्मेदार हैं और इस बारे में जांच-पड़ताल की गई है या नहीं और यदि नहीं, तो क्यों नहीं की गई ?

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : यह तो प्रश्न के उत्तर में बता दिया गया है कि पिघला हुआ मेटल तार और फूलिंग प्लांट पर गिर गया, जिसकी वजह से यह विस्फोट हुआ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : कितने व्यक्ति इसके उत्तरदायी हैं ?

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : यह कहना बड़ा मुश्किल है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मुश्किल क्यों है ? सरकार को मालूम है कि कितने महीने पहले विस्फोट हो गया और विस्फोट ऐसी घटना है, जिससे सरकारी संयंत्र को बड़ी हानि पहुँची है और बड़ी हानि पहुँच सकती है, तो फिर इस की जांच क्यों नहीं की गई और यदि की गई, तो कौन स के लिये जिम्मेदार है ?

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : मैं माननीय सदस्य से कहूँगी कि वह उत्तर को जरा अच्छी तरह पढ़ लें।

Mr Speaker: The hon. Minister is not able to give the figure.

Shri Hem Barua: The Deputy Minister has stated in reply to part (b) that the explosion was due to molten matter and it affected the furnace also, and that the loss is being computed. May I know whether any loss was suffered at all?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: They have ordered for a superior quality

crucible from Germany and it is likely to come soon.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister is not able to say how many were injured in the explosion.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I have not got the figures. But the explosion took place and there was loss of machinery. I am not in a position to give the exact information.

Shri Hem Barua: There should have been some information about the extent of loss and damage suffered....

Mr. Speaker: Naturally, the hon. Minister must have anticipated these questions.

Shri Hem Barua: Human loss is much more important than the other one.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Perhaps, it has not happened. I cannot say.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): There was no loss of human life.

Mr. Speaker: If there is no loss it can be definitely said so.

Shri Hem Barua: It affected the furnace also.

Shri Morarji Desai: Here it is said that as the plant was fully insured, the question of any loss does not arise. It was fully insured and therefore the loss will be recouped by the insurance company. They are now computing what it is.

Shri Hem Barua: When the loss has to be computed because it is insured....

Mr. Speaker: Ultimately it comes to this. The Government have not computed the loss; they have left it to the insurance company to do so.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : इस घटना को हुए एक साल से अधिक हो गया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इन्कोर्स कम्पनी से क्लेम करने के लिये सरकार ने लिखा-पढ़ी की है, यदि की है, तो कितना क्लेम किया

हू धीरे यदि नहीं क्लेम किया है, तो कितने क्लेम की सम्भावना है।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : टैक्निकल कनसल्टेन्ट्स धीरे इरेक्टर्स से स बारे में लिखा-पढ़ी हो रही है कि वह उसकी प्रति करे।

Mr. Speaker: They have not got the reliable figures about it.

Shri Morarji Desai: It is difficult to say just now what the loss is because it depends upon the replacement and that is being done.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Whole one year has passed and nothing has been done!

Shri Hem Barua: It is said that there has been correspondence with the insurance company about the loss. How can there be any correspondence with the insurance company unless the other party has some idea of the loss?

Shrimati Renuka Ray: The question really was, what was the damage. It may not be a loss to Government because it is insured. But what was the damage for which you have claimed recoupment from the insurance company?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister says that unless all the parts are replaced he is not in a position to give the total amount of loss.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: But the machinery was purchased; there must be the purchase value of the plant that was destroyed.

Shri Morarji Desai: That can be given later; I have not got the figures now.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether the insurance inspector has inspected the place and submitted the report?

Shri Morarji Desai: I have no information.

Mr. Speaker: With respect to all these matters hon. Ministers must

anticipate all these questions. Whenever there is a loss—apart from its being recouped by the insurance company or otherwise—it is very strange that hon. Ministers are not able to give even an approximate estimate of the loss. It may be that they may not lose. But hon. Member want to know what will be the loss which is estimated so that it may be recovered. Recovery is a different thing.

Shri Morarji Desai With due respect, I must say that when there is a loss on the insured property like that, it would not be right to say what the loss is beforehand unless it is computed by all concerned. That is why I cannot give anything just now....

Mr. Speaker They want to know what exactly is the claim made?

Shri Morarji Desai: The immediate claim is for whatever is insured. That is there. I have no figures yet. But I cannot make a claim until it is properly computed.....

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over. The hon. Minister has not got the figures now. They may wait until the computation is made. If the hon. Members are anxious they may pursue this matter next time.

An Hon. Member: They should take Parliament more seriously.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members will appreciate the delicacy. The hon. Minister does not want to commit himself lest the other people come and pin him down to a particular estimate that has been made. He would like to recover the losses and therefore he is very careful about that matter.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

छोटे ट्रैक्टरों की बिक्री

*१८०. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या प्रति-रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का प्रतिरक्षा कार-खानों द्वारा बनाये गये छोटे ट्रैक्टरों की

व्यापारिक बिज्जी के लिये देने का विचार है;
और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो किस कीमत पर,
कितने और कब तक ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री हृष्ण मेनन) : (क)
तथा (ख). माननीय सभासद का इशारा
किस प्रकार के ट्रेक्टर की तरफ है, स्पष्ट
नहीं है।

छोटे भ्रयवा बड़े कालर ट्रेक्टर, खरीदार
को उसका आर्डर आने पर वाजबी समय में
प्राप्त किये जा सकते हैं। सैनिक कारखाने
पक्का आर्डर मिलने पर ही सामान बनाते हैं।

अगर शारा ऐसे ट्रेक्टरों के नमूनों की
और है, जो अब भ्रयवा पहले अवसरों पर
माईश में दिखाए जा चुके हैं, तो ऐसे ट्रेक्टर
सैनिक कारखाने तभी बनाना शुरू करेंगे
जब तक उनकी आवश्यकता हुई या उनके लिये
आर्डर प्राप्त हुए। उनका मूल्य ट्रेक्टर को
किस्य और संख्या पर निर्भर होगा। फिर भी
मूल्य हर हालत में वाजबी ही होगा।

Capital Issues

*981. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the principle or criteria followed in sanctioning the capital issue at premium;

(b) the number of cases during the last three years in which such criteria have been applied; and

(c) the number of cases in which any exemption from the above criteria was given?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a), (b) and (c). No rigid set of principles or criteria have been laid down. Each case is decided on merits having regard to the consideration involved, e.g., the intrinsic value of the shares, their market quotation, the dividend record of the company, the size of the issue in relation to the existing equity

capital, the prevailing market conditions, etc. The question of exemption of individual cases from the application of any set criteria would not therefore arise. During the years 1957, 1958 and 1959 (upto 14th December), of the total of 882 consents given, issue of capital at a premium was involved in eighteen cases.

Limestone Deposits in Shahabad District

*985. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to explore limestone deposits in Shahabad district of Bihar for meeting the requirements of the Durgapur steel plant;

(b) if so, whether any preliminary investigations have been made for the same; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The investigations are going on and it will take some time to know the results.

तीस हजारी भवन जांच समिति

*९८६. { श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :
श्री व० र० मुनिस्वामी :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तीस हजारी भवन जांच समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश कर दी है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह सच है कि उस समिति ने यह सुझाव दिया है कि तीस हजारी भवन न्यायालय के काम के लिये उपयुक्त नहीं है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का उन व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध, जो इस भवन को गलत रूप से बनाने के लिये उत्तरदायी पाये गये हैं, कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

बहु-कार्य मंत्री (श्री मो० बा० परत) :
(क) जी हाँ।

(ख) समिति ने कुछ सिफारिशें की हैं।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

(c) whether he has submitted any report to the Government; and

(d) the results of his mission?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) No.

(d) The Chairman interviewed a considerable number of candidates for various posts under the Central Government.

Marketing of Hindustan Steel Products

*987. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhad: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1061 on 19th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether any decision has been arrived at about the general set-up for marketing the products of Hindustan Steel Ltd.; and

(b) whether it would be in the public sector or private sector or the commission basis would be utilized?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Hindustan Steel Ltd., like any other producer of iron and steel, is responsible for selling its products in conformity with control arrangements prevalent from time to time and it has set up the necessary organisation for the purpose.

Selection of Qualified Indian Engineers from Abroad

*988. { Shri Damani:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Oza:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission had been to Europe and U.S.A. for the purpose of selecting highly qualified Indians from abroad for manning technical posts in the country;

(b) if so, whether he has come back from the tour of the countries after completing his mission;

Ferro-Manganese and Ferro-Chrome

*989. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position in regard to the production of (i) ferro-manganese, and (ii) ferro-chrome; and

(b) the estimated annual requirement of the above materials?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) *Ferro-Manganese*: Five units are in production. A sixth unit—a low-shaft furnace licensed to produce pig iron, ferro-manganese and ferro-chrome—has started production of pig iron.

Ferro-chrome: Three units have been licensed but none are in production.

(b) At present 30,000 to 35,000 tons per annum of ferro-manganese and 200 to 250 tons of ferro-chrome.

Technical and Scientific Personnel

*990. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) what is the result of Government's examination of the matter relating to tendency on the part of technically qualified persons preferring administrative services about which a reference was made in the eighth report of the Union Public Service Commission;

(b) at what stage is Government's consideration of the question of improving the conditions of service of the technical and scientific personnel, suitably in the context of the above situation; and

(c) what other steps are proposed to be taken to help remove such tendency on the part of technically qualified persons?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). The matter is being examined in the light of the recommendations of the Pay Commission.

Private Primary Schools of Tripura

*991. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the aid to private primary schools of Tripura was withheld for several months before Puja Days;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) what steps have been taken to make payment of financial aid on monthly basis?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

The Government of India have under consideration the question of transfer of work relating to the payment of grant-in-aid to private schools from the Tripura Administration to the Territorial Council. The Tripura Administration expected that the Government of India's decisions on this question would be available early this year and hence they did not make any payment of grant-in-aid to the schools concerned. As the Government of India have not yet taken a final decision in the matter, the Administration has since issued orders for the payment of grant-in-aid and bills up to the last completed month are being paid.

ब्रह्मकुमारी देवी विश्वविद्यालय

*६६२. श्री बाबूदेवी : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की रूपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिल्ली में "ब्रह्मकुमारी देवी विश्वविद्यालय" के नाम से काम करने वाली एक संस्था की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त नाम में "विश्वविद्यालय" शब्द का प्रयोग प्रचलित नियमों के विरुद्ध है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली):

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Regional Research Laboratory at Jorhat

*933. { Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Regional Research Laboratory will be located at Jorhat, Assam; and

(b) if so, the nature of progress made so far in establishing the Laboratory?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Director for the Laboratory has been appointed. An Executive Council has also been constituted, which will lay down the research programme of this Laboratory.

कालिदास स्मारक

*२६४. श्री राधे लाल व्यास : क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत दो वर्षों से उज्जैन में प्रति वर्ष कालिदास जयन्ती को एक राष्ट्रीय त्योहार के रूप में मनाया जाता है ;

(ख) विदेश में किन-किन स्थानों पर कालिदास जयन्ती मनाई गई और उसकी मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का महाकवि कालिदास की कर्मभूमि उज्जैन में उन का एक स्मारक बनाने का विचार है ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून कदिर) : (क) उज्जैन में कालिदास जयन्ती अखिल भारतीय उत्सव के रूप में सन् १९५८ से मनाई जा रही है ।

(ख) सरकार को कोई सूचना नहीं है ।

(ग) इस बारे में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से चर्चा हुई है और उनके प्रस्तावों का इन्त-जार है ।

Neyveli Lignite Project

*995. Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether engineers and technicians are being sent to U.S.S.R. and Germany for training for the Neyveli Lignite Project;

(b) if so, the number of them and for what period;

(c) the amount to be spent on them; and

(d) whether there is a contract with them that they would serve for a minimum specified period under the Government of India after training?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) (i) East Germany: 3 for 3 years each.

(ii) West Germany: 3 for 1 year each.

(iii) U.S.S.R.: 21 for 9 months each.

(c) About Rs. 4.89 lakhs.

(d) Yes.

Preservation of Manuscripts of National Leaders

*996. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government contemplate any scheme for collection and preservation of works, letters and manuscripts of great personalities like Gandhiji, Rabindranath Tagore and Subhash Chandra Bose etc.; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 51.]

"Watch Smuggling"

*997. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that watch smuggling is being done near Goa border from Daman to Bombay; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to check the same?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) Information available with the Government indicates that a certain amount of smuggling is going on near Goa border from Daman to Bombay. During the period from 1st January,

1959 to the end of October, 1959, the value of seizures of watches effected is about Rs. 69,806.

(b) Various measures are taken from time to time to deal with smuggling and some of the more important general steps taken in this connection are:—

- (i) Increased vigilance and patrolling along the sea coast and the land border by the customs staff in collaboration with the Police and border security staff.
- (ii) Further improvements in the techniques of collection of intelligence and its utilisation in anti-smuggling operations.
- (iii) Strengthening of customs laws, imposition of more deterrent penalties and greater resort to prosecutions.

भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के निवृत्ति-वेतन

*९६८. श्री भक्त बर्षान : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के निवृत्ति-वेतन बढ़ाने का प्रश्न सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ग) स सम्बन्ध में कब तक अन्तिम निर्णय होने की आशा है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मेनन) : (क) से (ग). भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के सेवा निवृत्ति वेतन बढ़ाने का कोई सुझाव इस समय सरकार द्वारा विचाराधीन नहीं है। ताहम वह केन्द्रीय सरकार के अस्थायी पेंशनरों के लिये जारी किये गये आदेशों को देखते हुए, थोड़ी पेंशनने पाने वाले सशस्त्र बल के पेंशनरों पर लागू, अस्थायी बंदोबती के, वर्तमान दरों को, बढ़ाने के प्रश्न का, सक्रिय निरीक्षण कर रही हैं। इस विषय में सरकार शीघ्र ही कोई निर्णय लेने की आशा करती है।

Diamond Finds in Madurai

*999. Shri Gulam Mohideen: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government had received information that natural diamonds are available in Madurai District; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to explore them?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Pay Scales

*1000. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the decision of the Assam Government to merge part of the dearness allowance in the salaries of their employees; and

(b) if so, whether Central Government propose to revise the pay scales of the employees in neighbouring Union Territories?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) It is understood that the Assam Government have decided to merge a portion of the dearness allowance in the pay of their employees drawing a salary not exceeding Rs. 200 p.m. but that no formal orders have yet issued.

(b) The question of extending a similar benefit to employees of the Manipur Administration, will be examined when formal orders have been issued by the State Government.

Law Commission Report

*1001. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Law Commission which was reconstituted on the 20th December, 1958 has submitted its report about revision of laws; and

(b) if not, when the first report is expected?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) and (b). The work of statute law revision which remains to be done is voluminous and much new work will also arise with the passage of time. The reconstituted Commission will, accordingly submit its Reports on the various laws examined by them, from time to time. The first Report is likely to be ready sometime during the earlier part of 1960.

Free Legal Aid to the Poor

- *1002. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 277 on the 10th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the scheme for providing free legal aid to the poor in the country has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) The scheme in question has not yet been finalised.

(b) Does not arise.

Indian Scientists Abroad

- *1003. { Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Panigrahi:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Jhulan Sinha:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many Indian scientists abroad have been recruited and com-

missioned into service during 1960, so far;

(b) how many persons already selected and put on the National Register have been absorbed; and

(c) what are the causes that most of the Indian scientists abroad are not inclined to return to their motherland?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Complete information is not available. 52 persons have been appointed to the Pool of scientists and technologists, and 22 selected for appointment to other posts during 1959.

(b) In July-August last, out of 1035 persons who had returned to India from abroad, 112 were still unemployed.

(c) Government have no information to this effect.

Residential University, Kanpur

- *1004. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have agreed to give financial aid to U.P. Government for the establishment of a residential University at Kanpur; and

(b) if so, whether plans have been drawn up?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrivastava): (a) No request for financial aid has been received from the Government of U.P. for the establishment of a residential University at Kanpur.

(b) Does not arise.

Bureau for the Prevention of Crime

*1005. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 257 on the 10th August, 1959 and state:

(a) the progress made so far in the establishment of the Bureau for the prevention of crime and treatment of offenders; and

(b) when it is likely to start working?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). Accommodation for the Bureau is being secured and as soon as it is available, the Bureau will be set up.

Report of Mr. Levy

*1006. { Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question No. 1104 on 19th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Mr. Levy's Report regarding exploration and production of oil has been considered; and

(b) if so, the decisions arrived at?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) I have already made a statement in the House on 24th November last, explaining Government's policy in respect of exploration and development of our potential oil resources. Copies of the new Rules regarding oil exploration, production, and conservation have also been placed before the House; they represent decisions taken after taking into account all expert opinion obtained from various countries which includes Mr. Levy's report also.

American Degree Mills

*1007. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri L. Achaw Singh:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report published by the American Council of Education entitled 'American Degree Mills' in which among other things it has been stated that some States in U.S.A. have built an extremely wide trade in correspondence degrees in India;

(b) whether the question of stopping such evil practices has been considered by Government; and

(c) if so, with what results?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The question will be considered on receipt of requisite information from the authorities concerned.

U.P.S.C. Centres in Madhya Pradesh

*1008. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the consideration of the proposal to open a Centre for I.A.S. etc. examinations in Madhya Pradesh by the Union Public Service Commission has been completed; and

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). The proposal to open a Centre for the I.A.S. etc. Examination in Madhya Pradesh is still under consideration of the Union Public Service Commission.

कालिदास जयन्ती

*१००९. श्री राधे लाल व्यास : क्या जैतनिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अखिल भारतीय कालिदास परिषद्, उज्जैन ने कालिदास जयन्ती समारोह मनाने तथा कालिदास अकादमी के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुदान के लिये कोई प्रार्थना की है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून् कबिर) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Diesel Oil and Motor Spirit

*1010. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are taking any steps to correct the imbalance between the production of motor spirit and high speed diesel oil in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 52.]

Election Expenditure

*1011. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1240 on the 8th September, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have received final replies from the political parties regarding reduction in election expenses; and

(b) if so, the nature of steps taken to formulate proposals for reduction of election expenditure?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) The Bharatiya Jana Sangh, the only other political party from which a reply was pending, has since sent its suggestions to the Election Commission. A statement containing the suggestions of the party is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 53.]

(b) The matter is under the consideration of the Election Commission.

Pension Cases

*1012. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 683 on the 22nd August, 1959 and state:

(a) the latest position with regard to alteration of rules regarding expeditious disposal of pension cases;

(b) the present position regarding arrears; and

(c) the time by which these are likely to be cleared?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) Action to amend certain Pension Rules in the light of the recent decisions of the Government taken on the recommendations of the Pay Commission is in hand. As a result of these amendments, a good number of the factors which often cause delay in the disposal of pension cases are expected to be eliminated.

(b) A number of old pension cases have been settled as a result of special efforts made by the various administrative authorities. In connection with the implementation of an assurance arising out of Starred Question No. 767 answered in the House, on 2nd March, 1959, figures pertaining to cases which are over two years old on 1-2-1959, are being collected and a Statement will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

(c) The approximate time required for clearing arrears cannot be assessed as pensions are sanctioned by the departmental authorities scattered all over India. The position is, however, being watched, and will continue to be watched, with a view to obviating avoidable delays.

Purchase of Helicopters

*1013. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have placed orders for the

purchase of helicopters on Westland Aircraft Co., London; and

(b) if so, what is the price paid for each helicopter?

The Deputy Minister of Defense (Sardar Majithia): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Training Centre for the Adult Blind, Dehra Dun

*1614. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the blind workers in the sheltered workshop of the Training Centre for the Adult Blind, Dehra Dun have given notice to the authorities for going on hunger strike as the authorities failed to redress their grievances; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimah): (a) Such a notice has been received.

(b) The workers have been advised against going on hunger strike or taking any other form of direct action. Meanwhile, the question of giving them increased subsidy is being examined.

Multipurpose Schools in Vidarbha

1584. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the number of multipurpose schools started so far in the Vidarbha region of Bombay.

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): Seventeen, Sir.

Small Savings Scheme

1585. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the total amount collected under the Small Savings Scheme from 1st May, 1959 up to the 30th September, 1959 in the Panbhani and Nander districts of the Marathwada region of Bombay?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The information required is given below:

District	Approximate net collections. (Rupees in thousands)
Panbhani	(—) 1,75
Nander	83

पंजाब में स्मारकों का सर्वेक्षण

१५८६. { श्री हेम राज :
श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या बंजानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री २२ अगस्त, १९५९ के अंतरा-राज्यीय प्रश्न संख्या १३७६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पंजाब के ऐतिहासिक और प्राचीन मन्दिरों के बारे में कोई सर्वेक्षण पूरा किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो यह सर्वेक्षण कब पूरा होगा ?

बंजानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुनायूम कबिर): (क) और (ख) सर्वेक्षण हो रहा है और अभी यह बताना कि वह कब पूरा होगा मुमकिन नहीं है ।

Aid to Foreign Countries for Education

1587. Shri F. G. Deb: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the educational aids given by India to foreign countries from 1954 to 1959 (country-wise); and

(b) the total number of Indian teachers sent abroad since 1948?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Expenditure Tax and Wealth Tax in Punjab

1958. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the number of assesseees of expenditure tax and wealth tax in Punjab during 1958-59?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The number of assesseees of Expenditure Tax and Wealth Tax in Punjab during 1958-59 were 67 and 853 respectively.

Delhi Polytechnic

1959. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2705 on 11th September, 1959 and state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that the candidates who have passed the part-time National Diploma Course in Commerce from Delhi Polytechnic have represented to the authorities in regard to grant of Diplomas to them; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Four part-time students of the Delhi Polytechnic, who passed the National Diploma Examination in Commerce in 1957 and 1958, represented that in case of part-time students their paid service in commercial establishments should be regarded as sufficient for fulfilling the requirement of practical training for the award of the diploma and that the award of their own diplomas should be expedited on these grounds.

(b) After an examination of the nature of work done in their jobs, it has been decided to award diplomas to three of the four candidates who represented. A report on the fourth candidate has yet to be received from the Institution.

The request for general acceptance of all paid service in lieu of training in the case of part-time students will be put up to the Commerce Board of All India Council for Technical Education for consideration.

Grants-in-aid to Kasauli and Dagshai Cantonments

1959. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allotted by the Government of India to the Kasauli and Dagshai Cantonment Boards as grants-in-aid for implementing their development schemes for the year 1959-60; and

(b) the details of these schemes?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon):

(a) Dagshai	Nil.
Kasauli	Rs. 49,445
<i>Details of work</i>	<i>Amount sanctioned</i>
	<i>Rs.</i>
1. School building and furniture	4,580
2. Reading room	900
3. Construction of incinerator	1,730
4. Construction of drains	8,670
5. Remodelling of roadside drains	4,295
6. Street lights	8,500
7. Repairs to roads	20,770
TOTAL	<u>49,445</u>

जीवन बीमा निगम की पंचवर्षीय योजना

१५६१. { श्री धीनारायण बास :
श्री दी० जं० शर्मा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बढ़ाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जीवन बीमा निगम ने अपने कारोबार को बढ़ाने के लिये अपनी

पंचवर्षीय योजना को कार्यान्वित करने के हेतु साधन जुटाने, संगठन कायम करने, कार्यकर्ताओं को प्रशिक्षित करने आदि के बारे में कोई कार्यक्रम तैयार करने के प्रवर्षों पर विचार किया है;

(ख) उस कार्यक्रम की मुख्य रूप-रेखा क्या है; और

(ग) इस कार्यक्रम को पूरा करने के लिये निगम का आर्थिक तथा वित्तीय दायित्व कितना बढ़ जायेगा ?

बिस्म मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसई):

(क) और (ख). जी हाँ। निगम अपनी च-वर्षीय विकास योजना के अन्तर्गत अपने साधनों के ज्यादा से ज्यादा इस्तेमाल की कई योजनाओं पर विचार कर रहा है। कार्यक्रम की खास बातें ये हैं :

(१) बीमा कराने वालों की और ज्यादा सेवा करने के लिये नए शाखा और उप-कार्यालय खोलना;

(२) न हलाकों में क्षत्रीय आि कारियों (फील्ड अफसरों) की नियुक्ति करना;

(३) काफ़ी तादाद में स्थानीय एजेंटों की भरती करना और उन्हें ट्रेनिंग देना;

(४) चलती फिरती गाड़ियों, फिल्मों, गांवों में लगने वाले मेलों और देहाी प्रदर्शनियों के आर प्रचार-कार्य की वृद्धि, खास कर देहात में।

(५) बीमा कराने वालों द्वारा प्रीमी-यम जमा किये जाने के लिये अधिक सुविधाएं;

(६) काफ़ी संख्या में स्वास्थ्य पी-अकों की भरती;

(७) विकास और प्रशासनिक कर्म-चारियों की ट्रेनिंग।

(ग) निगम का अनुमान है कि उसे सब मिला कर जितना खर्च करने की अनु-मति है, स कार्यक्रम को चलाने में उसे उससे

बहुत ज्यादा खर्च करने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी।

हिन्दी में निकाले गये सरकारी आदेश आदि

१५६२. श्री प्रकाश और शास्त्री: क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री १६ अगस्त, १९५६ के अता-रहित प्रश्न संख्या १०७६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में अनु-योज्येणी के कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में कितने आदेश परिपत्र, ज्ञापन आदि निकाले गये;

(ख) कितने परिपत्र आदि हिन्दी में निकाले गये और उनमें से कितने दोनों भाषाओं में निकाले गये; और

(ग) अंग्रेजी में निकाले गये आदेशों, परिपत्रों आदि के हिन्दी रूपान्तर तैयार न करने के यदि कोई कारण हों, तो वे क्या हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बतार): (क) से (ग). मांगी हुई सूचना की एक विवरण सभापटल पर रखा जाता है। [बैलिये परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबन्ध संख्या ५४]

Janata Colleges in Orissa

1593. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start Janta Colleges in Orissa during the remaining years of the Second Plan; and

(b) if so, how many and where?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrivall): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Preservation of Vegetables

1594. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to answer given to Unstarred

Question No. 2636 on the 11th September, 1959 and state:

(a) whether any and if so, what progress has been made in the direction of establishing regional research stations and sub-stations to assist the fruit and vegetable preservation industry; and

(b) the places selected for their location?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Exploratory work in connection with the establishment of some of the regional stations has been completed. Steps are being taken to recruit the necessary staff for the headquarters unit and the main stations.

(b) It is proposed to set up main stations at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta (Jadavpur), Kodur, Pathankot and Lucknow, and sub-stations at Gauhati, Nagpur, Trichur, Kulu, Simla and a suitable place in Bihar.

Minerals in Orissa

1595. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3368 dated 21st April, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the samples of ores forwarded by the co-operative society have been found of rich mineral content; and

(b) whether it has been decided to undertake detailed prospecting of the Rangmatia and Dasamajhi hills in Balasore district in Orissa?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) It is reported by the State Government that the samples of ores received from the co-operative society contain Magnetite.

(b) The State Government propose to undertake detailed investigation during the year 1959-60.

Technical Training Institute, Takhatpur (Orissa)

1596. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Technical Training Institute at Takhatpur in the district of Mayurbhanj in Orissa has started functioning; and

(b) if so, the number of tribal students who have received training in this institute so far?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Fifty.

मंत्रालयों के कर्मचारियों में वृद्धि

१५९७. { श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :
श्री मुहम्मद इमाम :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में प्रत्येक श्रेणी में कितने कर्मचारी कार्य कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) जनवरी, १९५८ को उन कर्मचारियों की जो संख्या थी उसकी अपेक्षा प्रत्येक श्रेणी में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है ; और

(ग) इससे सरकार के काम में कितनी शीघ्रता आई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्-मंत्री (श्री वातार) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथासमय में वह सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

Violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations

1598. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Starred Question No. 275 on the 10th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether investigations regarding the alleged accounts of Shri S. P. Jain with banks in foreign countries have been finalised;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the nature of action taken in this regard?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No sir, the investigations are still in progress in regard to the alleged dollar accounts.

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

Oil Survey

1599. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 682 on the 22nd August, 1959 and state

(a) whether results of all the oil wells drilled so far in the country have been assessed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) to what extent our requirements will be met by the oil thus discovered?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) According to the latest assessment about 41.1 million tons of crude oil will be available from the Oil India (Private) Limited areas in Assam. Regarding other areas it is too early to give any indication.

Rural Institutes

1600. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 1042 on 19th August, 1959, and state:

(a) whether the proposals regarding the syllabi of different courses run

in Rural Institutes have been considered; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Standing Committee of the National Council for Rural Higher Education in its meeting held on the 27th November, 1959, considered the proposals of the Board of Studies with regard to the recommendations of the Mukerjee Committee Report, and advised that, since the recognition of the diploma in Rural Services was under consideration of the Inter-University Board of India, its decision may be awaited before any substantial changes in the syllabuses are introduced.

Facilities for Practical Training by French Government

1601. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2730 on the 11th September, 1959 and state the nature of action taken so far to avail of facilities provided by French Government for practical training?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): A team of ten Officers from the National Laboratories has been deputed to France in October, 1959 for practical training.

German Investors

1602. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 453 on the 10th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the German Government have since finalised a scheme for offering risk guarantee to German investors; and

(b) If so, the details of the scheme?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). It is understood that the West German Government have enacted a law for offering risk guarantee to German investors. The Government of India have, however, not received any official communication from that Government so far.

Overcrowding in Colleges and Universities

1603. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarbadi:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2550 on the 11th September, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal of introducing a suitable test for admission to universities with a view to reducing overcrowding in colleges and universities; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) The proposal is still under the consideration of the University Grants Commission.

(b) Does not arise.

Adimjati Technical Institute, Manipur

1604. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some tribal candidates from the Lushai Hills have been refused admission into the Adimjati Technical Institute in Manipur; and

(b) if so, how many and the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) No Sir. Thirteen applications for admission

were received from Lushai students during the current session. One of them was non-matriculate and as the minimum qualification is matriculation, his case could not be considered. Of the remaining 12 applicants, six turned up for interview and all of them were selected.

(b) Does not arise.

primary Education in the Laccadives

1605. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken so far to make primary education compulsory in the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindive Islands;

(b) the results thereof;

(c) whether any new steps are proposed to be taken in this connection;

(d) if so, the nature thereof; and

(e) the percentage of children receiving primary education at present in the above Islands?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Primary education is being gradually expanded before being made compulsory.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). It is proposed to introduce compulsory primary education for all the children of the age group 6—11 years during the Third Plan. The draft Regulation for enforcing compulsion during that period is also under consideration by the Government of India.

(e) 53 per cent.

Chamber of Toddy Co-operatives, Kerala

1606. { Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shri Punnosee:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala received any representation

from the Chamber of Toddy Co-operatives for extension of time for remittance of amount due to Government and also for remission of dues due to losses; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken thereon?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Yes.

(b) On receipt of a representation the Government of Kerala granted extension of time for payment of the August kist upto 7th September, 1959 and of the September kist upto 20th September, 1959. On a further representation, the Government again granted extension of 7 days from 20th September, 1959 for remittance of the September kist. The extension of time applied only to Co-operative Societies which were given shops without auction on the basis of the average rentals for five years. The request for remittance of two instalments of kists was rejected.

Children's Home in Delhi

1607. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Children's Home in Delhi has succeeded in rehabilitation of children entrusted to its care;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) what is the present strength of Children's Home and the amount sanctioned for its maintenance?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Yes.

(b) Since 1957, 149 boys have been rehabilitated.

(c) 200; Rs 1,27,400 (Rupees one lakh, twentyseven thousand and four hundred) during the current financial year.

Aerial Ropeway over Rohtang Pass

1608. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a request from the Punjab Tribes Advisory Council for the construction of an aerial ropeway over Rohtang Pass to make the Scheduled areas accessible for ten months in a year; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) No such request has been received from the Punjab Tribes Advisory Council, but a proposal for an aerial ropeway over the Rohtang Pass has been made by the Punjab Government. They desire to take it up during the Third Five Year Plan.

(b) It has been informally suggested to the State Government that if they consider it necessary, they may undertake a survey of the scheme.

Basis of the Regular Temporary Establishment List

1609. Shri A. M. Tariq: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the ratio of persons taken from the lists of initial constitution of Grade I, quasi-permanent Assistants and qualified Assistants as compared to the ratio of 4:3:1 on the basis of which previous R.T.E. list of Assistants had been prepared;

(b) the proportionate increase or decrease in the present ratio for each class of persons;

(c) precise proportionate decrease in the ratio reserved for persons confirmed in the initial constitution of Grade I and the reservation of a special quota for temporary Assistants on the basis of 4:3:1; and

(d) the reasons for inclusion of temporary Assistants in this list and the benefit of seniority given to them over and above all other categories of persons specially those confirmed in the initial constitution of Grade—I?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (d). It is presumed that the reference is to the Third Regular Temporary Establishment List of Assistants. A Statement explaining the position in detail in this regard is laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 55.]

Indian Agricultural Research Institute

1610. Shri B. K. Galkwad: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of University Grants Commission Scholarships for Ph.D. students of Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi for the year 1959-60; and

(b) the number of Scholarships reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1959-60?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Eight.

(b) No Scholarships are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates.

Pakistani Nationals in Rajasthan

1611. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that infiltration of people without passports in Rajasthan from West Pakistan has increased during 1959;

(b) whether it is also a fact that many Pakistanis, who entered Rajasthan with passports, have remained in Rajasthan in spite of the fact that the period of their validity has expired; and

(c) if so, the steps taken so far for the repatriation of those whose

period of stay has expired and those who have entered without passports, and also to stop the entry into Rajasthan of unauthorised persons from West Pakistan?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

South Indian Languages in North Indian Universities

1612. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 701 on the 22nd August, 1959 and state further progress since made in regard to making arrangements for the study of South Indian Languages in the Universities of North India?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): A statement giving the requisite information is given below.

Statement

The University of Delhi has so far appointed the following staff:—

Reader 1 (Philology)

Lecturers 4 (Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam)

Library Assistants 2

The University will appoint another Reader shortly.

The Aligarh Muslim University has also implemented the scheme.

The Academic Council of Bombay University will prescribe detailed courses of study of South Indian Languages shortly.

Central Asian Antiquities Museum, New Delhi

1613. Shri Narasimhan: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Archaeology have

handed over the Central Asian Antiquities Museum at New Delhi to the National Museum at New Delhi; and

(b) if so, what has been done with the gazetted and non-gazetted staff of the Central Asian Antiquities Museum?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The staff has been distributed among various organisations viz. National Museum, New Delhi, the Museum Branch and Chemistry Branch of the Union Department of Archaeology at Calcutta and Dehra Dune respectively, according to requirements.

Payment of Royalty to Delhi Corporation

1614. { Shri Assar:
Shri Vajpayee:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a resolution adopted by the Delhi Municipal Corporation on the 30th September, 1958, urging that the royalty realised by the Delhi Administration from red morrum, badarpur, stones, chips, yamuna sand, etc., excavated from within Corporation limits be paid to the Corporation; and

(b) if so, the Government's reaction to this demand?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Yes.

(b) Government has been recovering royalty under the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, as extended to Delhi, and the Delhi Minor Minerals Rules, 1938, but if any damage is caused to the property or land owned by the Corporation, it can claim compensation.

Appointment of Retired Judges on Election Tribunals

1615. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of retired judges appointed since 1st April, 1957 on Election Tribunals under Section 86(3) of the Representation of the People Act; and

(b) the total expenses incurred by the Election Commission on the Election Tribunals consisting of persons other than retired judges?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) 14 retired High Court Judges were appointed Members of Election Tribunals under Section 86(3) of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, since the 1st April, 1957.

(b) The total expenditure incurred on Election Tribunals other than those presided over by retired High Court Judges upto the 30th September, 1959, is Rs. 1,80,020.04 nP.

Rockefeller Fund

1616. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the allocation of the grant from Rockefeller Fund in India in 1958-59 to each State?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The Rockefeller Foundation is a private philanthropic organisation chartered in U.S.A. with the motto "To promote the well being of mankind throughout the world" and has been working in India since 1920. The Foundation apportions available funds at the beginning of the year to the various divisions of the Foundation such as medical, education, public health agriculture, humanities, social sciences etc. The main assistance rendered by the Foundation is in the form of fellowships and travel grants to individuals and grants-in-aid to institutions in the various fields of activities. The assistance is not on the pattern of a

government to government aid. The grants authorised for parties in India during 1958-59 roughly amount to \$1,842,853.

Artificial Rain-making Centres

1617. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state the nature of steps taken to establish two centres at Agra and Jaipur for carrying on experiments in artificial rain-making?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): The setting up of two cloud-seeding centres at Agra and Jaipur has recently been approved. Action is being taken to organise the work, which is likely to commence during 1960 monsoon season.

Defence Electronic Convention at Bangalore

1618. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Defence Electronic Convention held at Bangalore recently produced any scientific paper; and

(b) whether any suggestions have been put forward to attain self-sufficiency in electronic equipment and in instrumentation?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir. Over 40 scientific and technical papers were presented at the Electronics Convention held recently at Bangalore. These papers were grouped under various technical sections.

(b) The following major suggestions were made by the Convention:—

- (i) Type approval of indigenous components with a view to utilising and incorporating them in the Defence Electronics equipments and instruments.
- (ii) Conduct of accelerated Research and Development effort for developing techniques and materials for manufacture of

miniaturised and special components in the country.

(iii) Streamlining of procedures to expedite production.

Sports Fields and Parks in Cantonments

1619. **Shri M. R. Krishna:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Cantonments in the country where the Cantonment Authorities have provided sports fields and play parks for the youth and children residing within Cantonment limits;

(b) the number of play fields provided for the people in Secunderabad Cantonment; and

(c) what provision has been made for providing these facilities in Cantonment areas in the Five Year Plans?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) 47 Cantonments out of a total of 61 have either sports fields or Play Parks or both.

(b) Two Play fields have been leased out to the Hyderabad State Central Sports Board for conducting Tournaments Matches etc.

(c) Government have so far sanctioned special grants-in-aid to the Cantonment Boards to the extent of Rs. 87,251 for construction of playing fields and parks during the Second Five Year Plan period, in addition to what the Boards have themselves sanctioned from their own resources.

Additional sports fields are proposed to be provided in 11 Cantonments and additional play parks in 25 Cantonments during the remaining period of the Second, and Third Five Year Plans.

Committee of Secretaries

1620. **Shri Damani:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up a Committee of Secretaries to

screen all orders for plant and equipment to be placed on a single country or single firm basis;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has started its work; and

(c) what efforts are being made to smoothen the working of the Committee in arriving at its decisions?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). No Standing Committee as such has been set up. For deciding important individual cases, *ad hoc* committees at the appropriate level may be set up as and when the need arises. These committees will function under the general or specific directives that may be given to them by Government in this behalf.

Small Savings Collections

1621. { Shri Damani;
Shri Padam Dev;
Shri Panigrahi;
Shri Bibhuti Mishra;
Shri Hem Raj;
Shri Parulekar;
Shri D. C. Sharma;

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing gross and net Small Savigs collections (State-wise) for the following periods:

- (i) from 1st April, 1956 to 31st March, 1957;
(ii) from 1st April, 1957 to 31st March, 1958;
(iii) from 1st April, 1958 to 31st March, 1959; and
(iv) from 1st April, 1959 upto-date?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix, III, annexure No. 56.]

Remittances to Foreign Countries

1622. { Shri Oza;
Shri K. U. Parmar;

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing full statistical information of remittances made abroad by foreign and foreign-cum-Indian trading houses in this country out of profits made by them in this country during the last 5 years?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): A statement showing the information for the three years 1956-57 to 1958-59 is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 57]. Information for the earlier periods is not available.

Joint Cadre Scheme in Tripura

1623. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal for a "Joint Cadre Scheme" for the non-gazetted staff of the Medical as well as Engineering Departments of the Tripura Territorial Council and Tripura Administration;

(b) if so, whether prior consent of the Chairman, Tripura Territorial Council has been obtained; and

(c) whether adoption of such a "Joint Cadre Scheme" would entail powers on the Tripura Territorial Council in matters of appointment of its staff?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) to (c). The Government have considered the feasibility of forming combined cadres for the non-gazetted staff under the Medical and Engineering departments of the Tripura Administration and the Territorial Council and have been advised that it is not possible to form such cadres under the provisions of the Territorial Councils Act, 1956. It is, however, open to the Council to request the Central Government to place the services of the required

number of medical public health and engineering staff at the disposal of the Council. This position has been brought to the notice of the Territorial Councils.

Development Schemes in Agartala

1624. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) what are the development schemes implemented in Agartala Town during the Second Five Year Plan period so far; and

(b) the schemes that remain to be implemented?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Rehabilitation of Tribal Jhumias

1625. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of land disputes that arose during rehabilitation of tribal Jhumias in each division of Tripura since 1955 so far;

(b) the causes of these disputes; and

(c) the steps taken to end these disputes?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) The number of land disputes in respect of tribal Jhumias in each Sub-Division of Tripura for the period 1953-54 upto date is as follows:

Name of Sub-Division	Number of land disputes
1	a
1. Udaipur	3
2. Sabroom	12
3. Belonia	4
4. Amarpur	3
5. Sonamura	Nil

1	2
6. Khowai	a
7. Kamalpur	10
8. Dharamnagar	2
9. Sadar	Nil
10. Kailashahar	7
TOTAL	43

(b) Encroachment on land belonging to the other party and boundary disputes between Jotedars and Jhumias.

(c) Out of 43 cases, 29 have been settled with the intervention of Government officials and the plots of land clearly demarcated. Efforts are being made to settle the remaining cases in the same manner.

Structural Conservation of Ancient Monuments

1626. Shri Narasimhan: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Archaeology have brought out any handbook on the structural conservation of ancient monuments;

(b) if so, whether a copy of it will be laid on the Table; and

(c) what steps have been taken to popularise the book in the States?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of a hand-book "Conservation Manual" has been placed in the Parliament Library.

(c) Copies of the hand-book have been supplied to such of the States as have asked for it. In view of the limited scope of the book, no special steps are considered necessary to popularise it.

Extension of Service of Superannuated Government Employees

1627. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers who have been granted extensions of service

after the age of sixty both in the Government of India offices in Delhi and New Delhi during 1958-59;

(b) whether it is in conformity with Government policy of granting extensions; and

(c) what are the special qualifications held by the officers and special circumstances which prompted Government to extend their services?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Acquisition of Land in Delhi

1628. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Commissioner, Delhi is the proper authority for the acquisition of land in Delhi and not the Commissioner, Delhi Municipal Corporation;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Low Income Societies are asked by the Chief Commissioner to get a 'No Objection' certificate from the Corporation before any action is taken on their applications for acquisition of land for the Society;

(c) whether the Chief Commissioner could also get a 'No Objection' certificate from the Corporation direct to facilitate matters;

(d) which is the authority to guide such societies whether the particular sites are for house building and have not been acquired by any one; and

(e) whether it is incumbent on such societies to get Khasra numbers and Shajaras of villages from Patwaris before approaching the authorities for acquisition, or it could be done by the Chief Commissioner's Office direct administratively to expedite matters?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

(d) Information is available in the office of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi regarding the use of any particular piece of land. In regard to the ownership, information is available with the village patwari.

(e) As the land to be acquired can be indicated only in terms of Khasra numbers, Shajaras etc., the Societies have to obtain the relevant information themselves before moving the Chief Commissioner to acquire the required land.

Migration of Scientists from Kerala

1629. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of scientists and technologists are migrating from Kerala to other States; and

(b) if so, the reasons for their migration?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

भारत में विदेशी

१६३०. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, १९५६ के बाद से सरकार को ऐसे कितने मामलों का पता लगा है जिनमें कुछ विदेशी अपने पारपत्र की अवधि समाप्त होने के पश्चात् भारत में ठहरे रहे; और

(ख) वे लोग किन-किन देशों के नागरिक थे ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री श्री० ब० पन्त) :

(क) और (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मिलने पर वह समा-वटक पर रख दी जाएगी।

Rehabilitation of Beggars in Delhi

1631. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have approved the extension of the provisions of the Bombay Beggars Act to Delhi; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to rehabilitate the beggars?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). The question of extending the Bombay Beggars Act to Delhi is under consideration.

Urban Areas in Delhi

1632. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to declare 58 colonies and villages hitherto parts of rural areas as urban areas of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has passed a resolution to this effect in August, 1959, a copy of which is laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 58.] The approval of the Central Government under section 507 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957, is being conveyed to the Corporation.

Purchase of Raw Materials for Steel Plants

1633. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the present organisational set-up of purchase of raw materials for our steel plants through Hindustan Steel Limited;

(b) the number of occasions when production was hampered at Rourkela and Bhilai for want of raw materials since they started production; and

(c) the action taken by Government to ensure regular supplies to Hindustan Steel Limited?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Hindustan Steel Limited have separate Purchase Organisations at each of the three steel plants. They also have a Central Purchase Organisation at Calcutta. The purchase of iron ore and lime-stone is looked after by the Central Purchase Organisation. The distribution of coal is done by the Coal Controller. Hindustan Steel Limited have a Deputy Chief Adviser (Coal) with necessary staff at Dhanbad for making arrangements for the supply of coal to the steel plants. Other raw materials are purchased by the respective purchase organisations of the projects.

(b) There has not been any occasion when production at Rourkela and Bhilai has been hampered for want of raw materials.

(c) Does not arise.

Kidnapping of Baby from Hospital

1634. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a newborn baby was kidnapped by a woman from the Labour Room of the Girdhari Lal Maternity Hospital, Delhi on the 30th November, 1959; and

(b) if so, whether police search has succeeded in tracing the baby?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes, the baby has been recovered and restored to its mother.

राष्ट्रीय महत्व की शिक्षा संस्थाएँ

१६३५. श्री भक्त वर्मान: क्या शिक्षा मंत्री ३ सितम्बर, १९५९ के प्रतारकित प्रश्न संख्या २१३० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि प्रकिल भारतीय

महत्व की राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा संस्थाओं के बारे में सरकार को परामर्श देने के लिये कुछ समय पूर्व नियुक्त की गई विशेष समिति ने इस बीच अपने काम में क्या प्रगति की है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीवाली) :
 ६ सितम्बर, १९५६, को नई दिल्ली में हुई सलाहकार समिति की पहली बैठक में किये गये निष्पत्तियों के अनुसार सम्बन्धित सूचनाएं प्राप्त करने के लिये उच्च शिक्षा की कुछ विशिष्ट संस्थाओं को एक प्रनावलि भेजी जा रही है, इन पर ही समिति का कार्य आधारित होगा।

गढ़वाल में गोपेश्वर का मंदिर

१६३६. श्री अक्षय वर्दान : क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री ५ दिसम्बर, १९५८ के प्रतारकित प्रश्न संख्या ६८३ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गढ़वाल जिले में स्थित गोपेश्वर के मंदिर के जीर्णोद्धार के प्रश्न के बारे में इस बीच कोई निर्णय किया गया है ; और

(ख) उस निर्णय के अनुसार क्या कोई कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून कबिर) (क) और (ख). मंदिर का निरीक्षण हो चुका है। उसके संरक्षण और मरम्मत के सवाल पर विचार हो रहा है।

अक्रमलगढ़ में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की बस्ती

१६३७. श्री अक्षय वर्दान क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री १० दिसम्बर, १९५८ के प्रतारकित प्रश्न संख्या १२६० के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के जिला बिजनौर में अक्रमलगढ़ में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की बस्ती

में विकास और उन्नति के लिये अब तक कौन से काम पूरे किये गये हैं ;

(ख) इस बस्ती के पूर्ण विकास के लिये कौन-कौन से काम अभी अधूरे पड़े हैं ;

(ग) इन शेष कामों के कब तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है ; और

(घ) इन कामों को शीघ्र से शीघ्र पूरा करने के लिये क्या विशेष कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मेनन) :

(क) नवम्बर, १९५८ से नवम्बर १९५९ तक भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के अक्रमलगढ़ उपनिवेश में यह यह काम और हो पाए हैं :—

लगभग ४२५ एकड़ भूमि कृषि योग्य बनाई गई है। ४१ भूत-पूर्व सैनिक अधिक बसाए गए हैं और उन्हें ४१ जोड़ी बैल दिए गए हैं। स्वच्छ चीनी के कारखाने के लिए इमारत तैयार हो चुकी है और कारखाने ने काम करना शुरू कर दिया है। एक छोटा डाकघर खोला गया है। एक पंचायतघर बनाया गया है। मुरगीखानों को उन्नति देने के लिए एक केन्द्र खोला गया है। एक जूनियर हाई स्कूल की इमारत बन रही है।

(ख) अभी १४७५ एकड़ भूमि कृषि योग्य बनानी बाकी है। एक पंचायतघर बसने वालों के लिए २७२ भकान, एक जम्बा-खाना सम्मिलित शिशु कल्याण केन्द्र, एक लोहारा सम्मिलित लकड़ी का कारखाना, एक पशुचिकित्सालय बनाना बाकी है। एक छोटा डाकघर, चार प्राईमरी स्कूल, ४ बच्चों के खेल के मैदान खोले जाने हैं। ग्रामीण उद्योगों को चलाना है।

(ग) तथा (घ). उपनिवेश का क्रमशः विकास हो रहा है, और उपनिवेश में आबादी

बढ़ने के साथ-साथ जैसे-जैसे आवश्यकता पड़ती है विभिन्न कार्य सप्पन्न हो रहे हैं।

National Council for Rural Higher Education

1638. **Shri Kunhan:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Council for Rural Higher Education conducted an examination in July, 1959, in Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of candidates who appeared in the examination;

(c) the number of candidates who were declared successful;

(d) the number of those who have been able to secure jobs; and

(e) the efforts made to see that the successful students get proper jobs?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrivastava): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR RURAL HIGHER EDUCATION

(a) The National Council for Rural Higher Education did not conduct any examination in July, 1959, in Delhi. It, however, conducted an All-India examination in the Diploma Course in Rural Services in April-May, 1959, and Jamia Rural Institute was one of the several centres. The results were declared on the 13th June, 1959.

(b) Out of a total of 235, 25 candidates appeared from the Jamia Rural Institute Centre.

(c) Of these twenty-five, 20 candidates were declared successful.

(d) So far as information is available, one candidate out of these twenty from the Jamia centre, and 43 out of 138 from other centres, have been able to secure jobs.

(e) On the advice of the Ministry of Community Development and Co-

operation, the Ministry of Education circulated the names of the successful candidates to the Development Commissioners in the States and the Union Administrations. The usual procedure is that these students should register themselves with the Employment Exchange and the students were advised to do so. The posts under the Development programme in Delhi State being limited, these students have also to try in other States. The Diploma has been recognised by several State Governments as equivalent to the first degree of a recognised University for purposes of employment, and the students are eligible for jobs for which the B.A. degree is the minimum qualification, and they have to take their chance with other candidates.

भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा की विशेष भर्ती

१६३९. श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी: क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:]

(क) १९५६ में हुई, भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा की विशेष भर्ती की परीक्षा में सफल हुए ऐसे उम्मीदवारों की संख्या क्या है जिन्हें अब तक नियुक्ति के आदेश-पत्र नहीं मिले हैं; और

(ख) इतनी देर के क्या कारण हैं?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० ब० पन्त): (क) पांच।

(ख) खुली विशेष भर्ती के सफल उम्मीदवारों को राज्य सरकारों ने अपने आई० ए० ऐस० काडर के उपलब्ध रिक्त स्थानों पर नियुक्त कर लिया है। बाकी पांच उम्मीदवारों को भी अपने आई० ए० ऐस० काडर में लेने के लिये उनसे अब भी कहा जा रहा है।

Banks

1640. { Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri D. V. Rao:
Shri Raman:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of import and export trade handled by the Indian banks in 1958; and

(b) how does it compare with that of the years 1956 and 1957?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The value of imports (estimated on the basis of a sample analysis) and of exports financed by Indian banks during the years 1957 and 1958 is given in the table below.

	(Rs. in crores)	
	1957	1958
IMPORTS . . .	325.6	220.6
EXPORTS . . .	204.5	201.4

Figures for the year 1956 are not readily available.

Basic School Teachers

1641. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the number of teachers in basic schools with service of ten years or more and not confirmed under the Union Territory Administrations?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Headmasters of High Schools in Punjab

1642. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance is given or proposed to be given to the Punjab Government for increase in pay scales of headmasters of higher grade high schools in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the amount of such assistance given during 1958-59?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Ex-Servicemen in Kangra and Hoshiarpur Districts

1643. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ex-servicemen in Kangra and Hoshiarpur districts of Punjab to whom land has been allotted for cultivation so far; and

(b) the nature of other assistance given to them so far?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Kangra .. 9
Hoshiarpur .. 152

(b) The other assistance given to the settlers, which varies depending on the climatic conditions, nature of the soil, extent of land and the type of settlers, is in the form of provision of tractors, bullocks, implements, wells/tube-wells, houses and common buildings such as Panchayat ghars, seed stores, dispensaries and schools.

Scholarships in Himachal Pradesh

1644. Shri S. N. Ramaul: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that scholarships of various types for higher and technical education awarded to students are not paid in time in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) the procedure adopted to facilitate speedy payments to needy students?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) (b) and (c). In some cases, the scholarships could not be paid in time. This was due to the

fact that the procedure adopted in these cases was rather elaborate. The question of simplifying the procedure is under consideration.

Joint I.A.S. and I.P.S. Cadre for Delhi and Himachal Pradesh

1645. Shri S. N. Ramani: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) when the posts in the Joint I.A.S. cadre for Delhi and Himachal Pradesh will be initially filled; and

(b) when the Joint cadre of I.P.S. will be created?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Four officers have already been appointed. The remaining posts will be filled up in due course.

(b) The question is under consideration.

सिविल सप्लाइ और बिक्री कर विभाग

१६४६. श्री नवल शंकर : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन का अर्सेनिक संभरण (सिविल सप्लाइ) तथा बिक्री कर विभाग अब भी अस्थायी विभाग समझे जा रहे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके के क्या कारण हैं?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० ब० पन्त) :

(क) जी हाँ।

(ख) इन दोनों विभागों को स्थापित करते समय इनका काम स्थायी नहीं समझा गया था और इसी लिये इन्हें अस्थायी रखा गया। हाल ही में सरकार को इन विभागों को स्थायी घोषित करने के बारे में सुझाव मिला है और इस मामले पर गौर किया जा रहा है।

Bhilai Steel Plant

1647. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the second blast furnace in the Bhilai Steel Plant will be commissioned in scheduled time; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The second blast furnace at Bhilai is expected to go into production sometime towards the end of December, 1959.

(b) Does not arise.

Income-tax Collections in Punjab

1648. { Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the figures of assessments and collections of income tax circles for the year 1958-59 in Punjab;

(b) the reasons if any in increase or decrease in the collection in different circles of Punjab; and

(c) the total number of assessees circle-wise for the same period?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

N.C.C. in Himachal Pradesh

1649. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the strength of the National Cadet Corps in Himachal Pradesh at present; and

(b) the number of divisions functioning there?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). All three Divisions of the National Cadet Corps viz. Senior Division, the Junior

Division and the Girls Division are functioning in Himachal Pradesh. The actual strength of the NCC in that State on 30-11-1959 was as under:

SENIOR DIVISION	CADETS
Army Wing	142
JUNIOR DIVISION	
Army Troops	1,014
GIRLS DIVISION	
Junior Wing	298
Total:	1,454

This is against an authorised strength of 1,723 cadets. The decision to increase the authorised strength from 1360 to 1723 cadets was taken only in October, 1959 and it is expected that the deficiencies will soon be made up.

Road from Brari to Coronation Pillar, Delhi

1650. Shri A. M. Tariq: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Deputy Commissioner, Delhi has submitted a report to the Government for the construction of a pucca road from Village Brari to Coronation Pillar (Delhi);

(b) whether it is a fact that nothing has been done so far in this connection; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take in the matter keeping in view the importance of the road?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) to (c): The necessity for such a road was brought to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, when he visited the flood affected areas in Brari village after the recent floods in the Yamuna. As the matter fell within the responsibility of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, the Deputy Commissioner took up the matter with that body. The Corporation authorities have since sent a scheme for the construction of the road

to the Ministry of Transport and Communications. As most of the area gets submerged during the floods, the alignment of the road is under scrutiny by technical experts. The scheme will be considered by Government after the alignment has been settled.

Colombo Plan Meeting

1651. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the Colombo Plan countries was held recently in Indonesia; and

(b) if so, the details of the subjects discussed?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The draft report of the meeting is awaiting ratification by the member countries and is expected to be published in January, 1960.

Copies of the report will be placed in the Parliament Library as usual in due course.

Financial Irregularities in Aligarh Muslim University

1652. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Khushwaqt Rai:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether some financial irregularities have been reported in the Aligarh Muslim University;

(b) if so, whether a Committee has been appointed to enquire into them; and

(c) the composition of this Committee?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrivastava): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Executive Council of the University has appointed a Committee for the purpose.

- (c) 1. Professor G. C. Chatterjee.
2. Professor A. R. Wadia.
3. Shri Kartar Singh Malhotra.
4. Shri R. P. Naik.

12 hrs.

OBITUARY REFERENCE

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, who passed away this morning at Hyderabad at the age of 79.

He was a great patriot and suffered for the freedom. He made great sacrifice and underwent a lot of suffering in the freedom struggle. He was one of the greatest sons of Andhra Pradesh and architects of India's freedom.

Dr. Sitaramayya was a Member of the Constituent Assembly during the years 1946-49 and of the Provisional Parliament thereafter. He also served as Governor of Madhya Pradesh during 1952-57.

We deeply mourn the loss of this great friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

The House may kindly stand in silence for a minute to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a minute.

12.02 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of a motion of privilege by Shri Vajpayee relating to the Defence Minister's public announcement about the national service scheme before taking the House into confidence. It says that the hon. Defence Minister has stated that he was trying to organise or give compulsory military training in educational institutions and so on. What is the matter? When had he to make any such statement while the Parliament was in session?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): Not that I am aware of. I think the statement refers to the speech made on the NCC day when after the Governor of Bombay

had spoken a reference was made to the expansion of the NCC, the size of which is not limited by Parliament. The expansion is within the NCC Act XXXI of 1948 and it is to bring a larger number of boys under training, especially having regard to the requirements of more disciplined populations. It is well within the Act. There is no national service scheme in the sense understood. The hon. Member has also referred to my anticipating a Resolution that is to be discussed in this House. For one thing, that Resolution was not on the Table when I made that speech. Secondly, it relates to a different subject which may have some relation.

I would have thought that, Mr. Speaker, with great respect, the House would welcome this attempt at the expansion of the NCC rather than considering it as a breach of privilege.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): There is no doubt that the House would have welcomed the announcement made by the Defence Minister but it should have been made in the House and not outside, when Parliament is in session. The Lok Sabha is at present seized with a non-official Resolution moved by my friend Shri Prakash Vir Shastri that compulsory military training should be imparted to the youth. The hon. Defence Minister announced in Bombay the Government's decision that a quarter million youths of India should be imparted military education. You had always been pleased to direct the Ministers to make important announcements in the House and not outside. I think this is definite breach of privilege of the House and the matter should be referred to the Privileges Committee.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: I am clear in my mind that there is no breach of privilege in this matter. Even if a matter of policy were to be announced outside the House while the House is in session, it was ruled in the House of

Commons that there was no breach of privilege; it may be a breach of courtesy. When the House is in session all matters of policy ought to be announced first to the House. That is the rule that has been adopted for several years in this House also.

So far as this matter is concerned, the hon. Minister has explained that it is only an expansion of the NCC for which he need not come before the House for any particular sanction from time to time. So far as the announcement of the new policy is concerned, the hon. Minister says that there will be a Resolution and he will discuss it here. Even if he had made a statement, that is not a breach of privilege and no consent should be given to raise it as a matter of privilege. But all the same, I am sure the hon. Ministers will observe this decorum and courtesy to this House. So far as this matter is concerned, I am satisfied that the hon. Minister has not said anything outside the House which, even as a matter of courtesy, he ought to have placed before the House before saying it outside . . .

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): May I ask for a clarification? . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. After hearing about a particular matter and disposing of it, I will not allow any hon. Member to get up.

12.06 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE
AMENDMENTS TO DELHI SALES TAX
RULES

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of Section 28 of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941, as in force in the Union Territory of Delhi, a copy of Notification No. F.4(54)/59-Fin. (E) dated the 26th November, 1959 published in Delhi Gazette making certain further amendments to the Delhi

Sales Tax Rules, 1951. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1797/59.]

REPORT OF INDIAN DELEGATION TO 15TH
SESSION OF GATT

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): On behalf of Shri Kanungo I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Indian Delegation to the 15th Session of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade held in Tokyo during October 26—November 21, 1959. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1798/59.]

REPORT OF UNION PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to lay on the Table, under Article 323 (1) of the Constitution, a copy of the Ninth Report of the Union Public Service Commission for the period 1st April, 1958 to 31st March, 1959. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1799/59.]

NOTIFICATION TO BE ISSUED UNDER
MADRAS MOTOR VEHICLES TAXATION
ACT

Shri Datar: I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 17 of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931 read with clause (b) of the proclamation dated the 31st July, 1959 issued by the President in relation to the State of Kerala, a copy of Notification No. TB4-36008/58/PW containing draft amendment to Schedule II of the said Act. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1800/59.]

NOTIFICATION ISSUED UNDER MADRAS
MOTOR VEHICLES TAXATION ACT

Shri Datar: I beg to lay on the Table, under Sub-section (2) of Section 11 of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931 read with clause (b) of the proclamation dated the 31st July, 1959 issued by the President in relation to the State of Kerala, a

[Shri Datar]

copy of Notification No. 17551/59/
PW/TI dated the 10th September,
1959 published in Kerala Gazette.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1817/
59.]

AMENDMENTS TO KERALA WEIGHTS AND MEASURES (ENFORCEMENT) RULES

Shri Datar: I beg to lay on the
Table, under sub-section (5) of Sec-
tion 43 of the Kerala Weights and
Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958
read with clause (b) of the procla-
mation dated the 31st July, 1959
issued by the President in relation to
the State of Kerala, a copy of each of
the following Notifications, published
in Kerala Gazette making certain
amendments to the Kerala Weights
and Measures (Enforcement) Rules,
1958:

- (i) No. 19603/EI/59/Rev. dated
the 7th July, 1959.
- (ii) No. 14587/EI/59/Rev. dated
the 12th June, 1959.
- (iii) No. 22537/EI/59/Rev. dated
the 11th August, 1959. [Placed
in Library, See No. LT1801/
59.]

AMENDMENTS TO CUSTOMS AND CEN- TRAL EXCISE DUTIES EXPORT DRAW- BACK (GENERAL) RULES

The Minister of Revenue and Civil
Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi):
On behalf of Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Sinha I beg to lay on the Table,
under sub section (4) of Section 43B
of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and Sec-
tion 38 of the Central Excises and
Salt Act, 1944 a copy of each of the
following Notifications making certain
further amendments to the Customs
and Central Excise Duties Export
Drawback (General) Rules, 1959:—

- (i) G.S.R. No 1825 dated the 5th
December, 1959.
- (ii) G.S.R. No. 1326 dated the 5th
December, 1959.
- (iii) G.S.R. No. 1327 dated the 5th
December, 1959.

- (iv) G.S.R. No. 1329 dated the 5th
December, 1959.
- (v) G.S.R. No. 1330 dated the 5th
December, 1959.
- (vi) G.S.R. No. 1332 dated the 5th
December, 1959.
- (vii) G.S.R. No. 1333 dated the 5th
December, 1959. [Placed in
Library, See No. LT-1802/
59.]

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER SEA CUSTOMS ACT

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: On behalf of
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha I beg to
lay on the Table, under Sub-section
(4) of Section 43B of the Sea Cus-
toms Act, 1878, a copy of each of the
following Notifications:—

- (i) G.S.R. No. 1334 dated the 5th
December, 1959.
- (ii) G.S.R. No. 1335 dated the 5th
December, 1959.
- (iii) G.S.R. No. 1336 dated the 5th
December, 1959.
- (iv) G.S.R. No. 1338 dated the 5th
December, 1959. [Placed in
Library, See No. LT-1803/
59.]

12.09½ hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the
following message received from the
Secretary of Rajya Sabha:

'In accordance with the provi-
sions of rule 125 of the Rules of
Procedure and Conduct of Business
in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed
to inform the Lok Sabha that the
Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on
the 14th December, 1959, agreed
without any amendment to the
Kerala State Legislature (Delega-
tion of Powers) Bill, 1959, which
was passed by the Lok Sabha at its

sitting held on the 2nd December, 1960.

Wherever our people might be, if the matter is one that is undertaken by the Central Government, if anything happens I will allow calling attention notices.

RE:10 ARE.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

POLICE FIRING AT YOUTH FESTIVAL, MYSORE

Shri Keshava (Bangalore City): Sir, under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Education to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"Reported firing and lathi charge on the students at Youth Festival held at Mysore".

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): Sir, on a point of order. This relates to a matter of law and order. On a previous occasion, the question of firing in Kanpur was raised in this House and you were pleased to give a ruling that it could not be raised. Now, you have allowed the Mysore firing to be raised in this House.

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): Youth festival is the Centre's concern.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I moved an adjournment motion on the same subject the other day.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I ascertained the position from the hon. Minister. Youth Festival is one that is organised by the Centre (*Interruption*). He also told me that when he wanted to have it at Delhi, unfortunately, it was suggested by some hon. Members, in this House or outside, that it must go in rotation from place to place.

As Hon. Member: That was a good suggestion

Mr. Speaker: But that good suggestion has ended in firing (*Interruption*). Order, order. Therefore, that disposes of Shri Vajpayee's point.

So far as the adjournment motion is concerned, the hon. Member has worked himself up to this. He thinks adjournment motions are cheap. If I disallow an adjournment motion does it mean that I cannot allow a calling attention notice? I am really surprised. I am not going to allow adjournment motions immediately something happens and thus make it a cheap remedy. We are not here to dispose of only firings. However, I would say that if it is a matter relating to Centre's responsibility, wherever it might be in this land of ours from Cape Comorin to Himalayas, I will take notice of it if it is a serious matter. But adjournment motion is not the procedure. Merely because I did not allow the adjournment motion it cannot be said that I cannot allow a calling attention notice. That is proper method.

Shri Vajpayee: Sir, I would like to have one clarification. The adjournment motion was disallowed on the basis that the question related to a matter of law and order and not because it was not the proper form.

Mr. Speaker: I will add to my ruling: "adjournment motion is not the proper method". I think that will satisfy the hon. Member. (*Interruption*).

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrivastava): The Inter-University Youth Festival used to be held in Delhi in the past and was organised by the Government of India. There was a feeling that Delhi should not monopolise this Festival and that it should be held in different universities centres. The Estimates Committee, also in its Fourteenth Report recommended that the Universities in turn should take up the work of holding this Festival in different univer-

[Dr. K. L. Shrim...]

sity towns in rotation. It was, therefore, decided that the Festival should be held in future in different parts of the country and organised by the Universities themselves. Accordingly different universities of the South were addressed and the Mysore University came forward to take up the responsibility of organising the Festival, provided the Government could meet the cost of its organisation. This was agreed to by the Government of India and the Festival has therefore been conducted by the Mysore University this year. *The modus operandi* of the Festival was entirely the responsibility of the University. The Ministry, however, gave whatever advice or counsel was required by the University in the light of its experience of organising previous festivals.

2. Unfortunately, the Festival was marred by ugly disturbances resulting in the death of a person and injuries to a few. The trouble seems to have started on account of the demand of the students of the local colleges that the colleges should be closed during the session of the Festival and that all students of all colleges should be admitted freely on all days to the auditorium and that they should have access to the Ekalavya Pura Campus, where the participants from the various Universities were camping. The Festival Committee of the University had arranged to admit a thousand students each day. The auditorium constructed had a sitting capacity of 2500, of which over 1500 were the participants and contingents in charge. The demand of the students could not, therefore, be possibly agreed to. It may be pointed out that, to give an opportunity to the local students to participate in the function, the University had earlier declared that each college in the city would be closed for one day during the session and on that day the students and staff of that College would be permitted to witness the function. The admission fee was reduced from Rs. 2/- to Re. 1/- per head.

3. On the morning of 8th December, 1959, a crowd of students wanted to have an unauthorised entry into the campus and being unable to have their way they started pelting stones in a violent mood, which resulted in some damage to property. All efforts of the Police to disperse the crowd by persuasive methods had no effect. The Police had to resort to lathi-charge and when that also was ineffective it had to open fire.

4. In so far as the inmates in the campus were concerned they were not affected in any way and the atmosphere inside the campus among the participants was peaceful. On the 9th December, Section 144 Cr. P.C. was promulgated around the campus.

5. It will thus be seen that the disturbance took place outside the campus and the breach of law and order was dealt with by the appropriate authorities of the State. The Central Government do not come into the picture. So far as Festival is concerned, it was carried on by the organisers according to the plan.

6. According to the information received from the Registrar of the Mysore University on the 12th December, the situation was perfectly normal and all the participating contingents were safe and the programme was going on as scheduled.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Sir, may I ask one question?

Mr. Speaker: No.

Shri Hem Barua: I want to make one submission. This statement says...

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Whatever the statement might say, I am not going to allow any question on it.

Shri Hem Barua: I want to seek a clarification.

Mr. Speaker: No question, no clarification. This has become a recurring matter. If any hon. Member wants any further clarification on a statement made in the House, this is not the way.

Shri Hem Barna: Whether the persuasive attempts of the police....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am not going to allow. Let us proceed. Shri Dasappa may move his motion.

12.17 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 read with sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one Member from among themselves to serve as a member of the committee on Estimates for the unexpired portion of the term ending on 30th April, 1960, vice Shri Mathuradas Mathur, resigned."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 read with sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one Member from among themselves to serve as a member of the committee on Estimates for the unexpired portion of the term ending on 30th April, 1960, vice Shri Mathuradas Mathur, resigned."

The motion was adopted.

12.18 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE:
SUGAR (SPECIAL EXCISE DUTY)
ORDINANCE AND SUGAR (SPECIAL EXCISE DUTY) BILL.

श्री कृष्णकान्त राय (बेरी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो प्रस्ताव मेरे नाम पर है, उसको सब से पहले में पढ़ देना चाहता हूँ और ऐसा करने के लिए आपकी आज्ञा चाहता हूँ। वह इस प्रकार है :

"This House disapproves of the Sugar (Special Excise Duty) Ordinance, 1959 (Ordinance No. 3 of 1959) promulgated by the President on the 25th October, 1959."

श्रीमन्, यह जो प्रस्ताव मैंने पढ़ा है.....

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): Sir, I may be allowed to move my Bill so that both the Bill and the Resolution may be considered simultaneously.

Mr. Speaker: Normally I allow the Resolution to be moved. The hon. Member in whose name the Resolution stands moves his resolution and makes a speech. But there is a connected matter, a Bill for consideration and passing. If the House agrees I will allow the hon. Member to formally move his resolution and allow him an opportunity to speak both on the motion for consideration of the Bill and his resolution; otherwise, he may not get a chance to speak on the Bill. I will take it that he has moved his motion. I shall now place it before the House. Motion moved:

"This House disapproves of the Sugar (Special Excise Duty) Ordinance, 1959 (Ordinance No. 3 of 1959) promulgated by the President on the 25th October, 1959."

I will allow the hon. Member to speak after the other motion is made.

(Special Excise Duty)
Ordinance and Sugar
(Special Excise Duty)
Bill

Shri Bimal Ghose (Barrackpore): If this resolution is approved, the other motion will not come at all.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): They are confident that it would not be passed.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): Sir, on previous occasions when such resolutions were moved disapproving certain ordinances passed when the Parliament was not in session the procedure adopted was to allow the hon. Member concerned to move his resolution and make a speech after which the Minister concerned was asked to move his motion for consideration of the Bill followed by a discussion in the House.

Mr. Speaker: I have no objection to adopt either course. If it is the desire of the House that this resolution be disposed of first, we will take up the Bill later.

Shri Rane (Buldana): In that case a time limit will have to be fixed for the resolution. In all five hours have been allotted for both these motions.

Mr. Speaker: The Business Advisory Committee has fixed five hours for consideration of both these things. Hon. Members are not going to vote for or against merely because another motion has been made. Let us adopt this practice. Let hon. Members address themselves to both these matters and vote separately.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the imposition of a special duty of excise on certain sugar, be taken into consideration."

May I speak on the motion?

Mr. Speaker: I shall place this motion before the House and I shall allow him to make a speech later on. Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the imposition of a special duty of excise on certain sugar, be taken into consideration."

श्री खुशवंत राय: श्रीमन् में इसने बारे में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस सदन में पिछली बार १४ अगस्त को शूगर के मामले में वाद-विवाद हुआ था और उस वाद-विवाद के बाद ही हमारे खाद्य मंत्रालय में परिवर्तन हुआ, यहाँ तक कि हमारे मंत्री जी भी बदल गए। हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी के बदलने के साथ ही साथ बहुत सी और भी चीजें बदलीं, जैसे मकान बदल गया, मंत्रालय के कर्मचारी बदल गए, मंत्रालय की मेज़ कुर्सियाँ बदल गईं, मंत्रालय के टेलीफोन नम्बर इत्यादि बदल गए। ये सब चीजें तो बदलीं परन्तु सरकार की वह अभागी नीति जिसके कारण गन्ने की काश्त करने वालों का शोषण होता है, गन्ने की काश्त करने वालों का गला घोंटा जाता है, नहीं बदली। श्रीमन्, जब वर्तमान मंत्री जी नियुक्त हुए थे, तब मुझे उन से बड़ी बड़ी आशायें थीं और मैं समझता था कि माननीय मंत्री के पदारूढ़ होने के बाद गन्ने के काश्तकारों को भी कुछ अच्छा लाभ मिलेगा परन्तु मुझ को तो ऐसा दिखाई पड़ता है कि खाद्य मंत्रालय जो है, वह एक लीक में पड़ गया है, एक रट में पड़ गया है और उस रट में से किसी के लिए भी जो उसमें पड़ जाता है, निकलना मुश्किल हो जाता है। एक दोहा है जो श्रीमन् मैं आपकी आज्ञा से पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ:

लीकें लीक चलती है कापर कूर
कपूत

लीक छाड़ि के चलति है सापर सूर
सपूत

श्रीमन्, मुझ को तो यह आशा थी कि हमारे मंत्री जी अपने को सपूत सिद्ध करेंगे परन्तु वह भावना जो मेरी थी, वह गलत निकली। मुझ को अफसोस के साथ आज फिर यह कहना पड़ता है कि मंत्री महोदय की तथा खाद्य मंत्रालय की जो नीति शूगर के मामले में है और जो बर्ताव उसका गन्ने

**Sugar (Special
Excise Duty)
Ordinance and Sugar
(Special Excise Duty)
Bill**

के काश्तकारों के साथ है, वह मुनासिब नहीं है, उचित नहीं है।

अब आप देखिये, श्रीमन् कि यह आर्डिनैस, यह अध्यादेश २५ अक्टूबर को निकाला गया था और १६ नवम्बर को यह सदन बैठने वाला था। सदन कब तक बैठने वाला है, इसका सभी को बहुत पहले मालूम था। इतना होने पर भी इस आर्डिनैस को निकाला गया, इसकी क्या वजह है? यह भी आपको मालूम है, श्रीमन्, कि इससे बहुत पहले से जो नीति चली आई थी, जैसे शूगर एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन आर्डिनैस निकाला गया था जिसे कि पुराने मंत्री जी ने निकाला था, उससे वर्तमान मंत्री महोदय ने भी समझ लिया कि हां यह रास्ता तो खुला हुआ है, एक अध्यादेश निकाल दो और अध्यादेश निकाल दिया गया और सदन की कोई परवा नहीं की गई। अब आप यह अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि अध्यादेश निकालने से क्या होता है। सदन जब बैठा होता है, तब जो इस तरह की बात होती है वह सदन के सामने आती है और उस में कुछ संशोधन चाहे तो हो सकता है। परन्तु जब अध्यादेश जारी कर दिया जाता है और बाद में जब उसको स्वीकृति के लिए इस सदन के सामने पेश किया जाता है तो यह एक मान-प्रतिष्ठा का सवाल बन जाता है सरकार के लिए कि जब अध्यादेश बना है तो उसी तरह से विधेयक भी पास हो। तो अगर यह विधेयक के रूप में हमारे सामने आता तो यह सम्भव था कि इस में कोई ऐसा संशोधन हो जाता जिससे कि काश्तकारों को कुछ फायदा पहुंच जाता। यह बात हो सकती थी। परन्तु जब अध्यादेश बन गया, आर्डिनैस जारी हो गया तब तो यह सरकार के लिए मान-प्रतिष्ठा की बात हो गई और वह चाहेगी कि जिस तरह का अध्यादेश बना है उसी तरह का विधेयक पास हो जाये।

हमारी सरकार की तरफ से यह दावा किया जाता है कि हमारा प्रजातांत्रिक राज्य

है, हमारे यहां डेमोक्रेसी है। परन्तु आज जब हम आर्डिनैस के जरिये में राज करना चाहते हैं, कोई भी बात हो, छोटी से छोटी बात भी चाहे क्यों न हो उसके लिए इस बात का फायदा उठा लिया जाता है कि सदन बैठा हुआ नहीं है और आवश्यकता हो या न हो, अध्यादेश निकाल दिया जाता है, तो इससे प्रजातंत्र का कहां तक मेल बैठता है, यह सोचने वाली बात हो जाती है। आपके जरिये, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अध्यादेश द्वारा हुकूमत करने की जो नीति है, उसको बदला जाना चाहिए।

अब श्रीमन्, जो अध्यादेश निकला है, उसके ऊपर मैं कुछ बातें कहना चाहता हूं। सरकार की तरफ से एक बिल भी पेश किया गया है जिस का नाम है शूगर (स्पेशल एक्साइज ड्यूटी) बिल। इसके स्टेटमेंट आफ ऑब्जेक्ट्स एंड रीजंस जो दिये गये हैं, उसमें तीन बातें कही गई हैं। पहली बात तो यह कही गई है कि गन्ने का मूल्य बढ़ाना, जब गन्ने का मूल्य बढ़ाना है इसलिए शूगर के दाम भी बढ़ाने होंगे और तीसरे शूगर के जब दाम बढ़ाने हैं, इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि यह ड्यूटी लगा दी जाये। ये तीन बातें हैं, जिन पर कि मैं अपने विचार आपके सामने रखना चाहूंगा। यही तीनों बातें अध्यादेश में हैं और यही तीनों बिल के ऑब्जेक्ट्स एंड रीजंस में भी हैं। एक के बाद दूसरी बात आती है। पहले गन्ने का मूल्य बढ़ाना, गन्ने के मूल्य बढ़ाने के कारण शूगर का मूल्य बढ़ाना और शूगर के मूल्य बढ़ाने के कारण एक्साइज ड्यूटी का लगना।

जहां तक गन्ने के मूल्य बढ़ाने का सम्बन्ध है उसके बारे में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि सन् १९५७ से ही जब से कि यह सदन शुरू हुआ यानी दूसरी लोक सभा शुरू हुई, तब से ही बराबर इस बात की चर्चा यहां होती रही है और यह मांग की जाती रही है कि गन्ने के दाम बढ़ने चाहियें। १६ दिसम्बर,

[श्री सुधावन्त राय]

१९५८ को जब इस सदन ने इस मामले पर बहस की थी उस समय यह कहा गया था उन माननीय मंत्री जी के द्वारा, जो उस समय थे, कि गन्ने के दाम नहीं बढ़ने चाहियें और वे इसलिए नहीं बढ़ने चाहियें क्योंकि 'सुगर की जो इन्डस्ट्री है, जो उद्योग है, वह बड़ी रेग्युलेटेड इंडस्ट्री है, बड़ा रेग्युलेटेड उद्योग है। उसके बाद आपने देखा कि इसी रेग्युलेटेड इंडस्ट्री में १९५९ में कितना रुपया चौर-बाजारी में कमाया गया। श्रीमन्, उनके लिए तो चौर-बाजारी करके रुपया कमाने की इजाजत और हमारे काश्तकारों का मुंह बन्द, यह कहा का न्याय है। गन्ना वह पैदा करे, मेहनत वह करे और मूल्य उसी को सब से कम मिले। अब आप देखें कि मूल्य कौन मुकर्रर करते हैं। मूल्य मुकर्रर करने वाले व लोग हैं जिन्होंने कमी खेत का मुंह नहीं देखा है, जो खेत के नब्बदीक नहीं गये हैं, एक बिस्वा गन्ना भी नहीं बोया। आप मंत्रालय को देखें और मंत्रालय के ऊपर प्लानिंग कमिशन जो बैठा हुआ है, उसको देखें, उन दोनों को क्या अनुभव है, गन्ने की काश्त का? कुछ भी नहीं है।

अब आप देखें कि गन्ने के सन् १९५२-५३ में क्या मूल्य निर्धारित किये गये थे और उसके बाद आज के दिन कितनी महंगाई बढ़ गई है। काश्तकार जिन चीजों को खरीदता है उन सब के दाम बढ़ गये हैं। कपड़ा वह खरीदता है, उसके दाम काफी बढ़ गये हैं। तम्बाकू वह खरीदता है, उस पर एंक्साइज इप्टी काफी बढ़ गई है। ट्रैक्टर आते नहीं हैं और धरगर आते भी हैं तो काफी महंगे मिलते हैं। इस तरह से आप देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि उन सभी चीजों के, जिनको कि वह इस्तेमाल करता है, दाम बढ़ गये हैं। इतना होने पर भी गन्ने का मूल्य वही है। ऐसी सूरत में मुझे यह निवेदन करना है कि गन्ने का भी मूल्य मुकर्रर हुआ है वह कम है और वह इसलिए भी कम है कि जन्मा पैदा करने में

जो लागत आती है वह एक रुपया बारह आने से अधिक आती है।

मुझे आश्चर्य होता है कि सुगर का मूल्य ठीक है या नहीं, यह जानने के लिए तो टैरिफ कमिशन की सलाह मांग ली जाती है और यह राय शायद पांच बार मांगी जा चुकी है लेकिन उससे यह राय कभी नहीं मांगी गई कि गन्ने का मूल्य क्या होना चाहिए। मुझे यह भी मालूम हुआ है कि खनी हाल ही में यह मामला टैरिफ कमिशन के सामने गया था और उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट भी पेश कर दी है लेकिन बदकिस्मती हमारी यह है कि वह रिपोर्ट आज तक इस सदन के सामने रखी नहीं गई है। शायद उस पर सरकार ने खनी कोई फैसला ही नहीं किया है। रिपोर्ट पढ़ गई है, यह मुझ को मालूम है। १९५० में जब टैरिफ कमिशन के सामने यह मामला गया था तो उसने कहा था कि २७ रुपये सुगर के दाम हों तब एक रुपया सात आने गन्ने के दाम होने चाहियें। आज ४४-४५ रुपये मन सुगर बिक रही है और मिल का दाम जो है वह ३७ रुपये ७५ नये पैसे है और ऐसी सूरत में गन्ने का दाम क्या होना चाहिए इसका आप खुद ही हिसाब लगा सकते हैं। सन् १९४७-४८ में जब सुगर का मूल्य ३५ रुपये ७ आने था उस समय गन्ने का मूल्य दो रुपया मन था और आज जबकि सुगर का मूल्य ३७ रुपया ७५ न० प० है तो आप काश्तकार को क्या देते हैं? एक बार यही सरकार तै कर चुकी है कि धरगर ३५ रुपये ७ आने सुगर का मूल्य हो तो गन्ने का मूल्य दो रुपया मन होना चाहिए। यह तो मैं मानता हूँ कि मंत्री जी के बदल जाने के बाद लोगों में यह समझ आई कि गन्ने का मूल्य बढ़ना चाहिए, और गन्ने का मूल्य बढ़ाया भी गया, लेकिन जितना बढ़ना चाहिए था उतना नहीं बढ़ा। मैं समझता हूँ कि धरगर इस गन्ने का मूल्य नहीं बढ़ता है तो उस का सुगर के उत्पादन पर बहुत बड़ा फसर पड़ेगा। आप देखिये कि आज के दिन सुर् का क्या मूल्य है। सुर् बीस रुपया जब

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(Special Excise Duty)
Bill*

बिकता है। अगर इस के हिसाब से घाप लवार्यो तो काश्तकार को गन्ने के १६० १० घ्रा० ग्रेने के बजाय गुड़ बनाने में अच्छा पड़ता पड़ता है। घाप चाहते यह हैं कि शकर का उत्पादन बढ़े। जो स्टेटमेंट रखा गया है उस में घाप ने कहा भी है कि शकर के उत्पादन को इन्सेन्टिव या प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए घाप गन्ने के दाम बढ़ा रहे हैं। लेकिन अगर घाप गन्ने की कीमत बढ़ा रहे हैं तो इस में गुड़ की कीमत का भी तो ध्यान कीजिये। अगर गुड़ की कीमत ज्यादा है और गन्ने की कीमत घाप काश्तकार को कम दिलवाते हैं तो जाहिर सी बात है कि काश्तकार मिल को गन्ना नहीं देगा। घाप दूसरे मुल्कों की बात देखिये। आस्ट्रलिया भी एक पूजीब.दी देश है। हम तो उस से जरा भागे बढ़ गये हैं परन्तु वह अभी पूजीब.दी देश है। उस में जो गन्ने का मूल्य है उस की तरफ घाप ध्यान दीजिये। वहां पर चीनी का दाम ४२८ ६० ६ घ्रा० ४ पाई प्रति टन है, और गन्ने का दाम ३१६ ६० ३ घ्रा० मिलता है। लेकिन हमारे यहां क्या स्थिति है? यहां पर चीनी का दाम ५६४ ६० ४ पाई है प्रति टन लेकिन गन्ने का मूल्य काश्तकार को ३५६ ६० १४ घ्रा० मिलता है। दूसरे देशों को घाप देखिये। पाकिस्तान में २ ६० १ घ्रा० गन्ने का मूल्य है। इस तरह से मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो गन्ने का मूल्य होना चाहिए या वह घाप नहीं कर पाये। मुझे को भी यही शिक यत है कि घ्राज गन्ने का मूल्य २ ६० मन होना चाहिए या। लकड़ी भी हमारे शहर में २ या सबा २ ६० मन बिकती है। दिल्ली में घ्राज में ने पूछा तो वह साढ़े तीन रुपया मन बिकती है। पर गन्ने की कीमत १ ६० १० घ्रा० है। लकड़ी के पंदा करने में कोई मेहनत नहीं है, कोई सिंचाई नहीं होती, कोई गोड़ाई नहीं होती। परन्तु गन्ने की खेती में जो बोधार्थ काश्तकार कम्प्लेक्स में करता है उस में तो कम मेहनत होती है लेकिन जो जनकरी और करकरी में

बोधार्थ करता है उसे उस में बहुत ज्यादा मेहनत करनी पड़ती है। मई और जून की घूप लू वह अपने बदन पर लेता है। इतनी मेहनत कर के जब वह गन्ना पंदा करता है तो उस को मिल में उस की कीमत मिलती है १ ६० १० घ्रा० मन, इसलिए कि इस में मिल मालिकों का फायदा है। मुझे बताया गया है कि जितनी घुगर मिल हिन्दुस्तान में हैं उन के मालिक ४६ परिवार हैं। उन ४६ परिवारों के फायदे के लिए गन्ने के जो काश्तकार हैं, जिन की लादाद करोड़ों की है, उनका शोषण किया जाता है।

घ्राज में घाप को उत्तर प्रदेश की बात बतलाता हूं। वहां घ्राज के दिन हड़ताल चल रही है। मैं भी वहां से कल ही आया हूं। मैं ने देखा कि गन्ने के काश्तकार गन्ना मिलों में नहीं लाते हैं। क्यों नहीं ला रहे हैं? इसलिए नहीं ला रहे हैं कि वह समझदार हो गये हैं। हम उन से नहीं कहते हैं कि तुम गन्ना न लाओ लेकिन वह समझते हैं कि उन को गन्ने को उतने मूल्य पर नहीं देना चाहिए। इसलिए घ्राज गन्ना मिलों में नहीं आ रहा है। जो ६६ मिलें हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में हैं उनमें से ३७ ऐसी हैं जिनके कल बंद होने का खतरा है। कुछ तो मिलें ऐसी हैं जो पहले ही बन्द हो गईं। मैं शरगांव से निकला तो वहां मुश्किल से ३ या ४ गाड़ियां कांटे पर थीं। गाड़ियां धाई ही नहीं। १५ तारीख से हड़ताल शुरू हुई। मैं घाप को शरगांव की मिसाल बतलाता हूं। १५ तारीख से हड़ताल शुरू होने वाली थी, लेकिन काश्तकार पहने से ही फैसला कर चुके थे कि गन्ना नहीं ले जाना है। १५ तारीख को उन्होंने मिल बन्द कर दिये लेकिन १६ तारीख को जब मिल खली तो वहां पर गन्ना ही नहीं था। तो मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि गन्ने का मूल्य बढ़ाइये क्योंकि उस का सम्बन्ध उस हड़ताल से है जो घ्राज उत्तर प्रदेश में हो रही है। इस पर घाप की बिचार करना चाहिये और गन्ने का मूल्य बढ़ा देना चाहिए।

[श्री कुशावस्त राय]

जाप भी जानते हैं कि जो गन्ने का मूल्य है वह मुनाफ़िब नहीं है। उन्होंने यह इच्छा भी प्रकट की है कि जो से कि शर्करा वह गन्ना अधिक केना चाहते हैं तो उन को चाहिए कि वह गन्ने का मूल्य अपने प्राप बढ़ा दें हमारे मिन मासिक जो है, जाप जानते हैं, वह कोई परीपकार के लिए मिन नहीं चला रहे हैं और प्राप के बिना प्रवेस विये ऐसा नहीं हो सकता कि वह अपने प्राप वाम बढ़ा दें। प्राप प्रवेस दें तो वह मानेंगे क्योंकि मैं समझता हूँ कि इस में उन का कोई मुकान होने वाला नहीं है।

Mr. Speaker: As I understand, the purpose of the Ordinance is this. In view of various representations that the sugarcane price has to be increased, the sugarcane price has been increased. It may or may not be sufficient according to some Members and others. But when once it has been increased, the ex-factory price of sugar also has been increased. Those people who purchase cane hereafter may not get more, but those who have already purchased sugarcane and have produced sugar will be able to sell it at a higher price than has been fixed. Why should they have the advantage? So, this is meant to mop off that excess profit which is a windfall today. The only point is whether the factory-owners should be allowed to take it away. Ultimately they will collect it from the consumers. So, why should the consumer lose the benefit of it or why should the excess money go into the hands of the factory-owners? That is the simple point. Why is the hon. Member going into other points?

श्री कुशावस्त राय : जो कुछ मैं कह रहा हूँ उस का सम्बन्ध इन्हीं तीन बातों से है। प्राप देखिये कि शर्करा एक्साइज इयूटी लपाने की जरूरत क्यों पड़ी। इसलिए कि शर्करा का मूल्य बढ़ा। शर्करा का मूल्य क्यों बढ़ा। इसलिए कि गन्ने का मूल्य बढ़ रहा है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि गन्ने का मूल्य कम

बढ़ना, शर्करा का मूल्य बढ़ना और एक्साइज इयूटी का लपाना यह तीनों बातें मलत हैं। इस लिए मलत है कि जो गन्ने का मूल्य है उसे जितना बढ़ना चाहिए वह उतना नहीं बढ़ा। शर्करा का मूल्य बढ़ना नहीं चाहिए वा

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): As you rightly pointed out, the scope of the Bill is very limited

Mr. Speaker: Whether you should mop off this or not.

Shri S. K. Patil: On the 25th October, when this Ordinance was promulgated and the cane price was allowed to be raised to Rs. 1-10-0, on that day, there were stocks of sugar with the mills and they could have made this money, having contributed nothing for it. Therefore, Government wanted to wipe out that money, because that is a gain to the national exchequer, which would have otherwise gone to quarters which the hon. Member would not like. That is the scope of the Bill and nothing more. On the question of constitutionality also, if this amount was allowed to go, this question would not have come up, because so far as the price of cane was concerned, that was not the subject-matter of any legislation.

Mr. Speaker: The simple point is, this only relates to the price that ought to be fixed or the excise duty that has to be recovered from the stocks already there. It does not relate to the stocks that may come hereafter; they will be sold at the higher price which is now fixed on account of the increase in the price of sugarcane. We are not going into the question whether the higher price is adequate or not, whether it is right or wrong. Hon. Members may or may not agree in regard to that. Sugar is in stock. If they are allowed to sell it at the new increased price, the grower who sold the cane to them

does not get a pie. The consumer loses. In between the sugarcane factory-owners, whom it is not the intention of the Opposition to enrich, will get enriched at the cost of the consumer on the one side and with no profit to the grower on the other. The simple point is, does the hon. Member want that notwithstanding the fact that the cane-grower does not get a pie in regard to those stocks, the consumer must lose and the factory-owners should gain?

Shri Bimal Ghose: If the sugar price and the cane price have been increased then there will be no question of the excise duty.

Mr. Speaker: He does not want the price of sugar to be increased.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): That is the point. Why the price of sugar has been increased? There is nothing about it in the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: For the future?

Shri Vajpayee: Simultaneously.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. Let him finish.

श्री सुश्रवन्त राय : यह तो मैं आपको बता ही चुका हूँ । शूगरकेन की प्राइस के बारे में स्टेटमेंट आफ प्रोब्लेक्टस एंड रीजंस को अग्रर में आपके सामने पढ़ दूँ तो आपको बात बिलकुल स्पष्ट हो जायगी ।

Mr. Speaker: I only wanted to know one thing. When was this promulgated?

Shri S. K. Patil: On the 25th of October.

Mr. Speaker: The higher prices have been ruling since then?

Shri S. K. Patil: A large quantity of sugar was lying with the mills, and the mills would have made a profit out of the difference of Rs. 2/-. Therefore, this measure is to wipe out that profit. As you have rightly put it, it will give no advantage to the cane-grower or to the consumer. That is why it was wiped out.

Mr. Speaker: I would like to understand the position. Since the date of promulgation of the Ordinance, up to this date, they have been disposing of their stocks at the higher prices, and they have got the benefit.

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): Yes Sir.

Mr. Speaker: So far as the future is concerned, hon. Members may move a resolution whether the future price ought to be kept in check or not. So far as the period up to this time is concerned, are they to be allowed to walk away with the money?

Shri Bimal Ghose: This Bill is for the imposition of duty on sugar that was in stock at that particular time. If we disapprove of this amendment, then the price of sugar will not be raised and the sugar manufacturers will not gain.

Mr. Speaker: What happens to the period between October to this day?

Shri Bimal Ghose: The Government policy has been wrong.

Mr. Speaker: I am only trying to consider whether you are entitled to say, or I am bound to allow the discussion of that. The main point is this: what happens to the extra price that the sugar factory owners have obtained during this period?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Since you are going to give a ruling on the scope of the discussion, may I submit that the whole policy of the Government has been that when they fix the price of sugarcane per maund, they also fix price of sugar per maund? If they did not want to fix the price of sugar per maund, there was no necessity to promulgate any Ordinance on the 25th of October. The price of sugar-cane could be increased without any increase in the price of sugar that is the contention. So, that may be evident.....

Mr. Speaker: What happens to the period in between? Let me divide it into two portions.

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Shri Bimal Ghose: I could see your point. But the Bill which we are discussing refers to the future.

Mr. Speaker: In between what is to happen regarding this money?

Shri S. K. Patil: The position is this. Under the orders of the Government of India all stocks of sugar are to be kept by the mills and account of it submitted month after month to the Government. Not an ounce of sugar could be lifted without the orders of the Government. Since the price of cane was raised from Rs. 1|7|- to Rs. 1|10|- for the future stocks they have to pay the new price. But what happens to the stocks that are in the possession of the mills when the stocks go out? They will take the same price. That means that money will go into the pockets of the mill-owners to which they were not entitled to. The Ordinance only refers to that. The Ordinance would not have come even if we have to raise the price of sugar to any limit. An Ordinance was not necessary for that. The Ordinance has come because we want to mop up the money which will otherwise go to the mill-owners for no reasons whatsoever. Therefore, all these other questions, although relevant otherwise, do not arise out of the legislation that is before the House.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I read a portion of the Statement of Objects and Reasons? It states:

"In order to stimulate production of sugar during the current season Government decided to increase the price of sugar-cane. Simultaneously the ex-factory price of sugar was also increased in proportion to the increase in cane price, by Rs. 2.52 per cwt. As the sugar produced out of cane purchased at the old cane price would have got an unintended benefit of the enhanced price, it was decided to mop up these profits for the public exchequer, by promulgation of an Ordinance."

There we agree that it should have been mopped up. It is a good thing.

But, as regards the Bill, it is not necessary to increase the price of sugar.

Mr. Speaker: My trouble is this. We will assume that this Ordinance is repealed, not with retrospective effect, and this Bill is also thrown out. Would it have any effect of reducing the higher prices?

Shri S. K. Patil: No. What would happen is that about a crore of rupees that we have collected would go back to the mill-owners.

Shri Vajpayee: How can the money which you have collected go back?

Mr. Speaker: Let us be clear about it. It is not this Ordinance, or Bill, that empowers the Government to increase the cane price or the sugar price. The increase in cane-price or sugar price is not by virtue of this Ordinance, or by virtue of this Bill. It is done independently of this Bill, under another provision of law. Let us assume that the Ordinance is repealed, and the Bill is also not passed. That will not affect the sugar prices. Hon. Members have no objection to the sugar-cane prices being increased. They evidently object to the price of sugar being increased. Of course, I can allow full discussion of this. But even if they throw out the Bill, would the price of sugar that has been fixed go down?

Shri S. K. Patil: Nothing will happen.

Mr. Speaker: So far as this Bill is concerned, it is not under any of the provisions of this Bill that the price of sugar is increased.

Shri Bimal Ghose: But you will realise that the reason for bringing this Bill is that the sugar prices have increased.

Shri S. K. Patil: No.

Shri Bimal Ghose: It will follow consequently. Then the Government will not increase the price of....

Mr. Speaker: Let us be clear of the position first. The sugar-cane price, or the sugar price is increased by

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virtue of another Act, or by virtue of some authority vested in the Central Government, which is independent of the Ordinance. In view of having raised the sugarcane prices, hon. Members feel that sugar prices automatically need not be increased. Then, this money need not be allowed to go into the pockets of the mill-owners. This Bill is intended to recover a portion of the money that goes into the pockets of the mill-owners, and I think the hon. Members opposite are in full agreement with that. But they are under the impression that if this Bill is thrown out, and the Ordinance is repealed, the sugar price also will go down.

Shri S. K. Patil: It will not.

Mr. Speaker: This can be argued at any length of time, and I can allow five hours of our time to be spent on this matter. You may or may not approve of this Bill, but it will not affect the price of sugar. The only thing is that if they throw out this measure, more money will go into the pockets of the sugar-mill owners, which is not their intention. They will indirectly be helping, the sugar factory-owners, who will make a profit out of it.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Perhaps that is their objective.

Shri Bimal Ghose: What you say, Sir, is technically correct. But taking into consideration all the points, you may fix a time-limit.

Mr. Speaker: I have the least objection to give more time to hon. Members to speak on this. The food debate is not yet concluded, and I will allow hon. Members to raise the matter of sugar prices also in the food debate, if necessary. Let them say whatever they want. I will allot an hour or two, and those who are interested may say that the sugarcane prices or sugar prices ought to be increased or not, as part of the food debate.

Shri S. K. Patil: We have not replied to the food debate. I can also explain at that time whether we are bound to raise them. I am now merely confining myself to the constitutional position of this particular issue. Even if this is not passed, it will not affect the price.

Mr. Speaker: So, even if the Bill is thrown out, even if the Ordinance is repealed, the sugar price will continue and the new price will be in force.

Shri S. K. Patil: It will only mean that we have to give back the illegal recovery of about a crore of rupees.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: No.

Mr. Speaker: That is not the fear. Government has never given back.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: If it is illegal, we have to repay.

Mr. Speaker: What will happen is that for the stock which is still there and which has not been released those people will walk away with the higher price. There will be thus discrimination between one set of sugar factory owners and another set. Hon. Members are trying to favour those other people who have walked away with the money. I am only saying that that will be the consequence, which they do not intend. Therefore continuing this debate on the price of sugar will lead us nowhere.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: They are incidental matters, sugarcane price, sugar price and everything.

Mr. Speaker: There are many good matters which ought to come up before this House. This is one of such important matters. I would advise hon. Members not to refer to this matter. They can say incidentally that they do not agree with the increase in the price of sugar and that it does not naturally follow from the increase in the price of sugarcane. Whoever may raise his voice against it will stop at

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[Mr. Speaker.]

that and proceed to the question as to whether we ought to refund this money or impose it and recover from the others too. So far as the matter of increase in the price of sugar is concerned, I will allow an opportunity to hon. Members to raise this matter during the food debate and the hon. Minister will reply to it.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Can I not say that there should have been no necessity for the excise duty on sugar being increased, but sugarcane price should have been increased more so that the sugar mill owners would not have got more?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: That is exactly the case I am going to put forward. There was no necessity for increasing the price of sugar with the increase in the price of sugarcane and there was no necessity for such a Bill. That case can be put forward and argued in this House.

Mr. Speaker: Only with respect to the existing stock. The excise duty is not to be there permanently.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: There is some misunderstanding. Perhaps the point was not caught. If the price of sugar had not been increased, there would have been no necessity for this Ordinance coming into force. Because sugarcane price was increased, Government also thought it fit to increase the price of sugar and the necessity of an Ordinance arose. Our case is that although it was good that the price of cane was increased, there was no consequent necessity for the increase in the price of sugar. That was wrong on the part of Government to do. So the necessity for all this discussion on the Ordinance comes in.

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): May I also submit one word? I am not allowed to speak. My great objection is what the objection of the hon. Prime Minister was that there should not be too much centralisation. We are making laws. Why do we not

allow the sugarcane growers and the millowners to settle their questions among themselves? In every case we should not centralise. What I have been pointing out from time to time is that we burden too much our people by making laws. We say that the Government is of the people for the people. If it is the Government of the people then let the people make their own laws for their own need.

Mr. Speaker: I would like to know one more thing. Will this excise duty that is imposed under this Bill apply only to the stocks that are still with the millowners and which have not been sold?

Shri S. K. Patil: The stocks were under the control of Government although they were in actual physical possession of the mills. Now, if we had not passed this Ordinance, then the sugar when it is let out from those mills, that is, sugar that was there before the price was raised, would also have sold for the same price and Government would have lost this money, only the millowners would have got it. And that is not the purpose.

Mr. Speaker: I would like to know whether this additional excise duty will be operative for the new sugar that is produced.

Shri S. K. Patil: No. It will only be for that stock.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: It is 1.9 lakh tons.

Mr. Speaker: Now the point is clear. The question is whether I should allow a general discussion about the increase in price of sugar, that is, the price that has been fixed so far as sugar is concerned.

Shri Bimal Ghose: That is not the question. The question is whether the Ordinance was promulgated wisely or not. We have a right to say that it was a wrong policy. Whether it should be given back or not.....

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Mr. Speaker: The simple question, therefore, is... (Interruption). The price of sugar and sugarcane had increased not under the authority of the Ordinance or the Bill but independently. The Government has got the power to increase it under a previous Statute or otherwise. Once that has been done, the only question is whether the sugar factory owners or the stockists who have got that sugar should be allowed to take away the additional profit which accrues when it is sold. It is a windfall for them. Whether they should take it away without returning it to the sugarcane growers or whether they should recover it from the consumer is the question. The excise duty is intended to mop it off. By passing this Bill, this excise duty is not going to continue on any sugar that is produced hereafter. The question whether the increase in the price of sugar ought to have been made or ought not to have been made is not relevant to this Bill inasmuch as the passing of this Bill, or even if the Bill is thrown out, will have no effect on the increase that has been made in the price of sugar. That will stand.

Under these circumstances I direct that so far as this discussion of this Bill or the Ordinance is concerned, it is limited in scope. That will be limited only to the point as to whether excise duty should be imposed and the additional money should be recovered or whether Government ought not to do so and allow the sugar factory owners to walk away with it or the stockists should walk away with it.

So far as the general question relating to the increase in the price of sugar is concerned, I find that hon. Members are interested in it. It may be a matter which has to be discussed. I will allow them ample opportunity during the food debate which has not yet concluded. After the debate is over the hon. Minister will reply and give reasons for justifying it. If the House comes to a different conclusion, certainly the expression of opinion in the

House in a large measure must influence the Government to take a decision or alter its view.

Let us now proceed and dispose it of.

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): In that case the time for the food debate may kindly be extended by an hour or so.

Mr. Speaker: I will do so. Now hon. Members will dispose of this matter quickly.

Shri Prabhat Kaur (Hooghly): We cannot refer to the background of the promulgation of the Ordinance if you do not allow discussion on that. Once you allow discussion of the background then the question of increase in the price of sugar will come in.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: It is incidental.

Mr. Speaker: Whoever raises the point that he is not in favour of the increase in the price of sugar will go into its details during the food debate. They may mark their protest against the increase in the price of sugar which has been brought about due to the increase in excise duty.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I have one suggestion to make.

Mr. Speaker: I will allow an hour or half an hour.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Suppose the discussion finishes by three o'clock. The discussion on the Pay Commission's report is at 4 o'clock. You have to fix time for this discussion. How long are you going to allow this discussion so that we can inform others?

Mr. Speaker: We will finish it quickly.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: As far as the Bill is concerned, there is no objection to the Bill at all.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members must be clear in their minds. If they pass the Bill, they will take away a portion of the sugar factory owners' profit. If they throw out the Bill.....

Shri Braj Raj Singh: We are not going to throw it away.

Mr. Speaker: In spite of this the Government may continue to allow an increase in the price of sugar. This would not have any effect. Hon. Members will have an opportunity to speak. I will allow them to speak during the food debate.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: There is very little time for the food debate.

Mr. Speaker: I am going to allow. Why should he say that he cannot? Let us therefore confine ourselves to the exact position in regard to this. Hon. Members will have an opportunity. Sugar is also food. I will allow them an opportunity.

Shri Vajpayee: There is nothing objectionable in this Bill.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Then the Bill may be passed.

Mr. Speaker: Then the question is: "That the Bill be passed."

श्री लक्ष्मणराव राय : आपने यह निर्णय तो दे दिया मगर मेरी बात नहीं सुनी . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वस मैं आपको बौका दे दूंगा ।

श्री लक्ष्मणराव राय : जब सरकार कभी कोई आर्गिनेंस निकालती है तो फिंयम ७१ कं मुताबिक मिनिस्टर को स्टेटमेंट देना पड़ता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह स्टेटमेंट उन्हें दे दिया है ।

श्री लक्ष्मणराव राय : उस स्टेटमेंट में जो सब बातें लिखी हुई हैं उनके बारे में मैं बतल करना चाहता हूँ ।

Mr. Speaker: (रवाह नहीं) । The substance of the Ordinance must be looked into, whatever he may state.

Shri Khushwaqt Rai: Not only the substance, but the causes leading to the promulgation of the Ordinance.

Shri S. K. Patil: No causes.

Shri Khushwaqt Rai: The statement says:

"As an incentive for increased production of sugar during the season 1959-60, it was decided by Government in October, 1959, to enhance the price of sugarcane. Simultaneously the ex-factory price of sugar was also proposed to be enhanced in sympathy with the increase in cane price by Rs. 2.52 per cwt."

As a result of the proposed increase in sugar prices, the sugar factories have made an inordinate profit which amount this Government wanted to mop up by this Ordinance. All these things are interconnected.

13 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: They are mere statements. I have already stated that they are mere statements. There is no good pursuing this matter. I do not want to shut out any discussion. This won't lead us anywhere. The hon. Member will have the satisfaction of having said all this. What next?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: There is no difference about the purpose.

Shri Bimal Ghose: In spite of whatever we may say, the Government get what they want. What next?

Mr. Speaker: It is not right. Even the Opposition should persuade all the Congress Members here on the side of the Government to accept their suggestion here, it won't have any effect. It is not a decision of the House reducing the price of sugar.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: No.

Mr. Speaker: They will have an opportunity to persuade the House tomorrow to advance all arguments. I am not shutting them out.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): There is one pertinent point about the method

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of increasing the sugarcane prices and fixing the price of sugar. The very method, I think, can be discussed under this Bill. Had there been a more scientific and more rational method of fixing the prices, the need for all this contingency would not have arisen. Therefore, I think the House may be able to discuss the method of fixing the sugarcane prices and sugar price.

Mr. Speaker: That would come tomorrow.

Shri Vajpayee: Our difficulty is, the price of sugarcane or the price of sugar is not fixed in consultation with this House. This is only the occasion when we can express our resentment against the manner in which the price of sugar is fixed.

Mr. Speaker: Instead of moving an adjournment motion and provoking me to dismiss it, if the hon. Members had said that these are the points and sugar prices ought not to have been increased, I would have allowed a discussion for a couple of hours or 2½ hours.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Instead of attacking the Ordinance or the Bill, they could have come forward with a straightforward motion.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. If they want two hour or two and a half hour discussion, I am prepared to allow on the increase in sugar prices tomorrow or the day after before we disperse.

Shri Khushwaqt Rai: Both sugarcane and sugar.

Mr. Speaker: All right. Sugarcane and sugar are intimately connected. I am prepared to allow a discussion.

Shri S. K. Patil: Why not increase the time for the Food debate which is a part of it rather than having it in two?

Shri Badhotal Vyas (Ujjain): You won't be allowing the Members to

speak more than 15 minutes. He will have to cover sugar and food. It will be better if a separate time is given.

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Members do not raise this matter in the debate, I will not increase the time by 1½ hours. I will reserve it for a debate.

श्री खुशवक्त राय : मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ परन्तु मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह तय है जैसा कि आपने कहा कि सुगरकेन और सुगर प्राइस के बारे में दो घंटे का समय दिया जायेगा ?

Mr. Speaker: If they do not raise this point in the Food debate.

श्री खुशवक्त राय : तो अध्यक्ष महोदय

Mr. Speaker: I will all the same. He may conclude now. What more has he to say?

श्री खुशवक्त राय : श्रीमान, आपने यह कहा कि अगर यह बिल धरो हो जाय तो उसका क्या असर होगा तो मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि यह बिल अगर धरो हो जाय तो यह मिनिस्ट्री खत्म हो जायगी और सारा कैबिनेट खत्म हो जायगा । इसलिए श्रीमान ऐसी बात नहीं है कि अगर बिल धरो हो जाय तो उसका क्या होगा । श्रीमान, मैंने आपको सुगरकेन के बारे में भी बता दिया और थोड़ा सा यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के जो मुख्य मंत्री जी हैं उन्होंने उसका हिसाब लगवाया था कि सुगर का क्या मूल्य थाता है तो उस हिसाब से उन्हे यह पता चला कि ३३ रुपये २५ नये पैसे और ३३ रुपये ३४ नये पैसे की बनती है, ३४ रुपये की सुगर बन गयी तो उस ३४ रुपये की जो सुगर बनी उस में फिर मूल्य बढ़ाने की क्या आवश्यकता थी ? और अगर यह सुगर का मूल्य नहीं बढ़ता तो यह आर्गिनेस फिर नहीं थाता और इसकी कोई जरूरत ही नहीं होती । श्रीमान, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि एक्सचेंजर को क्या अधिकार है कि वह उस रुपये को

[श्री सुशबन्त राय]

घरने पास रखें। गन्ना काश्तकारों ने दिया और काश्तकारों के उस गन्ने से चीनी बनी जिसका कि आपने मूल्य बढ़ाया और यह जो चीनी के दाम आपने बढ़ाये तो उसका लाभ आप उस गन्ने के काश्तकार को नहीं देते हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह अन्याय है क्योंकि जब आपने चीनी के दाम बढ़ाये तो गन्ना जिससे कि वह चीनी बनी उसका लाभ गन्ना उत्पादकों को भी मिलना चाहिए था। लेकिन सरकार तो वही चीज कर रही है जैसे दो बिजलियों में अगड़ा हुआ और बन्दर ने बन्दर बाट करके सारी रोटी हज्म करनी शुरू कर दी और तमाम रोटी खा गया।

श्रीमन, चूँकि आपने कह दिया है कि आप इस पर फिर डिबेट एलाऊ करेंगे इसलिए मैं और अधिक न कह कर बैठ जाता हूँ।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: A few minutes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Five minutes each.

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्राइनिंस की भावना और उद्देश्य का मैं स्वागत करता हूँ लेकिन साथ ही मैं ने इस सदन में कई बार इसका विरोध किया है कि सरकार को अपने प्राइनिंस बनाने की जो ताकत है उसका इस्तेमाल नहीं करना चाहिए और उसके पीछे उद्देश्य यह रहा है कि प्राइनिंस बना कर सरकार सदन को विश्वास में नहीं लेना चाहती है लेकिन जिस वक्त यह प्राइनिंस बना उस वक्त मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार के सामने इसके अलावा कोई चारा नहीं था कि वह खुद प्राइनिंस बना कर और जो अपना सरकार की गलत नीति के कारण शूगर फॅक्टरीज के मालिकों को मिल रहा था वह अपना अपने खजाने के लिए लेती और इसलिए मैं इस प्राइनिंस का स्वागत करता हूँ लेकिन एक बात जरूर कहूँगा कि प्राइनिंस

बनाने की ताकत का इस्तेमाल सरकार को कम से कम करना चाहिए और हो सके तो ऐसा नियम बनाना चाहिए कि प्राइनिंस बनाने का कोई प्रयत्न ही नहीं उठे।

असल में जहाँ तक कि इस गन्ने की कीमत को बढ़ाने का सवाल है और उससे सम्बन्धित जो चीनी की कीमत बढ़ाई गई और जिसके कि कारण यह प्राइनिंस बनाना पड़ा तो वह सवाल ऐसा नहीं था जो कि २५ अक्टूबर को पैदा हो गया था। वह तो उससे पहले बहुत दिनों से चला आ रहा था। चाश्चिर गन्ने की कीमत बढ़ाने के सम्बन्ध में उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और पंजाब के काश्तकार पिछले दो, तीन साल से लगातार आन्दोलन करते रहे हैं, सरकार के सामने माँग पेश करते रहते हैं लेकिन दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि सरकार ने उस पर कोई उचित ध्यान नहीं दिया और सरकार हमेशा यह कहती रही कि यह तो राज्य का प्रयत्न है और इसलिए हम अर्थात् केन्द्रीय सरकार उस पर कोई विचार करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है और जब उन्होंने विचार किया तो ऐसे वक्त में किया जब कि सदन बैठ नहीं रहा था और जब कि लोक-सभा का अधिवेशन ही नहीं रहा था। इसलिए मैं तो समझता हूँ कि अगर सरकार पहले से सतर्क रहे तो उसे भविष्य में इस प्रकार के प्राइनिंस को बनाने की आवश्यकता ही नहीं पड़ेगी। पहले से इस बात की देखती रहे कि क्या जनता की माँगें हैं और क्या जनता की तकलीफें हैं और उन तकलीफों को जब हमारा सबब बँटा रहता है तो क्या उसके सामने नहीं खसकते हैं। मेरा खयाल है कि इनको सदन के सामने लाया जा सकता है और अगर ऐसा सरकार करना शुरू कर दे तब फिर किसी प्राइनिंस के बनाने की जरूरत ही नहीं पड़ेगी और इस प्राइनिंस के जी बनाने की जरूरत न पड़ती। अब प्रश्न यह उठता है कि कहीं यह गलतफहमी न पैदा हो जाय उन लोगों के प्रति जिन्होंने कि प्राइनिंस का विरोध किया

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के लिए प्रस्ताव किया है कि उनका शायद यह अवधि है कि आर्डिनेंस के पीछे जो भावना और उद्देश्य है उसका वे विरोध कर रहे हैं जो मैं यह चीज साफ कर देना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी बात नहीं है और किसी की भी ऐसी भावना नहीं है। सरकार की गलत नीति के कारण जो मिलमोनर्स ज्यादा मुनाफा उठाने वाले थे उसको वह रोकती लेकिन प्रश्न यह उठता है कि जब गन्ने की कीमत बढ़ाई तो क्या चीनी की कीमत बढ़ाने की जरूरत थी? मेरा तो कहना है कि गन्ने की कीमत बढ़ने से चीनी की कीमत बढ़ाने का कहीं कोई प्रश्न नहीं था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने आदेश दिया है कि मैं बहुत ही संक्षेप में अपनी बात रखूँ हालांकि इससे सभी मामले सम्बन्धित हैं। मैं यह सिद्ध करने को तैयार हूँ कि २ रुपये प्रति मन गन्ने की कीमत देने के बाद भी आपको ३२ रुपये से ज्यादा शक्कर की कीमत देने की जरूरत नहीं है और उसी में उनका सारा मुनाफा आ सकता है। आश्चर्य तो यह है कि सरकार की तरफ से यह देखने की चेष्टा नहीं की जाती है कि हम जब गन्ने की कीमत बढ़ा रहे हैं तो उसके साथ शूगर की कीमत बढ़ाने की जरूरत है भी या नहीं, कोई इस प्रश्न को देखता ही नहीं है।

Mr. Speaker: I have fixed the sugar discussion for Monday or Tuesday as the Minister may agree. Therefore, hon. Members may not discuss sugar and sugarcane prices. I have definitely fixed; there are two half hour discussions on Monday and Tuesday. They have been postponed from the previous session. I will allow them opportunities to raise these points, since this seems to be a very important matter agitating the minds of the hon. Members here. Although it is said there is a strike and so on, I do not allow the strike to influence my mind; I am merely carried by hon. Members'

interest in the matter. I will allow this matter to be brought up on Monday. I will allow ample opportunity to Shri Braj Raj Singh and others.

श्री ब्राजराज राय : मुझे भी मौका मिलना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जी, सब को मिलेगा।

श्री ब्राजराज सिंह : खत्म करने से पहले मैं सरकार से एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। इस बात की ओर मैं सरकार का विशेष रूप से ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। सरकार को मालूम है कि उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में गन्ने की हड़ताल हो रही है। मैं तथ्यों में नहीं जाना चाहता। सरकार की सूचना है कि ६ मिलों में हड़ताल है और हमारी सूचना है कि ६३ मिलों में हड़ताल है। मेरे मित्र श्री शिबान लाल सक्सेना का, जो कि इस माननीय सदन के एक माननीय सदस्य हैं, आज ही एक तार भेजा है जिस में कहा गया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की ६६ मिलों में से ६३ में हड़ताल है। यह मामला विवादास्पद हो सकता है। लेकिन मैं सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह प्रश्न ऐसा है कि जिससे उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में गन्ना पैदा करने वाले ३५ लाख परिवारों का सम्बन्ध है। इस पर सहानुभूति के साथ विचार किया जाना चाहिए। आपने निर्णय किया है कि इस प्रश्न पर सोमवार को बहस होगी। मैं नहीं चाहता कि यह हड़ताल एक मिनट की ज्यादा चले। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इसको प्रतिष्ठा का सवाल न बनाये। जहाँ तक हमारा सवाल है हम इसको प्रतिष्ठा का प्रश्न नहीं समझते। सरकार चाहती है कि उत्पादन का मुकसान न हो और हम भी यही चाहते हैं। इसलिए मैं आशा करूँगा कि सरकार इस प्रश्न पर सहानुभूति से विचार करेगी और बहस समाप्त होने के साथ ही ऐसा कदम उठावेगी कि हड़ताल समाप्त हो और चीनी के उत्पादन में कमी होने की कोई आशंका न रहे।

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Sugar, (Special Excise Duty) Ordinance and
Sugar, (Special Excise Duty) Bill

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: As far as my Bill is concerned, there seems to be no objection either to the issue of the ordinance or to the Bill itself replacing it. The only point that was raised was whether the ordinance was at all necessary and whether Government should have exercised their power to issue the ordinance.

After all, we were anxious to help the cultivator by enhancing the price of sugarcane, and that has been done. There was a persistent demand from U.P. and Bihar also that the sugarcane prices should be enhanced. In deference to that public pressure as it were, and because the U.P. Government was also thinking that there was a case for enhancing the sugarcane prices, Government thought it should be enhanced by three annas, and consequently the sugar price was enhanced, but that is a different matter. When that was done, the factory people had 1.9 lakh tons with them, and we wanted they should not get unmerited profit out of these stocks, and therefore we enhanced the central excise duty by Rs. 2.52 per cwt. There is no objection to that, and I am glad this Bill has the unanimous approval of this House.

With regard to the other matter, the hon. Food Minister and the Deputy Minister will deal with it, as to whether there is a case for enhancing the sugar price consequent on the increase in the price of sugarcane.

Mr. Speaker: That will be discussed on an independent motion, notice of which has been given by Shri Braj Raj Singh, Shri Khushwaqt Rai and others. I have allowed it.

Even today hon. Members need not go away, those who are interested in taking part in the discussion on sugar and sugarcane prices. I believe the Tariff Bill may not take much time. I will call them after the Tariff Bill and allow them an opportunity immediately, since the next item is only at 4 O'clock.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): What is the time fixed for the Bill?

Mr. Speaker: There is no time fixed. It may not take more than half an hour.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I will myself take two hours if I am allowed.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"This House disapproves of the Sugar (Special Excise Duty) Ordinance, 1959 (Ordinance No. 3 of 1959) promulgated by the President on the 25th October, 1959".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the imposition of a special duty of excise on certain sugar, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That Clauses 1 to 5, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 to 5, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

13.16 hrs.

INDIAN TARIFF (AMENDMENT)
BILL

The Minister of Industry (Shri Masubhai Shah): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, be taken into consideration."

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): I thought the hon. Minister would make some introductory remarks. Perhaps he has a feeling that because we have been given some reports, because the Government have given some condensed reports, there is possibly no chance of a discussion. I take very strong objection to the practice of introducing such an important measure at the fag end of the session, and also asking for only an hour or two for the entire discussion.

If you go through these voluminous reports which have been very carefully prepared by the Tariff Commission, you will find that in spite of repeated demands, Government are following only a pattern which will not serve the purpose.

Why do we protect an industry at all? Are we giving protection to an industry specifically for the purpose of benefiting the manufacturer or are we giving protection to an industry for the purpose of benefiting the nation as a whole? From the reports I am inclined to think that Government's purpose in affording protection is only to give a measure of protection to the manufactures. I shall be able to give any number of examples for this.

Go through any of the reports of the Tariff Commission. You do not find any investigation having been made into the profit structure. All these reports are published, but not even in one report are we given an indication of how much profit a particular unit has made after we have given protection to the particular industry. Is it not necessary that we should know this? Is it not a factor which we should take into consideration when Government has to impose

certain duties in order to protect an industry? Why is it that it has not been possible for the Government to direct the Tariff Commission that in any enquiry there should be a specific enquiry directed against the profits made? This is more important because in most of these protected industries you find the same industries.

I do not want to mention the names of these gentlemen. In most of the industries a monopoly is also granted because of this protection.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Do mention the names of those gentlemen, because we are interested.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The hon. Minister will be able to tell us how many of the industries are under the managing agency of the Birlas or the Tatas or the Dalmias. I do not want to mention them because I do not have the time also, but the fact remains that an industry is given protection, and protection is continued, without giving this House an idea of the profit which is made only on account of this protection.

13.19 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair].

I was trying to impress upon the House that there is no purpose if the Tariff Commission leaves out an enquiry into the profit made by an industry as a result of the protection afforded.

Take for example the non-ferrous metals industry. It is an industry which is very important for the developing economy of our country. The hon. Minister knows about it, I do not have to tell him. It is an industry in which the raw material position of our country is very bad. We have not developed most of our ores, and the industry has fallen into the clutches of a few business-houses here. That also cannot be denied. We are continuing the protection

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which has once been granted, but we have not been able to make these smiths behave.

The other day, I remember I had asked a question, and the answer was that some steps had been taken. What is the use of the Non-ferrous Metals Control Order, if Government cannot, by invoking the provisions of that order, compel the manufacturers to sell the products of the factories at a reasonable rate to the hundreds of thousands of small people depending upon such products?

I refer in particular to copper and to brass. What is the position today? The entire cooking utensils industry is in the hands of a number of small owners. In Parliament, we are told that the distribution is fair, that every man gets his need, but when we go to the centres, we find that neither the copper-smiths nor the brass-smiths find it possible to buy their requirements of copper-sheets and brass-sheets at anything less than 200 or 300 per cent of the price fixed. There is a revealing information in the report of the Tariff Commission, which indicates that today, the difference between the landed cost and the selling price is to the tune of Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 1,200 per ton. And this is the case of a metal on which will depend the lives of several hundreds of thousands of our people, because I estimate that these small interests which have a small hammer and a small furnace and are making the vessels will be a few hundreds of thousands all over India; to them, this protection means nothing. For them, the continuance of this protection only makes it possible to get these sheets at a higher rate. We are giving protection in order to develop the industry, without any adequate arrangements being made at all for the fair distribution of these products. The Commission itself says that Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,200 is the difference per ton. And who takes

this difference? I know that all these big manufacturers have a number of small companies in fictitious names. They appoint distributors, and they own the company which distributes.

I am sorry when I am trying to impress upon the House a particular point, the hon. Minister is not in his seat, and you are also . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister is here. So long as he is inside the House, it is all right. Sometimes, when the hon. Member makes a point, the hon. Minister may have to consult his officials.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am hearing the hon. Member all right.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): He is very intelligent too.

Ch. Ranbir Singh (Rohtak): There is no doubt about that.

Shri V. P. Nayar: In this report, I find that the Tariff Commission has not taken these factors into account at all. As I stated earlier, it is no use giving protection to an industry, if it will benefit only the manufacturer. If the hon. Minister wants, I can give instances. The Kamani Engineering Works, according to the report, has appointed agents. The Tariff Commission had once indicated that there should be a fair distribution. These people got over it by appointing regional representatives, one in Madras, another in Kerala, a third in Bangalore, a fourth in Calcutta, and a fifth in Delhi. There is a Metal Control Order which prohibits certain things. In the second inquiry, it is, however stated that the entire demand of Delhi and Punjab for copper-sheets and brass-sheets has to be met by surreptitious trade from Bombay. How does it happen if the Metal Control Order could fix the responsibility? How does it happen when the Tariff Commission has made a number of recommendations to prevent it? The Metal Control Order has not been revised.

Government do not work as a whole in this. Although there are very good recommendations, they are not implemented, and this affects a very vital industry, and it also enables a group of industrialists who have a monopoly, who have an octopus grip on this industry, to further and further increase their hold. If this is the result of an inquiry by the Tariff Commission, I should think that the inquiry should be scrapped, and the Tariff Commission itself should not function at all.

There is another point also. On a previous occasion, if I remember aright, the hon. Minister had made a promise that the cost accountants' confidential reports will be placed on the Table of the House.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I said that they would be made available to the Members, whosoever desired it. Later I had laid a statement saying that these reports will be made available to the Public Accounts Committee. I did not say that they would be placed on the Table of the House.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I have made a number of requests for certain cost accountants' confidential reports . . .

Shri Manubhai Shah: I have not received even one.

Shri V. P. Nayar: . . . but I have not had even one. I thought that his assurance was that it would be placed in the Parliament Library though it may not be placed on the Table of the House.

Anyway, when once that point had been raised, we find that the mention which used to be made in the earlier reports is no longer there; nothing about the cost accountants' work is indicated in the report. I can understand that it is not possible for every Member to read through the entire Tariff Commission's report and then come here and speak. But when some of us want to study a question in detail, it must be available to us. For, without understanding the cost

structure, and without understanding the view taken by the cost accountant, how are we going to fix the percentage? To me, it appears that it is almost impossible. So, as a general point, I would submit that the hon. Minister should try to change the pattern of the inquiry.

There is another aspect of the inquiry which makes it completely formal and official. You hold a public inquiry in Bombay. But if you go through the list of witnesses who have attended the public inquiry, you will find that the consumers of certain articles, whom we do not know, but who represent companies, are always there; among them also, you will find consumers representing the Tatas, the National Carbons, the Electrode-Manufacturing factory, and everybody else; but no small interest can be represented there, because the inquiry is held in Bombay, whereas the particular article is consumed by the small manufacturers only at Madras or at Calcutta, and from there, these small manufacturers cannot find time and money to go to Bombay. Except that the inquiry affords an opportunity for some of the government officials to make a flying visit to Bombay or Calcutta, it does not enable the ordinary man to go there at all. Such inquiries are not also publicised to the extent necessary. Some of us read the papers, but in many of them too, I do not find that the Tariff Commission's inquiry is being advertised. You cannot expect a copper-smith in Kerala or a black-smith in Madras to write to the Tariff Commission a letter in English and then find out the exact date of the inquiry and attend the sitting there, after spending so much money on travel. This is not the way. At least if the State Governments had been addressed in this regard, that would mean something. But from the names of the authorities to whom the questionnaires have been sent, I do not find

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that any State Government has been addressed in this regard.

Of course, it is known that the Government of India's Development Wing does not have the required personnel to go into these technical matters, but it is found in several reports that the suggestions could not be implemented on account of the lack of adequate trained personnel in the Development Wing. Why is it that it has not been possible for the Tariff Commission to contact the States concerned? Even the States are not taken into confidence. The result is that the inquiry has become a farce. The inquiry is intended primarily to protect. But what has been happening?

You remember, Sir, that time and again, in this House, there were several questions about soda ash. The largest number of interests to whom soda ash must be made available at a cheaper rate is the washerman. I have not known any washerman getting it without difficulty. In fact, last time, when I was in Trivandrum, I saw a queue, four hundred or five hundred people long, at a shop which was supposed to sell this washing soda at controlled rates. That is the case everywhere. The washermen cannot get on without it. The Tariff Commission's report had indicated that the system of distribution of soda ash was defective without giving all the details whereby manipulations were made in order to accumulate more profits, by one of the units. The hon. Minister knows that unit. And he had promised that it would be changed. But what has been done after that? Can he tell us that any dhobi can get his requirement of washing soda at a reasonable price, in spite of the fact that this industry has been enjoying protection for quite a long time? He will also have to confess that because of this protection, the units which are manufacturing this will have enhanced their profits.

Therefore, I submit that Government should change the pattern of the inquiry and also try to ensure that when once we extend protection, or when once we grant protection, the largest number of interests involved in it should benefit most. If Government can find out some such schemes, then I think the Tariff Commission's inquiries will have some meaning. Otherwise, it may be that some of these industries do not affect a large number of persons. For example, there is the stearic acid industry. I do not know how many people be affected by that. There is another industry—of carborandum. There is a third—machine screws. Then there is the diesel fuel injection equipment industry. I am not going into these because I do not have the time to do so, not that I have nothing to speak on each of these industries.

I would again request the hon. Minister to think of this situation. The Tariff Commission has some very fine gentlemen at the top and a very very efficient Secretary. I am glad that owing to superannuation, one particular gentleman, who was most unfit to hold an office there, has now been allowed to go away and his place has been taken by a very energetic young man. But that apart, how is it that they produce a similar report in an industry like this? I find for my amusement certain references about the position of the plastic industry. Twice the Commission has reported about the plastic industry. Even now the defects in plastic manufactures continue? Why? It is admitted in the report itself that an Indian-made plastic button, for example, is not good even today. We have given them protection for quite a long time. I am so sorry I am continuously losing the thread of my argument when I do not get undivided attention.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have found that at least when I am talking with

my advisers, he addresses me; otherwise, he might be just addressing the Ministers, pointing to him.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I always address you. But I want the Minister and you to hear me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will be more careful, because I have seen that when there is an adviser by my side, he stops.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Another important industry is the sago industry. It has been known for quite some time that the sago industry has come to stay. We have given it adequate protection and the industry has developed. The product is now reported to be in a position to compete with the sago globules from elsewhere, from other countries in the East. It was also known that there is a great potential for export of sago. Because of the competitive nature in quality and price, there is a great scope for the export of sago. But what are our exports today? Why is it that it has not been possible for the Government to step up export of sago?

Here again, a large section of the people of my State is affected. You know tapioca is grown mostly in our State. Several hundred thousand acres of land are under tapioca cultivation there. If you go through the figures, you will find that even in respect of the price of the raw material, the cultivator has no assurance, despite the fact that an industry dependent only on the tapioca has grown up in a neighbouring State. There is a difference of over 100 per cent between the prices quoted in the various growing districts and the prices paid by the manufacturers. Who mops it up? What is the arrangement? What are the facilities? This is an easily perishable material. You cannot keep tapioca for some time and then send it to Salem. With all the protection granted to the industry, and the industry

having come to stay, this is the position.

There is also another aspect. You find that the entire industry employs about 14,500 people. I do not know the exact figure. It may be around 14,000 to 15,000. Out of these, 11,500 to 12,000 people are still casual employees, employees who cannot be given regular work, although the industry has been enjoying protection for ten years. That being so, what has this protection meant to the 11,000 casual employees there? I would very much request the hon. Minister to tell me what will be his justification for giving protection to an industry for a period of years when it cannot even give regular employment to the majority of its workers. Where does all this profit go? We find that it is a very profitable industry.

So even after the Tariff Commission's recommendations, on the one hand, we find that Government are unable to step up the export; on the other, Government are unable to give adequate protection to the growers of tapioca. Government are equally unable to ensure regular employment to more than 75 per cent of the workers. This has become the result of a Tariff inquiry.

Therefore, I submit that apart from changing the pattern of the industry and inquiry by the Tariff Commission, Government should also take concrete steps to see that at least the good recommendations are implemented. Year after year or once in two years, there is no purpose in coming before Parliament with such a Bill and saying that the industry has to be protected. We must get the facts. We must get to know the exact state of the employment in the particular industry. We must be given an idea of the profits which are mopped up by those who get the advantage of this protection. Without these, I find there is no use at all in going on with

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this discussion year after year, usually at the fog end of the session, the winter session, just for half an hour, so that Government can get away with it without much criticism.

I would refer in particular to one other industry also about which I have some details—the carborandum industry. I know there is a firm in Madras which runs a factory. I had occasion to send one or two photostat copies of letters written by the management of the Carborandum Universal Limited to their collaborators in the U.S.A., to the then Deputy Minister of Finance, Shri Shah—the namesake of the hon. Minister. Those letters revealed—I am giving this only as an instance; this is a practice which is followed by other companies also—those letters revealed that the director of that company writes a letter to his associate director there to the effect that in respect of certain imports for which they had secured licences, they should change the name so that the incidence of duty will be lesser. If a machine is imported as a whole, there is a percentage of duty payable; if it comes under some other name and in parts, it pays a lesser duty or higher duty—it varies. In order to take advantage of that tariff classification, they wrote a letter, and got it—even though to the letter which I addressed to the Minister I did not get a reply.

They now say there have been a number of complaints about the grinding wheels. Quite a number of complaints went before the Tariff Commission also at the time of their holding the inquiry. They say that now they have appointed four trained qualified agents who will do 'after sale' service also; they have people with specialised knowledge who would be put in the factory for one or two weeks and then sent out. This is the practice which, despite the definite recommendation of the Tariff Commission, is allowed to con-

tinue in the case of a protected industry, much to the detriment of the consumers.

I would request Government to take a serious note of all such recommendations. They have got enough powers in their hands.

In another instance, I find that details had been asked for from the non-ferrous metal manufacturers, but they have not obliged the Government. Government say that most of them have not cared to send the details. In another case, four Bombay companies have united themselves and have agreed on a certain price. There will be no competition inter se—that is the word used. They have agreed and told Government that they would charge only Rs. 230 or Rs. 250 per cwt. What they do is this. Company A sells it to a fictitious manufacturer by name B. The fictitious manufacturer B is also controlled by A. Through a chain they operate, the result being that Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,500 per ton is mopped up. I presume the Industries Development and Regulation Act has enough powers in it to enable Government to compel the manufacturers to do a certain thing. I want to know in how many cases the provisions of that Act or any other Act, for the time being in force, have been used against any one of these manufacturers for non-compliance with the recommendations of the Tariff Commission? If it is used against someone, it is against the smallest man. Regarding almost every one of these industries, there have been complaints from consumers, there have been complaints from others, and there have been definite recommendations made.

With these observations, I would request the hon. Minister once again to call a small conference of at least those Members who are interested—which he can easily find out—to think out a way to make the inquiries of the Tariff Commission more fruitful

In order that the inquiries may benefit all the interests involved, especially the larger numbers of people who depend upon the industries to which we give protection.

Shri Achar (Mangalore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am glad to find from the Statement of Objects and Reasons that protection is not to be granted to a good number of industries. This is a very good sign. Of course, for an infant industry protection is necessary. But as we continue protection, it certainly indicates that such protection ought not to be granted. The first point about which I felt happy was that the number of industries to which this protection is extended is very small. In fact there are only 4 items in this Bill. It is a very good feature.

My hon. friend Shri Nayar was laying very great emphasis on profits. Certainly, we ought to know how the profits position stands. He is all right in emphasising that aspect of the question. But, I would like to emphasise another aspect of the question.

Shri V. P. Nayar: When you say that I am right I am inclined to think I am wrong.

Shri Achar: Very good; I have no objection to that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does he withdraw the explanation that he has already expressed?

Shri V. P. Nayar: I thought I said, I am inclined to think.

Shri Achar: We often disagree, it is true. It is a pleasure to agree at least once in the way.

I was submitting that I would like to emphasise another aspect of the question. I have gone through some of these Reports—not all of them—with regard to some of the industries in which I am interested. One aspect which I would like the members of the Commission to look into is the aspect of labour in a particular industry.

We have to consider the reason why this protection is required. Is it the question of inefficiency of management or is it due to labour troubles or inefficiency of labour or is it due to the value of the materials that are required? The Tariff Commission should go into this aspect, considering the position of foreign countries which are able to produce these articles at cheaper prices. What is the reason they are able to produce them at cheaper prices? Is it a question of materials or is it the mode of management or is it due to the question of labour and labour troubles that we are having? I am often inclined to think that it is more a question of labour. We are having a lot of troubles of late. It looks as if everyone is wanting higher pay—more remuneration. But nobody looks to the other aspect of the question, the work turned out, the efficiency of it and the real value of the labour that is employed. We talk of minimum wages always but are we talking of at least some minimum labour?

I went through some of the Reports. I felt that the members of the Commission have not paid sufficient attention to this aspect of the question. Just as Shri V. P. Nayar emphasised the question of profits I would like to emphasise this aspect of the question more than anything else. We have to see whether the labour employed, all the persons employed in an industry, are doing their duty properly. Is it due to the higher payment that we are not able to compete with other countries? If that is so, something must be done in that direction. Continuation of protection for ever will not do any good. So, I would emphasise this aspect that when the members of the Tariff Commission go into these things they must pay more attention to it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is there any other hon. Member who wants to speak? No. The hon. Minister.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Sir, I am grateful to the House. . . .

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Sir, Ch. Ranbir Singh stood up.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then it must have been very late. I have now called the hon. Minister.

Shri Manubhai Shah: First I would like to clarify a misunderstanding. At no time did the Ministry want to hurry up with this Bill nor did we request the Chair or the hon. Speaker to bring it in the shortest possible time. Last time also I had pleaded with the hon. Speaker that as much time as the hon. Members desired for these important Bills may be granted as could be afforded by the House. Therefore,

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister must have got the support now. It must have gone into the record that no Member rose.

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is the exact point. Hon. Members who are interested, perhaps, do not make themselves represented in the Business Advisory Committee of the House. I have heard this complaint for the last four years continuously from hon. Members, and particularly from my hon. friend, Shri Nayar who always speaks first and then does not remain there for hearing my reply.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has come in now.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am glad he has come. Today he was telling me this morning that he was totally taken unawares and that he was totally unprepared.

Shri V. P. Nayar: He told me that this may not be coming up so early.

Shri Manubhai Shah: If he would have seen the voluminous notes which this Ministry had prepared and circulated to the hon. Members of this House and if they had made a perusal of the pages 11 to 14 and the reviews that were placed, there would have been more informed discussion on this matter. I will not labour on this question. I may say that pages 11 to 14 of the review of the Tariff

Commission Reports are the new features that we have introduced. They bring before the country and the House the production trends in the protected industries, the wholesale prices, how they compare, what is the estimated demand and supply of these protected industries. They are such important reviews that the hon. Members may kindly go through them when they find the time and opportunity.

Similarly also in the summary which we have circulated the need for the protected and de-protected industries and all the aspects of production of these industries etc. have been given. It is a matter of pleasure to see, as Shri Achar rightly pointed out, that there are more industries coming for de-protection and very few for continued or new protection under this Bill.

If hon. Members go through the production figures for the last few years, they will find that in most of these industries production has risen from 30 per cent to 70 per cent in some cases which shows the great vitality and health that has come into the body politic and industrial economy of this country.

Shri Nayar also made a point about the profits. I do hope that he will kindly go through all these reports. As a matter of fact, the Tariff Commission makes it a point every time to go into the profits made by the protected industries and in most of the price enquiries like cement, paper, sugar, steel etc. which the Tariff Commission has undertaken, the major emphasis is really on the price structure and the profits that these industries are making. Therefore, it is not a new suggestion. That has always been taken into consideration by the House and the Government and the Tariff Commission. They always go into the details of the price structure and the profits made therefrom by these tariff-protected industries.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Is it given anywhere in any of these reports? Can

the hon. Minister point out the total profits earned by any industry as a result of this protection in any one of these units which have been visited by the Tariff Commission?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The profits concerned are not only due to protection alone but to many other facts and in the overall balance-sheet it is shown. No enquiry can find out what percentage of profit is due to protection. They go into the total profits. For instance, in the paper industry report, the categorisation of 26 varieties has taken place. Their price structure has been recast and everything has been based on the profitability of that industry. The Tariff Commission has stipulated that in some cases the profits should not be more than 8 per cent and in some case more than 12 per cent of the capital employed. As a matter of fact, I would request the attention of the House and plead with them to go into these very valuable reports in which the enquiry has been the very many-sided economic features of the different industries.

My other hon. friend mentioned about labour conditions. I will mention here that as far as the Tariff Commission is concerned it is really a consumers' commission. In view of the importance of the consumer needs it has also to go into the productivity of the industry. Labour or labour welfare as such could not be considered to be the direct responsibility of Tariff Commission. There are other labour bodies such as the wage boards, the labour policy of Government and various other prongs of the economic apparatus like the N.P.C. and other organisations. I agree with my hon. friend that productivity should increase. It is increasing at a satisfactory rate in many items. Not only has the quality improved but production has increased per unit man hour spent. Production per head has considerably gone up. I had occasion the other day to mention about the Hindustan Machine Tool. The same

thing has happened in the cotton textile industry, paper industry and various other industries under discussion today. Labour productivity exclusively or labour welfare as such could not be a matter of intensive enquiry by the Tariff Commission because there are also other independent agencies under the several labour laws of this country.

Shri Achar: If I may just interrupt, I may say that I was not thinking of labour welfare but how far the cost of production was affected by these things.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Cost of production is slightly different from productivity. The nature of protection to be given is the major thing which the Tariff Commission looks into and it also looks to the other things. Productivity and production being two different things, I may say that the productivity of the individual Indian labour per man-hour unit is definitely on the increase. There have been some enquiries on that.

Last time I placed before the House the thinking of the Government about appointing some panels for studying the cost structure of industries and find out as to why in some commodities our cost of production is higher and what are the factors that go to contribute to this. Government is going to appoint half a dozen panels for studying the cost structure and the cost of production in various sizes of economic units of the different industries, in the major industries of India like the cotton textiles, jute, cement, sugar, light engineering bicycles and the rayon industries. When these studies are made they will throw more light on the different cost structures, what is the contribution of labour, how far the management plays its part, how far the size of the units that go to build up the industry also contribute to the various levels of the cost of production, etc. I do not want to take more time of the House. I am glad to say that all the industries that are covered in the Bill here,

[Shri Manubhai Shah]

whether they are protected or de-protected have shown great vitality. The percentages of increase in production given there are proof positive, if any proof was needed, that the Indian industries are in a healthy condition, even though these 10-11 industries do not even represent a very small fraction of the entire industrial panorama which this country is today building up fastly. I thank the hon. Members for the support they have given to this Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are no amendments to the clauses. The question is:

"That Clauses 1 and 2, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 and 2, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

Shri V. P. Nayar: Sir, May I ask a question? I do not want to make a speech. I raised a specific point about the difference in the price between the landed cost and the market price of imported copper. The Tariff Commission says:

"It was pointed out that the margin between the landed cost

and the market price was about Rs. 1,000 per ton in the case of copper and Rs. 1,200 per ton approximately in the case of zinc and the point urged before us was that many small manufacturers found it more profitable to continue operating with scrap and to dispose of in the market their copper and zinc ingots. State ments were made to the effect that supplies were coming to Bombay from such far off places such as Banaras. . . ."

I had raised this point specifically and I did not hear the hon. Minister giving any reply to this. When there are so many control orders and stipulations and regulations, how is it that there is so much difference in the price between the landed cost and the consumer's price?

Shri Manubhai Shah: He was not present and I did not dilate on it. The copper control order, which has hardly anything to do with this particular group of non-ferrous metal industry now under consideration, has been worked out in the greatest possible detail. After its working for the last three half year periods, practically every actual user whether in the small or medium or large scale industry, gets copper between 3.5 to 6 per cent of the landed cost. Against the Development Wing's certificate, and State Directors of Industries' recommendations quotas are allowed to them. It is true that as copper is scarce, some copper does make its way into the market because the actual users themselves in some cases do it. That is how non-ferrous metal or even steel or any other scarce commodity finds its way to such markets. But actually all the users are getting it at the proper price.

Shri V. P. Nayar: That was not my point. The same report says:

".....under the Non-ferrous Metals Control Order, 1956, the control is confined to the sale of the metal by importers and no

check is exercised about its disposal after the metal has been sold by importers. The Director of Industries, Bombay, admitted that this was a serious loophole and that it was possible for small scale units which have no melting or rolling arrangements....."

I wanted to know whether, in view of this difference in the price as stated by the Tariff Commission, the Government contemplates modifying the Non-ferrous Metals Control Order so that we can exercise rigid controls?

Shri Manubhai Shah: While the Tariff Commission might have been making these observations, we in the Government have already stipulated during the last 18 months—that Order is now complete—that every small-scale or medium-scale or large-scale unit gets non-ferrous metal imported by the importers upto 40 per cent and sixty per cent are allowed to the actual users at prices which vary between 3.5 to 6 per cent from the landed cost of the metal. These observations have been acted upon and suitable action had been taken even before the report was presented.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

12.58 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall take up the discussion regarding the price of sugar.

श्री कुशावस्तु राय (खेरी) : श्रीमान्, मुझे एक निवेदन करना है कि जहाँ तक मुझे ज्ञान है, आज तक कभी ऐसा नहीं हुआ कि एजेंडे पर जो बात न चर्चा हो उस पर बहस हो।

यह मामला कोई मेरे और मंत्री महोदय के बीच में नहीं है कि कुशावस्तु राय और मि० श्यामल, ये दो प्रादमी इस को तय कर लें। इस मामले पर इस सदन में बहस होगी और उस में हिस्सा लेने का इस सदन के हर सदस्य को अधिकार होना चाहिए। मैं ने थोड़ा देर पहले कहा था कि यह दो, डार्ड करोड़ किसानों का मामला है और उन के परिवारों के करोड़ों दस करोड़ लोगों का सवाल है। इसलिए सदन के सब सदस्यों को इस बारे में अपने विचार प्रकट करने का अधिकार होना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि, जैसा कि माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय ने कहा था, सोमवार या मंगलवार को इस पर बहस कर ली जाये।

उप-अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कोई खास सवाल नहीं है कि ऐसा पहले कभी नहीं हुआ है। अगर पहले नहीं भी हुआ है, तो भी हाउस जब चाहे, ऐसा कर सकता है। अगर माननीय सदस्य इस को शुरू करने के लिए तैयार हैं और हाउस के दूसरे मेम्बर भी चाहें—अगर हम सब इतिक्राक करें, तो हम इस पर आज हो बहस कर सकते हैं। सवाल यह है कि क्या माननीय सदस्य आज इस को शुरू करना चाहते हैं या नहीं।

श्री गोशुल स्वामी (पीलीभीत) : आज तैयार नहीं हैं।

उप-अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर माननीय सदस्य तैयार नहीं हैं, तो मैं इस बारे में जबर्दस्ती नहीं कर सकता हूँ। माननीय सदस्य ने शुरू करना है और अगर उन को हा एतराज है, तो मुझे कोई दूसरा बिजनेस लेना होगा। चूंकि यह आज के एजेंडे में नहीं है, इसलिए दूसरा बिजनेस प्रायण, जो कि मोशन है।

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): May I make a submission I think this subject is very important. In fact the problem about sugar arose in another connection and the Speaker suggested that there may be discussion. I can quite understand the difficulty of my hon. friends. To initiate a discussion,

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

enormous details will have to be studied. The other discussion is also equally important. The hon. Member who has to move it may not be ready. So, I would suggest that, as there is no other business apart from these two, the House may adjourn for an hour or two.

14 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why can't we take this up now? In the first instance I had thought that the question of sugar prices and other matters that are now sought to be discussed here require no special preparation because we are raising those questions here every day and hon. Members must be ready with all the details. I thought that they could begin the discussion any time they were asked to do so. There ought not to have been any difficulty. But, if there is any objection I would not insist on it. If the hon. Members who wanted to discuss these things are not ready for it, because this item is not on the Agenda I cannot force it on them; I will not take it up.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): For two hours this debate can continue.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What do hon. Members want? Shri Khushwaqt Rai said that this should not be taken up just now. Is that the desire of the hon. Members?

Shri Bane (Buldana): I am afraid, Sir, there may not be any other time available.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The fear of the Government is that there may not be any other time available. If it is the desire of the House that it should not be taken up now I would not take it up against the wishes of the hon. Members. The next thing is the motion regarding the Report of the Pay Commission. Is the Mover ready?

Shri Narayanankutty Mammen (Mukandapuram): I am very sorry, Sir,

Shri B. K. Gaikwad (Nasik): It is put down for 4.0 P.M.

14.02 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Mr. Speaker: Can we not go on with the sugar matter now?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members were ready to go on with it today. We have still two hours. Let us finish it.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The difficulty is that hon. Members would not be prepared on the subject you indicated. Hon. Members would have prepared on the Bill and the Ordinance, but you indicated a different subject.

Mr. Speaker: As a matter of fact, they wanted to take away all the time on sugar, sugar prices, sugarcane and so on. I prevented them from doing so and suggested that they could have a discussion at some other time. Let us start this now. I am not going to adjourn the House. If hon. Members do not want to take up the sugar discussion let us start with the Report of the Pay Commission.

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur): If the Report of the Pay Commission is taken up now, hon. Members who wanted to take part in the discussion are not here because it was put down for 4.0 P.M.

Mr. Speaker: They wanted some more time for that discussion. We have more time now, let us start it.

Shri Nagi Reddy: The difficulty is that those hon. Members who want to

participate in the discussion are not present now.

Mr. Speaker: All right; let us start with the discussion on sugar. Shri Khushwaqt Rai may move his motion. I will give 15 minutes to each hon. Member.

14-03 hrs.

MOTION RE: PRICE OF SUGAR-CANE AND SUGAR

Shri Khushwaqt Rai (Kheri): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the question of increase in the price of sugarcane and sugar be taken into consideration."

जैसा कि मैंने कहा था, अच्छा यह होता कि इस विषय पर वाद-विवाद सोमवार या मंगलवार को होता, मगर चूंकि सरकार के पास समय नहीं है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य जो भी कहना चाहते हैं, वह हृदय खोल कर कह दें।

Mr. Speaker: I will call Shri Braj Raj Singh next.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I may be given ten minutes.

Mr. Speaker: I will do so. Let us see. Who are all the hon. Members who want to take part in this discussion? Shri Khushwaqt Rai, Shri Vajpayee, Shri Braj Raj Singh, Shri Mahan Swarup, Shri S. M. Banerjee, Shri Sarju Pandey, Shri Supakar, Ch. Ranbir Singh, Shri Jhunjhunwala, Shri Subbiah Ambalam, Shri Maniyangadan and Shri Ramji Verma.

An Hon. Member: Enough for two hours.

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): What is the time allotted for this?

Mr. Speaker: 10 to 15 minutes for each hon. Member. The total time allotted is 2½ hours. We are starting at 2.00, we will finish at 4.30. The other motion will be taken up at 4.30 instead of at 4.00.

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): I thought it was at 4.00.

Mr. Speaker: True, but what is the good of keeping both half-finished? I will allow 2½ hours for this and start the other motion at 4.30.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Should we continue up to 6.30 today?

Shri Speaker: The original plan was to sit till 6.00. If the motion on the Report of the Pay Commission is not finished it will stand over.

श्री कृष्णवन्त राय : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक कि श्री शर्कर के मूल्य की बात है, उस में जो तरीका सरकार की तरफ से प्रयोग में आता है, वह गलत है। आप देखिये कि १९५२-५३ के सीजन में शर्कर का मूल्य एक दम एक रुपया बारह आने से एक रुपया सात आने और एक रुपया पांच आने तक गिर गया। उस का फल क्या हुआ ? उसका फल यह हुआ कि उसी साल से शर्कर की काश्त में कमी आई और १९५४-५५ में यह हालत आ गई कि सरकार को बाहर से शर्कर मंगानी पड़ी। सरकार द्वारा जो १९५२-५३ में शर्कर के दाम घटाये गये, उस के कारण १९५४-५५ में बाहर से शर्कर मंगानी पड़ी और उस में सरकार का काफ़ी रुपया फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज में खर्च हुआ।

14-07 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

सरकार का कहना है कि वह शर्कर के काश्तकारों को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहती है, उन को इन्सेन्टिव देना चाहती है। २५ मंगलवार को शर्कर के मूल्य

[श्री लक्ष्मण राव]

बढ़ाने के बखतर पर उस की धोर से यही कहा गया था कि हम गन्ने के मूल्य को इसलिए बढ़ा रहे हैं कि हम गन्ने के काफ़तकारों को इन्सेन्टिव देना चाहते हैं कि वे गन्ना अधिक से अधिक पैदा करें। यह तो ठीक है कि सरकार ने यह सोचा कि गन्ने के दाम बढ़ें, लेकिन वे कितने बढ़ने चाहिएँ, इस पर उस ने विचार नहीं किया। कहा यह गया माननीय मंत्री जी की धोर से कि उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की यह मांग थी। मैं यह याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की प्रसेम्बलियों ने जो दाम माँगे थे, वह एक बरग्या बारह आने थे—उन्होंने उस से कम नहीं मांगा था, और जहाँ तक मुझे मालूम है, उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की सरकारों ने भी यह सिफ़ारिश की थी कि गन्ने का मूल्य बढ़ा दिया जाये। १८ दिसम्बर, १९५८ को तो कहा गया था कि गन्ने के मूल्य न बढ़ाने के दो कारण हैं। एक बात तो यह कही गई कि इस से हम शक्कर एक्सपोर्ट कर सकेंगे। आप देखिये कि १९५८-५९ में जो शक्कर यहाँ बनी, उस में से कितनी शक्कर सरकार एक्सपोर्ट कर पाई, कितना निर्यात किया उस ने? यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि अगर गन्ने के मूल्य बढ़ जायेंगे, तो हम शक्कर बाहर नहीं भेज सकेंगे। सरकार बीसे ही शक्कर बाहर नहीं भेज पाती है। सरकार ने दावा किया था कि हम शक्कर बाहर भेजेंगे और इसलिए उस ने शक्कर एक्सपोर्ट प्रोमोशन एक्ट भी पास किया, दाम भी बढ़ा दिये चीनी के, घाठ आने मन के हिसाब से और उस के बाद से वह ३६ रुपये मन बिकती रही, लेकिन सरकार कितना एक्सपोर्ट कर पाई? पिछली बार १४ अगस्त को जब इस सदन में बहस हुई थी, तब मैं ने यह बात कही थी कि कहा तो यह जाता है कि हम निर्यात नहीं कर पाये हैं और निर्यात नहीं कर रहे हैं, परन्तु अब इसका कारण पूछा जाता है तो कहा जाता है कि साहब गन्ने के दाम बढ़ाने से अग़र को हम बाहर भेज नहीं पायेंगे। यह बात, मेरे विचार में, बिल्कुल सत्य है।

दूसरी बात यह कही जाती है कि साहब अगर गन्ने के दाम बढ़ा दिये जायेंगे तो गन्ने की खेती बढ़ जायेगी। यह भी सत्य बात है। इसका सबूत यह है कि पिछले दिनों २३ नवम्बर को जब यहाँ पर बहस हुई थी उस समय माननीय मंत्री जी की तरफ से यह बात मान ली गई थी कि ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है कि गन्ने के मूल्य अगर बढ़ जायें तो गन्ने की खेती बढ़ जायेगी या गेहूँ की खेती कम हो जायेगी।

१८ दिसम्बर, १९५८ को इस भवन में इस बात पर बहस हुई थी और यह कहा गया था कि उत्तर प्रदेश की प्रसेम्बली और बिहार की प्रसेम्बली की सिफ़ारिशों को मान करके गन्ने की कीमत एक बरग्या बारह आने कर ली जानी चाहिए तब आपने उक्त दोनों बात कही थी और दाम न बढ़ाने के यही दो मुख्य कारण बतलाये थे। ये दोनों ही कारण आज के दिन समाप्त हो गये हैं।

अब देखना यह है कि गन्ने का मूल्य किन बातों को ध्यान में रख कर मुक़रर किया जाना चाहिए। मैं तो यह समझता हूँ कि गन्ने के मूल्य और बढ़ें और इस से मुझे बड़ी खुशी होगी। अभी पिछले दिनों माननीय खाद्य मंत्री जी ने इस सदन को यह बताया था कि वह एक ऐसी स्ट्रैटिजी बाड़ी बनाने वाले हैं जिस में किसानों का बहुमत होगा। अगर ऐसी बाड़ी बन जाये तो यह बड़ी अच्छी बात होगी क्योंकि यह बड़ी विडम्बना की बात मालूम होती है कि गन्ना तो पैदा करे काफ़तकार और उसका मूल्य वे लोग निर्धारित करें जिन्होंने कभी गन्ने की खेती नहीं की है। गन्ने की खेती में फ़रवरी के लेकर जूलाई अगस्त तक बहुत सख्त मेहनत करनी पड़ती है। जो काफ़तकार हैं जिन्होंने कभी खेती में जा करके गन्ना बोया है या हल चलाया है वे जानते हैं कि कितनी मुसीबत गन्ना पैदा करने में होती है। अब वह गन्ना पैदा कर लेता है तो उसको आप मजदूर कहे हैं कि वह कम कीमत पर उसकी मिल माफ़िद

के द्वारा देव है। पिछले पांच सालों से आप उसकी बचत कर रहे हैं कि वह भ्रष्ट-पेट रह कर आपकी मिलों को गन्ना दे। मिलों को गन्ना देने से उसको तो कोई लाभ होता नहीं है और लाभ होता है तो मिल मालिकों को होता है। जैसा मैंने पहले कहा और अब फिर कहता हूँ कि दूसरों की जितनी मिल हैं सब को धोन करने वाले केवल ४६ परिवार हैं ४६ परिवार ही हिन्दुस्तान की जितनी शूगर मिलें हैं उनके मालिक हैं। उन सभी का धोना-रिपिंग उन्हीं में केंद्र करता है। दूसरी तरफ जो गन्ना पैदा करने वाले हैं

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Are all of them Marwaris?

Shri Khushwaqt Rai: I do not know their caste. In this casteless society, one does not know the caste. Perhaps, he already knows it!

श्रीमन् मैं यह कह रहा था कि ४६ परिवारों की जब भरने के लिए दो करोड़ किसानों के परिवारों का आप हनन करते हैं। आज के दिन भी आप यह क्यों करते हैं यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया है। क्या आप ऐसा इसलिए करते हैं कि जैसा पहले भी कई बार कहा जा चुका है और आज भी मैं कह देना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि मैं समझता हूँ कि उसको रिपीट करने से उसकी महत्ता खत्म नहीं होती है कि जब आपका चुनाव आता है तो ये मिल मालिक अपनी पैलियां आपकी जिताने के लिए खोल देते हैं।

Shri Raghunath Singh: Not so.

Shri Khushwaqt Rai: It is perfectly correct.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: अगर आप बेयर को पकड़े कर रहे हैं तो मुझे इससे इन्कार करना होगा।

श्री कुशवन्त राय: आपको मैं बोधे ही कहता हूँ।

परन्तु यह भी बयाल होना चाहिए कि आज के दिन आप दावा यह करते हैं कि आप सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न प्राफ सोसाइटी बनाने जा रहे हैं और अगर आपका यह दावा सही है तो समाजवाद क्या मिल मालिकों की जेबें भरने से हिन्दुस्तान में धायेगा या उस काश्तकार को जिस को कि आज के दिन भी भ्रष्ट-पेट खाना नहीं मिलता है भ्रष्ट पेट खाना दे कर धायेगा यह मैं जानना चाहूंगा। जब आप मिल मालिकों की ही जेबें भरते रहते हैं तो समाजवाद कैसे आज के दिन आ सकता है कैसे आप समाजवाद लाने की बात कह सकते हैं।

आप देखें कि उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री डा० सम्पूर्णानन्द ने पिछले साल वहां की विधान सभा में बोलते हुए यह कहा था कि हमारे यहां जो शहर पैदा होती है उसकी कीमत पूर्वी जिलों में तो ३३ रुपये ३४ नये पैसे बैठती है और पश्चिमी जिलों में ३३ रुपये २५ नये पैसे बैठती है और इस में मुनाफा भी शामिल है मिल मालिकों का। जनवरी फरवरी में उन्होंने यह बात कही थी। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इस कीमत को ३४ रुपये भी मान लिया जाये तब भी शूगर का मूल्य इस प्राइविस के धाने से पहले जबकि वह ३६ रुपये था इस ३६ रुपये मन में भी दो रुपये उनको मुनाफा होता था। बजाय इसके कि उनका मुनाफा आप घटाते आपने शूगर का मूल्य और बढ़ा दिया। आपने शूगर केन का दाम बढ़ाया तो है लेकिन उतना नहीं बढ़ाया है जितना कि आपको बढ़ाना चाहिए था।

मेरी किसानों से बात प्रकसर होती रहती है। जिस चुनाव क्षेत्र से मैं चुन कर आया हूँ वहां पर गन्ने की खेती बहुतायत से होती है। उन लोगों ने मुझे बताया है कि गन्ने की पैदावार का पक्का हिसाब तो उन के पास नहीं है लेकिन उनका धेदावा यह है कि एक मन गन्ना पैदा करने के लिए एक रुपया बायह धाने या तेरह धाने सापत बैठती है।

[श्री ब. शंकरदास राय]

भापने सरकार कमेटियां मुकर्रर की हैं और उन्होंने जांच करके भापको अपनी रिपोर्ट भी दी हैं। कुछ ऐसी कमेटियां भी मुकर्रर हुई हैं जिनकी रिपोर्ट्स को भापने जांचा नहीं किया है। जब पूछा जाता है तो भाप कह देते हैं कि मैम्बरों को देने के लिये तैयार हैं अगर सदन में नहीं रख सकते हैं। एक फीन्ट फार्डिंग कमेटी इण्डियन शुगर कॉर्पोरेशन की तरफ से एम्पाईट की गई थी। एक दूसरी कमेटी सरदार लाल सिंह जो कि इस सदन के सदस्य रह चुके हैं उनके समापनतिष्ठ में बनाई गई थी और उस कमेटी ने भी पता लगाया और वह भी एक नतीजे पर पहुंची कि गन्ने को पैदा करने में कितना खर्चा लगता है। उन रिपोर्टों पर कोई विचार नहीं किया गया है। अगर के मिल मालिकों ने जब पिछले साल शिकायत की कि शुगर का उनको जो मूल्य मिलता है वह कम होता है तो भापने फीरन उस मामले को टैरिफ बोर्ड के सुपुर्द कर दिया परन्तु आज तक कमी इस बात की जांच करने के लिये मामला टैरिफ कमीशन के सुपुर्द नहीं किया गया है कि वह बताए कि गन्ना किस सागत पर पैदा होता है। शुगर के मामले में भापने चार पांच और टैरिफ बोर्ड की सलाह ली है और उससे बुझा है कि शुगर का मूल्य क्या होना चाहिये अगर जहाँ तक वैश्व के दो करोड़ गन्ना उगाने वाले किसानों का सम्बन्ध है, उनके मामले को भाप ने कमी भी टैरिफ बोर्ड की राय जानने के लिये नहीं भेजा है।

आज भी हम चाहते हैं कि शुगर का उत्पादन बढ़े। लेकिन जब भापकी तरफ से किसानों के साथ इस तरह से संलूक किया जाता है तो उस हालत में उत्पादन कैसे बढ़ सकता है। भाप देखें कि हमारे यहाँ यू० पी० में यहाँ जहाँ पर कि सबसे ज्यादा शुगर पैदा होती है, आज क्या हालत है। हमारे यहाँ १५ टारिफ से हड़ताल शुरू हो गई है। यह

बाधा किया गया है कि अब तक ६३ मिलों ने उन्हें हड़ताल का भरपूर पड़ा है। अगर इस पर भाप विश्वास न भी करें तो आज के ही स्टेट्समैन में यह खबर छपी है कि ३७ मिलों पर इस हड़ताल का प्रभाव पड़ा है, ३७ मिलों एक्सीट हुई हैं। ६१ में से ३७ मिलों एक्सीट हो जायें और इस कारण से एक्सीट हो जायें कि काश्तकार अपने गन्ने का अधिक मूल्य मांगते हैं क्योंकि इस मूल्य पर गन्ना बेचने से उनका पूरा नहीं पड़ता है, यह कोई छोटी बात नहीं है।

भाप देखें कि जो गन्ने की जो खेती है वह ऐसी है, गन्ना ऐसी चीज है, जो जल्दी खराब हो जाती है, जो पेरिरोबल कम्पोजिटी है। काश्तकार वह नहीं चाहता है कि उसको रोके क्योंकि उसके रोकने को उसमें ताकत नहीं है। इससे उसका नुकसान हो जाता है क्योंकि भागे चल कर गन्ने का रस सूख जाता है। यह बात वह पसन्द नहीं करता है लेकिन मजबूर होकर उसे ऐसा करना पड़ता है। इसलिए वह क्या करे? भापें पेट लाकर कब तक रह सकता है? जब उसने देल लिया कि सरकार की नीति ऐसी है कि वह चाहती है कि मिल मालिकों का पेट भरे और काश्तकार की जब कौ तो मजबूर होकर उसे ऐसा कदम उठाना पड़ा। काश्तकार भासानी से ऐसा कदम नहीं उठाता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : काश्तकार की जब तो भाप कहते हैं कि खाली है, उसके काटने से क्या फायदा होगा ?

श्री ब. शंकरदास राय : जी हुजूर, जब तो है। पैसे भले ही न हों, लेकिन जब काट ली जाती है।

श्री स० श्री० बंलर्षी : कपड़ा मिल जाता है।

श्री ब. शंकरदास राय : मैं भापको अपनी जेब दिखाऊँ। इस तरह से जब काटी जाती है।

श्री सुशक्वत एमिचिक्वत नवा था, वहाँ यह कट गई ।

उप्राध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको काश्तकार नहीं समझा होगा । उन्होंने आप को जब मैं वैसे समझे होंगे ।

श्री सुशक्वत राय : जी पैसा नहीं था ।

श्री रघुकुमार सिंह : डीपिटलिट समझा होगा ।

श्री सुशक्वत राय : तो मेरा यह कहना है कि हमारी सरकार को यह बात सोचनी चाहिये, खास कर आज के दिन जब मिलों पर इतना भ्रसर बढ़ रहा है तो वह कोई मिलों पर ही भ्रसर नहीं पड़ता, वह भ्रसर नैशनल बैंक पर होता है । अगर काश्तकार को मुना-सिब दाम नहीं दिये गये तो काश्तकार गन्ना नहीं वेगा, वह गुड़ बनायेगा गांव में । आप की चीनी बननी बंद हो जायेगी । आप देखिये कि गुड़ के दाम आज के दिन करीब २० ६० मन है । कहीं कहीं पर २१ और २२ ६० मन भी है । मेरे साथी यहाँ बैठे हैं जो कि गन्ने के काश्तकार हैं, उन्होंने बताया कि १०० मन बन्ने में करीब १५ मन गुड़ बन जाता है । अब अगर गुड़ बनाने में उसका कुल गुड़ का ६ या ७ गुना गन्ना लगता है तो वह गुड़ बनायेगा या कि गन्ने को १ ६० १० या ० मन बेचेगा । गुड़ बनाने से जो मूल्य उसे मिलता है वह दो डायै या तीन ६० मन मिलता है । अगर हमारे मन्त्री जी यह चाहते हैं कि इस देश में काश्तकार का उत्पादन बढ़े तो उसके लिये यह जरूरी है कि गन्ने का मूल्य बढ़ाया जाय और वह बढ़ा हुआ मूल्य कम से कम दो ६० मन होना चाहिये क्योंकि जैसा अभी मैंने कहा कि काश्तकार को गन्ना बेचने की लागत १ ६० १६ या ० १ ६० १३ या ० घाती है । उसके साथ उसको दुलाई भी करनी पड़ती है, दिन दिन इसके लिये खर्च करने पड़ते हैं । यह किसान गन्ने को लेकर बिस के कांटे पर खड़ा है तो उसका पूरा दिन खर्चा तो

जाता है । उसकी मजदूरी भी लक्ष्म्ये । उसको जो तकलीफ वहाँ होती है उसका खयाल कीजिये और इन सब बातों का खयाल करके देखिये तो कम से कम ३.५५ ५ या ० मुनाफा तो उसे गन्ना पर होना ही चाहिये । मैं आपके जरिये से यह कहना चाहता हूँ सरकार से कि आप उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के काश्तकारों का खयाल कीजिये । काश्तकार आप की तरफ मुंह फेलाये देख रहा है । आपने कृपा तो की, उस कृपा के लिये आप को धन्यवाद । परन्तु जो कृपा आपने की है वह इतनी नहीं है कि काश्तकार का पेट भर सके । इसलिये मैं आपके जरिये से यह बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार तुरन्त ही गन्ने का मूल्य २ ६० मन करे ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the question of increase in the price of sugarcane and sugar be taken into consideration."

There is a substitute motion by Shri Vajpayee: Is he moving it?

Shri Vajpayee (Bairampur): Yes. I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the price of sugarcane and sugar fixed by the Government, recommends that price of sugarcane be raised to Rs. 2/- per maund without any corresponding increase in the price of sugar."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This substitute motion as well as the original motion are now before the House for discussion.

श्री बजरत्न सिंह (फिरोजपुर)

उप्राध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में जिनकी चीनी के कारखानों में ही रबी का-शक की खेती में इस समय में, गुड़, गन्ने और

[श्री बबराज सिंह]

चीनी की कीमतों के सम्बन्ध में विचार कर रहे हैं। अनेकों बार पहले भी इस सदन में गन्ने की कीमत और चीनी की कीमत पर बर्बादी हुई चुकी है। लेकिन दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि सरकार उस पर उतना ध्यान नहीं दे रही है जितना कि उसे देना चाहिये। सबसे बड़ी दुःख की बात तो यह है कि सरकार के पास सब तरह के साधन होते हुए भी सरकार इस बात से इनकार करती है कि वह चीनी की क्या कास्ट प्राइस हो सकती है और गन्ने की क्या कास्ट प्राइस हो सकती है इसकी जांच पड़ताल करायेगी और जनता के सामने उन भाकियों को प्रकट करेगी।

जहाँ तक गांव के काश्तकार का सम्बन्ध है, हिन्दुस्तान के किसान कुछ पड़े सिले नहीं हैं, इसलिये खुद वह तो कोई हिसाब रख नहीं सकते, लेकिन सरकार की तरफ से, मैं समझता था कि चूँकि करोड़ों ६० लाख किंसे जाते हैं भाकियों को इकट्ठा करने में और नकसे बनाने में और लाखों लोगों का इसमें सम्बन्ध है, इनके बारे में भाकड़े इकट्ठे करने की कोशिश की जायेगी। लेकिन अब तक सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ नहीं किया है। भाखिर बार बार हड़ताल फेकट्ट्यां में हो, किसान परेशान हों, चीनी का उत्पादन कम हो, जिसका प्रभाव देश की योजनाओं पर हो, यह कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है। इसलिये हमें अब तय करना चाहिये कि चीनी का उत्पादन अगर बढ़ाना है और किसानों की हालत भी अच्छी करनी है, तो इन सब के लिये क्या करना होगा। सरकार की जो नीति अब तक रही है अगर वह गलत रही है तो उसमें कोई परिवर्तन करना होगा या नहीं करना होगा। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि भाज की बहस में साध मंत्री अपना दृष्टिकोण रखने की कृपा करें। और उसमें किसी बात को प्रतिष्ठा का सवाल न बना कर अगर अब कुछ कोई गलती हुई है तो उसको सुधारने की कोशिश करें। जब एक कारखाने की पैदा-

वार के सम्बन्ध में यह नियम निर्धारित किया हुआ है कि उसमें जितना खर्च होता है, वितनी उसमें पूंजी लगी हुई है, उस पूंजी पर कितना परसेंट मुनाफा होना चाहिये, इन सब बातों का खयाल किया जाना चाहिये, तो वही चीज क्यों आप खेत की पैदावार पर लागू नहीं करते? वही चीज किसानों के ऊपर क्यों लागू नहीं करते? मुझे भ्रमजोस है कि सीमेंट की कीमत पिछले चार या पांच सालों में दूनी के करीब हो गई है लेकिन गन्ने की कीमत कम हुई, हालांकि चीनी की कीमत बढ़ी है। गन्ने की कीमत पिछले सात सालों के अन्दर जो पहले थी उससे भी कम है जबकि गन्ने की कीमत आज बढ़ा कर दी जा रही है, जिसके बिना साध मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि हमने चीनी की कीमत गन्ने की कीमत ३ भा० मन बढ़ाने के बाद बढ़ाई है। अगर हम वह कीमत भी देखें तो जितनी कीमत पहले गांव के किसानों को मिलती थी वह आज नहीं मिल रही है। कई एक साल पहले किसानों को २ ६० प्रति मन तक मिला है और सन् १९५२-५३ में १० १२ भा० प्रति मन तक मिला है लेकिन जब उसकी कीमत ३ भा० मन बढ़ा दी गई है तो भी उसे आज १० १० भा० दिया जा रहा है, जिसमें गाड़ी वगैरह ले जाने का खर्चा भी शामिल है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कौनसी ऐसी वजह हो गई है कि जब सन् १९४६-४७ में २ ६० मन कीमत मिलती थी और सन् १९५२-५३ में १ ६० १२ भा० मन मिलती थी तो आज उसको इतनी कम कीमत मिल रही है। हो सकता है कि सरकार की तरफ से दलील दी जाय कि हमने अपना खर्च पूरा करने के लिये एक्साइज को बढ़ा दिया है। मैं यह भी मानता हूँ कि एक्साइज पहले से भी बढ़ी हुई है लेकिन कोई रेखिबो होना चाहिये, इसमें कोई अनुपात होना चाहिये कि भाखिर प्राय कितना टैक्स सेंगे किसी चीज पर और उससे जो उसकी कास्ट प्राइस है वह कितनी बढ़ जायेगी या उत्पादन को कितनी कीमत मिलेगी। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वास्तव में एक्साइज बढ़ा कर ही देश की

चीना के जो कंजूसर्स हैं उनको आपने बहुत मुकसान पहुंचाया है। उसे बहुत कीमत देनी पड़ती है। लेकिन अगर दलील के लिये मान लिया जाय कि अपनी चबर्षीय योजना को पूरा करने के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि चीनी पर एक्साइज हो, तो भी मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि इस एक्साइज के रहते हुए भी हम गन्ने की कीमत २ २० प्रति मन दे सकते हैं और चीनी की जो कीमत प्राप्त दे रहे हैं उतनी देने की जरूरत नहीं है। मैं यह चीज कोई दलील के लिये नहीं कहना चाहता। मैं झांकों से यह प्रस्तुत करने के लिये तैयार हूँ। झांखर एक घन चीनी बनाने का खर्चा कितना आता है? मेरे पास सरकारी झांके हैं जो मैं आपके सामने रखूंगा। इससे पहले मैं निवेदन कर दूँ कि मिल मालिकों की तरफ से एक पत्रपत्र चला करता है कि १०० मन गन्ने में १० मन से कम चीनी बनती है जबकि आम तौर से यह बात कही जाती है कि १०० मन गन्ने में १० मन चीनी बनती है। कभी मिल मालिक साढ़े नी मन दिखाता है, कभी सवा नी मन दिखाता है, इससे ज्यादा कमी नहीं दिखाया जाता। लेकिन दक्षिण भारत में जो मिलें हैं और दूसरी जगहों पर जो मिलें हैं उनमें १० मन से भी ज्यादा रिक्वरी दिखाई है, और इसीलिये बार बार यहां यह दलील भी दी जाती है कि उत्तर भारत के जो बन्ना उत्पादक हैं वह अच्छा बन्ना पैदा नहीं करते और १० मन से ज्यादा रिक्वरी उससे नहीं हो सकती इसलिये गन्ने के खेतों को दक्षिण में लेजाना चाहिये और शुगर की मिलें भी दक्षिण भारत में खोली जानी चाहियें। मैं दक्षिण और उत्तर के प्रश्न को इसलिये नहीं छठाना चाहता कि कहीं यह न समझ लिया जाय कि मेरा यह मतलब है कि दक्षिण का कोई विकास नहीं होना चाहिये। दक्षिण में भी गन्ने की खेती का विकास होना चाहिये और मिलें भी लगानी चाहियें और उसमें मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है लेकिन यह जो दलील है वह गलत है कि गन्ने से रिक्वरी इतनी यहां हो नहीं सकती जितनी कि दक्षिण होती है।

अगर हमें इस सम्बन्ध में सही सही झांके प्राप्त हो सकें तो पता चल जायेगा कि उत्तर भारत में प्रति सौ मन गन्ने पर साढ़े दस मन चीनी की रिक्वरी होती है लेकिन होता क्या है कि बोरी से १०० मन गन्ने के पीछे आधा मन चीनी शुगर फैक्टरीज बना लिया करती है और जिसका कि कोई हिसाब नहीं होता है और इस तरह उनको सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को जो एक्साइज इप्टी देनी पड़ती है और जब टैक्स भवा करने का सवाल आता है तो यह इस तरह से भागे मन पर चला जाते हैं। यह मैं पूरी गम्भीरता के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ और सरकार यदि उसके पास कोई उपयुक्त मशीनरी हो तो उसके जरिये इसकी जांच करा कर देख ले कि बाकी जो मैं कह रहा हूँ वह ठीक है भयवा नहीं। वह इसकी जांच करा कर देख ले कि १०० मन गन्ने पर रिक्वरी १० मन है या साढ़े दस मन होती है। मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि अगर ईमानदारी से कोई इस तरह की जांच हुई तो यह साबित हो जायगा कि उत्तर भारत की मिलों में साढ़े दस मन की रिक्वरी होती है और इस तरह मैं आधा मन चीनी खली जाती है जिसका कि कोई हिसाब नहीं लगाया जाता है। उसके हिसाब से तो चीनी मिल मालिकों का जो मुनाफा है वह बहुत बढ़ जायगा लेकिन जितनी रिक्वरी घो की जाती है उस हिसाब से देखें तो भी हम कुछ दूसरे नतीजों पर पहुंचेंगे।

इस वकत उत्तर भारत की मिलों में करीब करीब साढ़े बीस लाख रुपया लगा होता है। इसमें गन्ने, सेंस और कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज का जो कमीशन है वह एक मन् चीनी पर लगा कर कुल खर्चा बाकर बैठता है १६ रुपये ७० नये पैसे के। अब यह गन्ने की कीमत १ रुपये ४४ नये पैसे के हिसाब से है तो उस पर पावर, फ्यूस और स्टोर्स पर जो खर्चा आता है वह ५३ नये पैसे होता है। बेतम पर और दूसरी तरह की जो मजदूरियां देनी पड़ती हैं एक मन चीनी बनाने के लिये

[श्री अजराम सिंह]

वह खर्चा जाकर १ रुपये ३० नये पैसे बँठता है। रीफाइन कार्बोज ४१ नये पैसे बँठते हैं। रिफायर्स और रीनूएल कार्बोज में ३० नये पैसे खर्च आता है। दूसरे फ़ोबरहेड कार्बोज में भी ३० नये पैसे खर्च आते हैं और ब्याज अगर उस पर लगाया जाये तो १ मन चीनी पर १९ नये पैसे होता है और डेप्रीसिएशन भी १९ पैसे के हिसाब से लगाते हैं। इस तरह से कुल एक मन चीनी बनाने पर जो कारखाने में खर्चा आता है वह १९ रुपये ५२ नये पैसे है। इसमें टैक्स शामिल नहीं है। इस पर जो सेंट्रल एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगी हुई है सरकार की तरफ से उसका अगर हम हिसाब लगायें तो वह एक्साइज ड्यूटी १० रुपये ६९ नये पैसे पड़ती है। शीरे का दाम २३ नये पैसे कम करके अगर हम हिसाब लगायें तो इस वक्त ३० रुपये ९५ नये पैसे के हिसाब से यह चीनी कारखाने में जाकर पड़ती है। चीनी की मिल में जो ब्लॉक कैपिटल लगा होता है, उस पर १० परसेंट का मुनाफा लगा कर और हर तरह के सरकारी खर्च और टैक्स लगा कर डेप्रीसिएशन, रिफायर्स और रीनूएल कार्बोज लगा कर चीनी की कीमत कारखाने से निकलते वक्त ३० रुपये ९५ नये पैसे होनी चाहिये। जब गन्ने की कीमत बढ़ाई गयी तो ३६ रुपये शुगर की एक्स फैक्टरी प्राइस तय की गई थी और यह तय पाया था कि ५ रुपये प्रति बल से ज्यादा कोई भी शुगर फैक्टरी का मालिक मुनाफा न कमाये और सरकार की इस नीति के मुताबिक उन्होंने चीनी के दाम ज्यादा निश्चित किये हुये थे। जब इस तरह के प्रांक्ड़े हम पेश करने को तैयार हैं कि कारखाने में चीनी के उत्पादन का खर्चा और बाहर फैक्टरी से निकलते वक्त जो उसकी कीमत है उसमें दस परसेंट का मुनाफा शामिल करते हुए सारे टैक्सों को शामिल करते हैं तो वह ३० रुपये ९५ नये पैसे से ज्यादा नहीं पड़ती है और जिसकी कि वजह से शुगर की एक्स फैक्टरी प्राइस ३६ रुपये तय की हुई थी।

जब गन्ने के दाम बढ़ाने का प्रश्न उठा और उसके दामों में तीन आने मन की बढ़ोत्तरी हुई तो बूँक १०० मन गन्ने में वह १० मन चीनी की रिकवरी दिखाते हैं इसलिये उन्होंने ३० आने प्रतिमन चीनी के दाम भी बढ़ा दिये। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप जो आये दिन किसानों के साथ हमदर्दी दिखाने की बात करते हैं वह वास्तविक नहीं है बल्कि केवल दिखावा और जबानी जमा खर्च ही है। आप देश के किसानों की उन्नति नहीं कर रहे हैं वरन् उनके पैरों में कुल्हाड़ी ही मार रहे हैं और उनको आप बर्बाद और नष्ट करना चाहते हैं। इस तरह से किसान का भला नहीं हो सकता है। आज उत्तर प्रदेश में ५, ६ मिलों में हड़ताल है, गन्ना उत्पादक हड़ताल पर हैं और वे अपना गन्ना मिलों पर नहीं ला रहे हैं। लेकिन मुझे मालूम है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सारी पुलिस मशीनरी इस प्रयत्न में लगी हुई है कि किस तरह से इस गन्ना उत्पादकों की हड़ताल को तोड़ दिया जाय। लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया जा रहा है और १०० आदमी गिरफ्तार हो चुके हैं और वे इस बिना पर गिरफ्तार किये गये कि वे गन्ना उत्पादकों द्वारा मिलों पर गन्ना लाने की राह में बकायत बाल रहे थे लेकिन फिर भी वहाँ पर हड़ताल को रोक नहीं पाते और वह हो रही है। मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि सरकार इस मामले पर उचित रूप से ध्यान नहीं देती। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अखिर कौन ऐसा गन्ना उत्पादक होगा जो कि अपने मसले को अपने पास रखना चाहेगा और उसको बेच कर उसका उचित मूल्य नहीं लेगा चाहेगा? क्या पैदा करने वाले दिल से चाहते हैं कि उनके गन्ने को खरीदा जाय क्योंकि उसकी बेचने में ही उनका हित है और यन्ना एक-पैकिशियल क्लोरोडिटी है। अगर उसको अपने गन्ने का उचित दाम मिले तो वह क्यों हड़ताल करना चाहेगा? सरकार को उन्हें इसके निम्न-मूल्य खरीदना चाहिये कि नहीं? उन्हें प्रतीक

पर गन्ना बेचना पड़ेगा और अगर हड़ताल करेगे तो उन्हें फिरफार करके जेल में रख दिया जायेगा। जब भी धान किसी प्रकार की दायित्व और कंट्रोल करते हैं तो पहले से देख लेते हैं कि उसकी कोस्ट प्राइस क्या है और उस पर कितना मुताका देना चाहिये और सब उसकी कीमत तय करते हैं लेकिन सबके लिये सरकार अपनी प्रसमर्थता प्रकट करती है कि वह यह प्रता नहीं लगा सखी कि एक मन गन्ना पैदा करने के लिय कितना खर्चा हो जाता है और इसलिये आप गन्ना उत्पादकों को पुलिस की मदद से इस बात के लिये बाध्य करना चाहते हैं कि तुम्हें फलां प्राइस पर ही अपना गन्ना फेक्टरीज को देना होगा तो मैं कहूंगा कि यह तो उनके साथ सरासर अन्याय करना हुआ। यह तो देश का और किसानों का विकास और उन्नति करना नहीं हुआ। मैं जानता हूँ कि इस तरीके से किसानों को फायदा नहीं हो सकता है और न ही चीनी का उत्पादन बढ़ सकता है। हम सब चाहते हैं कि चीनी का उत्पादन बढ़े क्योंकि चीनी की मांग सर्वत्र बढ़ रही है। चीनी का लोग पहले से अधिक उपभोग कर रहे हैं और जाहिर है कि देश में चीनी का उत्पादन बढ़ना चाहिये। मैं भारतीय व्यक्ति हूंगा जो कि यह सुझाव दूँ कि हम चीनी बाहर से अपने वास्तं मंगायें। मैं कभी यह नहीं कहूंगा कि चीनी का बाहर से हिन्दुस्तान में आयात किया जाय। जाहिर है कि जब चीनी बाहर से आयात करना नहीं है और देश में उसकी मांग बढ़ती जा रही है और आप कहते हैं कि चूँकि लोगों की भामदनी बढ़ रही है इसलिये चीनी की तरफ लोगों की प्रीति बढ़ रही है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप कौन से उपाय काम में ला रहे हैं जिससे कि चीनी का उत्पादन यहाँ देश में बढ़ सके। सब देश में बारबार जो हड़तालें होती हैं उनके आने यह है कि उत्पादन कम होगा। यह धमका करना तो किजूस है कि जब हड़तालें लगेगी तो आपकी चीनी मिल में से आकार कम कर लिया जायगा और चीनी

बना ली जायगी क्योंकि ऐसा होना सम्भव नहीं है कारण जो गन्ना मिल में नहीं आयेगा उसका गुड़ बना दिया जायगा। वह तो एक नष्ट होने वाली चीज है। उसको लड़ा नहीं रख सकते। सरकार कहती है कि sugarcane is a perishable commodity. So there is no question of strike by the sugarcane growers. इस तरह से बार बार उनकी ओर से यह बात कही जाती है कि कभी गन्ना उत्पादकों द्वारा हड़ताल करने का सवाल नहीं उठ सकता है क्योंकि यह नष्ट होने वाली चीज है लेकिन जाहिर है कि जब यह नष्ट होने वाली चीज है और हड़ताल होगी तो उसका नतीजा यह निकलेगा कि उत्पादन कम होगा और चीनी मिलों में गन्ना अधिक मात्रा में नहीं आयेगा। पिछले साल आपका उत्पादन उतना नहीं था जो कि देश की जरूरत के लिये काफी होता। देश को जरूरत थी २१ लाख टन की और १६ लाख ७२ हजार टन पैदा हुई और जब चीनी की पहले से कमी अनुभव की जा रही है सब इन हड़तालों का क्या नतीजा होगा क्या सरकार ने यह भी सोचा है? ऐसी हालत में जाहिर है कि चीनी का उत्पादन अधिक सम्भव न हो सकेगा और जो चीनी का स्टॉक पहले का है वह सारा खाम हो सकेगा और मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस हालत में हम अपने बढ़ते हुए चीनी के खर्च को कहाँ से पूरा करेंगे? इसमें बिककत यह होती है कि सरकार की तरफ से कोई ऐसा दृष्टिकोण नहीं अपनाया जाता जो कि गन्ना उत्पादकों के हित में हो और यह बहुत जरूरी है कि गन्ना उत्पादकों को उनके लक्ष्य का उचित मूल्य मिले और जिससे कि उनको प्रोत्साहन मिले।

यह बार-बार कहा जाता है कि लक्ष्य की किल्ले को धक्की करने के लिये दृष्टिकोण अपना रिकवरी हो सके, प्रकृत होता चाहिये लेकिन क्या सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया प्रतिक्रिया से यह चीज सम्भव हो रही है? सरकार द्वारा

[श्री बबू राज सिंह]

उसके लिये सर्वा किये जाने की बात होती है लेकिन देखा यह जाता है कि गन्ना उत्पादकों को कुछ मिलने की बजाय कुछ अन्य काम होते हैं जो कि उसका फायदा उठा ले जाते हैं और ग्राम तौर से किसानों को उसका फायदा नहीं मिल पाता ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में जहाँ गन्ने के उत्पादक रहते हैं वहाँ से गन्ना मिलों तक गन्ना लाने के लिये सड़क बनाने की योजना बनी लेकिन वह अभी पूरी नहीं हो पायी है । बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री ने अपनी एक झील में किसानों से कहा कि वो पैसा प्रति मन के हिसाब से सड़क सड़के लिये दें, उतना ही वह मिश्र मालिकों से मँगें और कुछ सरकार देगी, इस तरह से सड़क बनायी जाएगी । यह सब होने पर भी सड़क नहीं बन पाती । आप सड़क बनाने के लिये भी किसान से पैसा चाहते हैं । यह दृष्टिकोण बदलना चाहिये ।

पिछले दिनों जब हमने साध मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहा कि इंडस्ट्रियल पामिसी रिजोल्यूशन के मुताबिक सरकार चीनी के व्यवसाय का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के लिये तैयार है या उसको कोभापरेटिव सोसाइटीज को देने के लिये तैयार है तो साध मन्त्री के पास और कोई जवाब नहीं था, उन्होंने कहा कि कोभापरेटिव सोसाइटीज को नहीं देंगे और न इसका राष्ट्रीयकरण करेंगे । एक तरफ तो आप प्रचार करते हैं कि सहकारी आन्दोलन को बढ़ाना चाहिये और खेती तक सहकारी तरीके पर होनी चाहिये, लेकिन जब कहा जाता है कि आप चीनी व्यवसाय का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं करना चाहते तो कम से कम इस काम को गन्ना उत्पादकों की सोसाइटीज को दे दीजिये, तो उसके लिये भी सरकार तैयार नहीं है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें सरकार के सामने कौनसी आपत्ति है ? आप चाहते हैं कि सहकारी आन्दोलन का विकास हो । उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार

के जो गन्ना उत्पादक हैं उनकी सोसाइटीज को यह काम दीजिये और अगर उनको नहीं देना चाहते तो दूसरे उत्पादक सोसाइटीज बनाने के लिये तैयार हैं, उनको यह काम दीजिये । जितनी मिलें हैं उनको गन्ना उत्पादकों की सोसाइटीजों को चलाने के लिये दीजिये तो यह सारी समस्या हल हो जाएगी । आप केवल ४६ खानदान हैं, जैसा कि मेरे मित्र श्री बुधबक्स राय जी ने कहा, जो क सारे देश में इस व्यवसाय को चला रहे हैं । उन खानदानों के मुकाबले में न आप तैयार हैं गन्ना उत्पादक को पूरी कीमत देने के लिये, और न आप तैयार हैं उपभोक्ता को उचित मूल्य पर चीनी उपलब्ध कराने के लिये । न आप इसके लिये तैयार हैं कि गन्ना उत्पादक अपनी कोभापरेटिव सोसाइटीज बना लें और वे सोसाइटीज इन मिलों को चलायें । मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपके इसमें आपत्ति क्या है ? इसमें कहाँ पर और किसका नुकसान है । आपके सामने इन ४६ परिवारों का इंटेरेस्ट बहुत बड़ा है । पर हम यह तो नहीं कहते कि उनको खत्म कर दिया जाए । आपके संविधान में जो व्यवस्था है उसके मुताबिक आप उनको मुद्दावजा दें लेकिन इसमें कोई ऐतराज नहीं होना चाहिये

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य खत्म करें । आपको बीस मिनट तो हो गया ।

श्री बबू राज सिंह : मैं तो समझता था कि कि आप मुझे भाषा घंटा देंगे, मैं पांच और मिनट में खत्म कर दूंगा ।

तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस काम को कोभापरेटिव सोसाइटीज को देने में आपत्ति का कोई प्रश्न नहीं उठता । तो मेरा इतना ही सुझाव है कि अगर सरकार चीनी की इस समस्या को हल करना चाहती है, अगर सरकार गन्ने के उत्पादकों की समस्या को हल करना चाहती है, अगर सरकार हिन्दुस्तान के चीनी के उपभोक्ताओं को संतुष्ट करना

चाहती है, तो वह इन समस्याओं का हल इसी तरह से कर सकती है कि गन्ने के उत्पादक या उत्पादक और उपभोक्ता दोनों मिल कर सोसाइटीया बनायें और उनके द्वारा यह व्यवसाय चलाया जाये। मैं चाहूंगा कि भगर सरकार के सामने कोई प्रापत्ति है जिसकी वजह से वह ऐसा नहीं कर सकती, तो वह उस प्रापत्ति को सदन के सामने रखे। कहते हैं कि नई मिलों को कोओपरेटिव सोसाइटीज को देंगे। लेकिन पुराने मिलों के बारे में क्या फठिनाई है? मैं यह साबित कर सकता हूँ कि चीनी उद्योग में जितना रुपया लगाया गया है उसका दस गुना तो चीनी के उत्पादक से चुके हैं और जो उनके असेट्स हैं वह उनके द्वारा लगायी गयी पूंजी से कहीं ज्यादा के हैं। तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि प्राप यह काम क्यों नहीं कर सकते। प्राप इसमें किसकी हत्या करने जा रहे हैं, किसको नुकसान पहुँचाने जा रहे हैं। भगर प्राप इस काम को करेंगे तो वह सरकार की नीति के ही अनुसार होगा। मैं नहीं समझता कि इसमें कोई प्रापत्ति हो सकती है जो कि आम लोगों की समझ में न आ सकती हो जिसकी वजह से प्राप यह काम नहीं कर सकते।

मेरे मित्र श्री लुशवक्त राय ने कहा था कि पिछले सन १९५७ के आम चुनावों में इन चीनी के उत्पादकों ने ५० लाख रुपया कांग्रेस को दिया था। यह ठीक है कि यह सबको नहीं मिलता और न सबको यह मालूम हो सकता है। लेकिन चीनी का मामला भीठा होता है और यह ४६ प्रादमी मिठाई में ले जाते हैं। आज उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में हड़ताल हो रही है। इस समस्या को गंभीरतापूर्वक देखना चाहिए अभी किसान में ताकत नहीं है। लेकिन भगर प्राप अभी इस समस्या का हल नहीं करेंगे तो प्रागे चल कर किसान कह सकता है कि हम चीनी मिल को बना नहीं देंगे और प्रापकी दलित की साठी और गोबी का या प्रापके प्रबोधन

अस समय उस पर कोई प्रसर नहीं होगा। उस समय उत्पादक चीनी मिलों को रक्षा नहीं देंगे चाहे वह संबसारी के लिए या बूझ बनाने के लिए दे देंगे। तो आज जो उनकी मजबूरी है उसका प्रापको फायदा नहीं उठाना चाहिए। आज वह किसी दूसरे तरीके से अपने गन्ने का इस्तीमाल नहीं कर सकता इसलिए प्राप उसे मजबूर कर सकते हैं। लेकिन इस तरह से उसकी मजबूरी का फायदा उठाकर प्राप भ्रष्टी नहीं करते। प्रापको इस समस्या पर भ्रष्टी तरह से बिचार करना चाहिए और सोचना चाहिए कि भगर गन्ने के उत्पादन यह मांग करते हैं कि उनको दो रुपया मन गन्ने का दाम दिया जाए तो यह ऐसी मांग नहीं है जिसको कि नाजायज समझा जाए। गन्ने का उत्पादन ब्यय एक रुपया १४ प्राना मन से कम नहीं होता। प्राप उसको एक मन पर दो प्राने का मुनाफा तो जीजिए जब कि प्राप चीनी के मिल मालिकों को इतना मुनाफा दे रहे हैं और गन्ने का दाम दो रुपया मन देने से चीनी की कीमत नहीं बढ़ सकती।

साध मंत्री ने कहा कि वह निकट भविष्य में मूल्य निर्धारण के लिए एक स्टेट्यूटरी बोर्ड बनाना चाहते हैं। लेकिन वह बोर्ड तो जब बनेगा तब बनेगा फिर यह पता नहीं कि उसमें उत्पादकों का क्या प्रतिनिधित्व होगा। सम्भव है साध मंत्री महोदय उसमें एक्सपर्ट्स को रखें। वैसे तो यहाँ का ७० प्रतिशत प्रादमी इस मामले में एक्सपर्ट है। लेकिन अभी यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि जो एक्सपर्ट बोर्ड में रखा जावेगा वह किसान के हित के खिलाफ तो नहीं जाएगा। इसके अतिरिक्त यह समस्या तो अभी हमारे सामने है जिसको हमें हल करना है। जब बोर्ड बन जाएगा तो वह तै करेगा कि किस किस चीज का कितना कितना मूल्य रखा जाए। लेकिन इस वक्त तो इस समस्या को हल करना है। प्राप चीनी के मिल मालिकों

[श्री अजयराव शिंदे]

को इस वक्त इस बात के लिए राजी करें कि वह नम्रा उत्पादकों को दो रुपया मन दाम दें। ऐसा करने से गन्ने का उत्पादन भी बढ़ेगा।

धनी धापने चीनी का मूल्य निर्धारित कर दिया है लेकिन फिर भी वह चीनी उपनोक्ताओं को उस मूल्य पर नहीं मिल रही है। दक्षिण में और हिमाचल प्रदेश में दो रुपया सेर चीनी का भाव है। दूसरी तरफ हम इस समस्या को हल नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। यह धन्धी बात नहीं है। इस प्रश्न को सरकार को सहानुभूति के साथ सोचना चाहिए।

कहा जाता है कि अगर गन्ने का मूल्य बढ़ा दिया जाएगा तो चीनी का मूल्य भी बढ़ जाएगा। पर मैं साबित कर सकता हूँ कि गन्ने का मूल्य दो रुपए मन दकर भी चीनी का दाम ३२ रुपए मन से ज्यादा नहीं होना चाहिए। धापको चीनी का दाम ३८, ३९ या ४० रुपए मन करने की जरूरत नहीं है।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक बात और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि धाप जो चीनी का मूल्य निर्धारित करें उस मूल्य पर उपनोक्ता को सारे देश में चीनी भवस्य मिले इसका भी प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं एक बात और सबन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। धापने टेंडर सिस्टम लागू किया। बार बार साब नमी अहोदय की तरफ से वह कहा जाता है कि यह सिस्टम इसलिए लागू किया गया जिससे कि लोगों को फायदा हो। लेकिन उस दिन तो उन्होंने कह दिया कि टेंडर सिस्टम में इसलिए गड़बड़ी हो गयी कि जितनी चीनी भी उससे ज्यादा लेने वाले हो गए। धापको इसने लिए कोई नियम बगलना चाहिए था। जिन लोगों ने पहले चीनी का व्यापार किया

हो उनको ही चीनी मिलनी चाहिए थी। लेकिन बहुत से ऐसे धापधियों को इस सिस्टम में चीनी भी नहीं मिलता पहले चीनी के व्यापार से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं रहा था। नतीजा यह हुआ कि बहुत से ऐसे लोगों को जो चीनी का व्यापार नहीं करते थे उनको तो चीनी मिल गयी पर जो चीनी का व्यापार करते थे उनको नहीं मिली। इससे समस्या और भी उत्पन्न गयी।

तो मेरा निवेदन है कि जो उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में हड़ताल चल रही है उसको धाप बहुत जल्दी खत्म कर सकते हैं अगर धाप ऐसा दृष्टिकोण अपनाएं जो कि सहानुभूतिपूर्ण हो। सरकार शब्दों में तो कहती रहे कि हम किसान का विकास और उस की उन्नति करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन उस के कार्य इस तरह के हों कि किसान की जड़ ही काट दें, तो मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि एक दिन बाद, दो दिन बाद, साल, दो साल बाद उस को बुद्धि धायगी, उस को प्रकाश धायेगा, उस में जाब्रित धायगी और वह धापने अधिकार जान धायगा। मैं बेताबनी देना चाहता हूँ कि अब किसान को जान धा गया है। अब उस को भड़काने की जरूरत नहीं है। यह कह कर कि कुछ लोग राजनैतिक फायदा उठाने के लिए किसानों को भड़काना चाहते हैं, सरकार इस समस्या को टाल नहीं सकती है। सरकार को चाहिए कि वह इस पर विचार कर के इस हड़ताल को खत्म कराए और गन्ने की कीमत किसानों को दो रुपया प्रति मन दिलाए। चीनी का उचित वितरण किया जाना चाहिए और इस सम्बन्ध में को-धापरेटिव सोसायटियों के द्वारा काम होना चाहिए।

श्री बाबूदेवी (बजरामपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सब खेती की बात है कि इससे किसानों के बारह बर्ष पश्चात्, चीनी

केन्द्रीय शासन गन्ने और चीनी के मूल्यों के निर्धारण के सम्बन्ध में कोई तत्संगत और सुविद्युत नीति निश्चित नहीं कर सका है। कितने वर्ष उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की विधान सभाओं ने और सरकारों ने इस आवश्यकता की मांग रखी थी कि गन्ने का मूल्य एक रुपया सात धाने से बढ़ाकर एक रुपया बारह धाना प्रति मन कर दिया जाये। इस सदन में भी उस मांग पर बल दिया गया था। किन्तु शासन की ओर से उसे ठुकरा दिया गया और ठुकराते समय जो तर्क दिए गए, वे बड़े लम्बे थे और शायद प्राज्ञ के हमारे खाद्य मंत्री भी उन तर्कों की स्वीकार नहीं करते। उस समय कहा गया था कि गन्ने और गल्ले में एक लड़ाई ही रही है और उस लड़ाई में अगर गन्ना जीत गया और गल्ला पिछड़ गया, तो हमारे सामने एक बड़ा संकट खड़ा हो जायगा, इस लिए हम गन्ने का मूल्य नहीं बढ़ा सकते, क्योंकि उस से गन्ने की खेती बढ़ेगी, जिस का खाद्योत्पादन पर बुरा परिणाम होगा। यह संतोष की बात है कि हमारे नए खाद्य मंत्री श्री पाटिल साहब ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि गन्ना जिस क्षेत्र में बोया जाता है, उस क्षेत्र को थोड़ा सा बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है। वह हमारे सामने गन्ने और गल्ले की लड़ाई का कोई हीमा खड़ा नहीं करते और उन्होंने गन्ने के मूल्य को एक रुपया सात धाने से बढ़ाकर एक रुपया दस धाने कर दिया है। लेकिन यह एक रुपया दस धाने की बड़ि उस समय की गई है, जब गन्ना-उत्पादक दो रुपए प्रति मन की मांग कर रहे हैं। वह मांग ठीक है या नहीं, इस की मैं अभी बर्बा नहीं कहूँगा, लेकिन मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह अजना चाहूँगा कि एक रुपया दस धाने प्रति मन जो गन्ने का मूल्य निर्धारित किया गया है, वह किस आधार पर किया गया है, इस के पीछे तर्क क्या है, कौन सा गणित है। किसान को एक मन गन्ना पैदा करने में कितनी पूंजी खर्चावी पड़ती है, कितना धम करना पड़ता है, उसे मिल के दरवाजे तक ढो कर ले जाने

में कितना व्यय देना पड़ता है, क्या इस सब को जोड़ बिठा कर और तर्क संगत आधार पर यह एक रुपया दस धाने मन का मूल्य तय किया गया है, या सरकार, गन्ने का मूल्य बढ़ाना चाहिए, इस आवश्यकता को स्वीकार करती थी, अगर वह एक रुपया बारह धाने प्रति मन या दो रुपया प्रति मन होना चाहिए, इतना उस ने स्वीकार नहीं किया, तो एक मनमाने ढंग से, झलल-टप्पू तौर पर एक रुपया दस धाने मूल्य निर्धारित कर दिया ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, शासन की ओर से इस बात को स्वीकार किया गया है कि अभी तक गन्ने के उत्पादन में प्रति एकड़ कितना खर्च होता है, प्रति मन उस का कितना मूल्य होता है, यह अभी तक निश्चित नहीं किया जा सका है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर सरकार को यह पता नहीं है कि एक मन गन्ना पैदा करने में कितना खर्चा होता है, तो उस ने एक रुपया दस धाने प्रति मन का मूल्य किस आधार पर तय किया है और अगर हम कहते हैं कि यह आधार गलत है, यह किसान को उस के परिश्रम का पूरा प्रतिफल नहीं देता है, इससे किसान को गन्ने की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए, प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिलेगा और अगर गन्ने की पैदावार में बड़ि नहीं होगी, तो चीनी का उत्पादन भी नहीं बढ़ाया जा सकता, तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि सरकार किस आधार पर हमारी इस मांग को ठुकरा सकती है। या तो स्वयं सरकार के पास ऐसे आंकड़े होने चाहिए, जिन से सरकार यह प्रमाणित कर सके कि एक रुपया दस धाने मूल्य जो तय किया गया है, वह वैज्ञानिक आधार पर तय किया गया है, या उसे फिर किसानों की इस मांग को स्वीकार करना चाहिए और गन्ने का मूल्य दो रुपए प्रति मन बढ़ा देना चाहिए। जहां तक यह प्रश्न है कि गन्ने और चीनी का मूल्य क्या हो, जो पुराने खाद्य मंत्री थे, वह जाते जाते कह गए थे कि वह मामला टैरिफ

[श्री राजपेयी]

कमीशन को सौंपा जा रहा है। अगर अभी तक उस की रिपोर्ट नहीं आई है। अब नए बाइक मंत्री यह कह रहे हैं कि एक परामर्श-दात्री संस्था, एक स्टैचुटरी बाडी बनाई जायगी, अगर उस का काम केवल सलाह देना होगा और सरकार स्वतंत्र होगी कि उस की सलाह माने या न माने। मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर सरकार सचमुच में उस संस्थान में विशेषज्ञों को रखने वाली है, तो फिर उस को उस का निर्णय स्वीकार करने के लिए भी प्रस्तुत होना चाहिए। और अगर सभी बातों का विचार कर के वैज्ञानिक आधार पर निश्चित किए गए मूल्यों में हेर-फेर करने का सरकार को अधिकार होगा, तो फिर वे मूल्य उत्पादकों के लिए और उपभोक्ताओं के लिए संतोषजनक नहीं होंगे और अगर सरकार केवल सलाहकार समिति बनाने वाली है, तो उस से काम चलने वाला नहीं है। उस से इस समस्या का हल नहीं होगा।

यह भी कहा जाता है कि अगर गन्ने का मूल्य बढ़ा दिया गया, तो फिर हमें चीनी का मूल्य भी बढ़ाना पड़ता है और अभी सरकार ने गन्ने के मूल्य में थोड़ी सी वृद्धि की और चीनी का मूल्य भी बढ़ा दिया। मैं नहीं समझता कि क्यों बढ़ा दिया गया। अभी हम एक अध्यादेश पर विचार कर रहे थे। उस अध्यादेश को वैधानिकता का जामा पहनाने वाला एक विधेयक भी हमारे सामने था। उस विधेयक के समर्थन में सरकारी पक्ष की ओर से जो कुछ कहा गया, उस से इस बात का स्पष्टीकरण नहीं होता कि अगर गन्ने के मूल्य में प्रति-भन तीन धाना वृद्धि की गई, तो चीनी के मूल्य में वृद्धि करने की क्या आवश्यकता थी। अभी माननीय सदस्यों ने बताया कि चीनी मिल-मालिक काफी मुनाफा कमा रहे हैं। चीनी का उद्योग ऐसा है, जिसको सरकार का सर्वाधिक संरक्षण मिला है। सरकार के आश्रय पर यह उद्योग पनपा है

और मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि गन्ना-उत्पादकों की कीमत पर मिल-मालिकों ने मुनाफे के भ्रम में लगाए हैं। आज जब उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में गन्ने के मूल्य को बढ़ाने की बात की जाती है, तो मिल-मालिक धमकियां देते हैं कि हम उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार छोड़ कर सदास चले जायेंगे, जैसे महास भारत के बाहर है और इस संसद् के हाथ मारों महास तक नहीं पहुंच सकते और किसानों के परिश्रम और पसीने का पैसा काट कर जो मुनाफा वे अपनी जेबों में भर रहे हैं, वह वह संसद् उन की जेबों से निकाल नहीं सकती। अगर मिल-मालिक इस तरह की धमकियां देते हैं, यह सब के लिए एक गम्भीर बात है। सरकार चीनी की मिलों को अपने कब्जे में ले, सरकार चीनी की मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करे, मैं इस के पक्ष में नहीं हूँ। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इससे सहमत नहीं हूँ कि राष्ट्रीयकरण हो, राष्ट्रीयकरण को सभी लोगों की रामबाण औषधि मानने वालों में दुर्भाग्य से कहिये या सौभाग्य से कहिये, मैं नहीं हूँ, मेरा स्थान उनमें नहीं है। राष्ट्रीयकरण की आवश्यकता हो सकती है लेकिन हर एक स्थान पर राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाए इसमें मैं सहमत नहीं हूँ। वर्तमान स्थिति से राष्ट्रीयकरण का अर्थ सरकारीकरण होता है, और सरकारीकरण मुझे मान्य नहीं है। हां अगर गन्ना उत्पादक स्वयं मिलों को चलाना चाहते हैं और उत्तरदायित्व लेने को तैयार हैं तो मैं नहीं समझता कि सरकार को उनके मार्ग में बावक बनना चाहिए।

15 hrs.

लेकिन चीनी की मिलें बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश से दक्षिण में चली जाएंगी, इसलिए न तो गन्ना उत्पादकों को उनके परिश्रम का उचित मूल्य मिले और न जो उपभोक्ता हैं उनको ठीक कीमत पर चीनी दी जाए इस स्थिति को सहन करने के लिए कोई भी व्यक्ति तैयार नहीं हो सकता। अगर आज

सरकार की जो मूल्य नीति है उसका परिणाम एक ही होता है कि जो गन्ने का उत्पादक है वह भी बाटे में रहता है उसे अपने परिश्रम का कम मूल्य मिलता है और जो चीनी का उपभोक्ता है, चीनी खान वाला है उसको भी अधिक दाम देने पड़ते हैं। तो जो मूल्य नीति न तो उत्पादक के हितों का संबंधन करती हो, न उपभोक्ताओं के हित में जाती हो, वह नीति ठीक नीति नहीं हो सकती है, वह नीति सही नहीं हो सकती, वह नीति गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार के बाद निर्धारित की गई है, ऐसा मानने के लिए मैं तैयार नहीं हूँ।

इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि गन्ने के मूल्य में वृद्धि की जाए। दो रुपये प्रतिमन की मांग की जा रही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि गन्ने के उत्पादन का जो खर्चा है अगर उसे जोड़ा जाए तो दो रुपये प्रतिमन की मांग कोई बहुत अधिक मांग नहीं है। लेकिन अगर सरकार दो रुपये प्रतिमन इसको नहीं कर सकती है तो उसे थोड़े दे कर यह सिद्ध करना चाहिए कि किसान का उत्पादन व्यय कम होता है और वह एक रुपया दस आने मन में भी अधिक गन्ना पैदा करने की प्रेरणा प्राप्त कर सकता है। सरकार यह नहीं कर सकती है, इसलिए सपष्ट है कि दो रुपये प्रतिमन की कीमत स्वीकार न करने के लिए उसके पास कोई सबल और ठोस कारण नहीं है।

लेकिन एक बात मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि गन्ने की कीमत बढ़ाई जाए, यह आवश्यक है, लेकिन उसके साथ चीनी के मूल्य में वृद्धि नहीं होनी चाहिए। अभी सरकार ने गन्ने की कीमत थोड़ी सी बढ़ाई मगर चीनी के मूल्य में वृद्धि कर दी। ऐसा लगता है कि मिल मालिकों और किसानों के बीच में सरकार तराजू ले कर बैठी है और दोनों बलकों को बराबर रखना चाहती है और जोड़ा सा भी वह पकड़ा किसानों के पक्ष में

झुक जाए वह समाजवाद का नारा लगाने वाली सरकार को शायद सहन नहीं है। इसलिए वह प्रयत्न करती है कि पलके दोनों बराबर रहने चाहियें। अगर गन्ने का मूल्य बढ़ गया तो चीनी का मूल्य भी बढ़ना चाहिए, इसका अर्थ यह है कि उत्पादक को तथा उपभोक्ताओं को चीनी की कीमत और भी अधिक देनी चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि किसान इस देश में बहुसंख्या में हैं। सरकार की नीति किसानों के हित में होनी चाहिए, किसानों के हित को और राष्ट्रीय हित को भंग नहीं किया जा सकता है। मिल मालिकों को अगर आप छूट देना चाहते हैं तो मैं मगर वह किसान के उत्पादक के और उपभोक्ता की कीमत पर नहीं होनी चाहिए। मगर सरकार की नीति इस दृष्टि से गलत है और मैं उसका विरोध करता हूँ और मैंने एक संशोधन के द्वारा यह मांगा है कि गन्ने के मूल्य को दो रुपये मन किया जाए मगर उसके साथ साथ चीनी के मूल्य में वृद्धि नहीं होनी चाहिए और मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसकी स्वीकार कर लिया जाए।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I can only allow those hon. Members who promise to finish within ten minutes their observations.

Shri S. M. Banerjee.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं श्री बाजपेयी जी ने जो संशोधन इस सदन के सामने रखा है, उसका समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुमा हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ.....

Shri A. M. Thomas: My friend can speak in English I think.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I rise to support the amendment moved by my hon. friend Shri Vajpayee that the sugarcane price be increased to Rs. 2 per maund without any increase in sugar price.

[Shri G. M. Banerjee.]

While supporting his amendment I must mention here for the information of the House that it was a long-awaited decision of the Government, but unfortunately this came as a bolt from the blue when the sugarcane price was increased from Rs. 1-7-0 to Rs. 1-10-0 only. I am also unable to understand the basis on which this price was increased. What were the statistics available with the Food Ministry or with the Food Minister? So, I should like to know the basis on which the sugarcane price has been increased. My own information is, it may be correct or incorrect, that even after paying Rs. 2 per maund, the price of sugar can be brought down, or can at least remain where it is, and there need be no increase.

Some evidence was placed before the Sugar Wage Board by my hon. friend Shri S. L. Saksena and others, and they proved that fabulous profit was being made by all the mill owners at the cost of the cane growers and also at the cost of the consumers. So, it is a matter for the country to consider whether the sugar magnates should be allowed to make this fabulous profit.

The moment the question arises whether there should be a reduction in the sugar prices, immediately the sugar magnates threaten indirectly that if the Government does it, the entire sugar business will come to a standstill. When there is the question of increase in the sugarcane prices, they threaten to close down the mills, or that there will be a substantial increase in sugar prices.

My calculations are very simple. If the cane price is increased to Rs. 2 still sugar can be sold at the same price, and the only result will be that the fabulous profits that the mill owners are now making will be reduced to excessive profits, and still there will be excessive profits.

In Bihar and U.P. the sugarcane growers are on strike. The other day the Deputy Minister said that it was an ill-advised strike. I do not know whether it is ill-advised or well-advised, but I know one thing. Workers can go on strike if a slogan is given by any political party or some trade union leaders and others, because they are used to strike, but these peasants who are famous in this country for being peace-loving because they do not want any trouble from any quarter, cannot go on strike if it is ill-advised. The peasantry of this country know their fate, know it very well. They also know what is going to benefit them and what cannot benefit them. So, it should not be said by the hon. Minister that the strike is ill-advised.

I know the U.P. Government can crush this strike, because they have tried it in the past, and they have been successful, but my submission is that the representatives of the cane growers, along with certain leaders, met even the hon. Prime Minister with the hope that the strike could be avoided. Nobody was trying for a strike; every one was for averting it. Even on the day Shri S. L. Saksena left Delhi for his constituency and for touring this area he told me that they would try their best to see that the strike was avoided. I met Shri Genda Singh when he was here. I asked him about the strike, and he said that they would try their best till the last day, the last hour, the last minute, to see that the strike was averted. But, unfortunately, with the rigid approach that they have, and with a certain conviction which they have—I do not know whether it is an honest conviction—Government do not want to raise it; and they do not want to raise it, just because they want to please a handful of millowners who, they think, are the actual persons who are helping them or the State Government. I want to ask a straight question. Are they not making profits? Have we not any statistics to show that during the last so-

many years, they have made fabulous profits, at the cost of the cane-growers and also at the cost of the consumers? If that is true, if what I say is even fifty per cent true, can the price not be increased to Rs. 2?

So, there is no logic behind the present price. There is no argument behind it; there is no reasoning behind it. It is there simply because there is a powerful Government at the Centre and in State, and they are capable of crushing the cane-growers and the workers who are employed in these factories. They are denying fair wage or minimum wage to the workers, and at the same time, they are also denying increase in sugarcane price to the cane-growers.

My submission is that a proper commission should be appointed. Let Government appoint a commission. Let the hon. Minister collect all statistics and take some of the Members of this House into confidence, and try to prove that increase in sugarcane price means increase in prices. I am confident that with the little knowledge of the sugar industry that I have, I shall be able to prove that this is a wrong thing. If this whole strike is conducted, and is prolonged for two or three days or even five days, I can tell you honestly that the whole sugar industry in U.P. will come to a standstill. And who will lose? The country at large will lose. All the consumers will lose. For, there is already a shortage of sugar; or, if there is no shortage, at least the prices have gone up.

So, my submission is only this. Let Government not make it a prestige question. Let them deal with the sugarcane growers and with their representatives, and with those leaders, and not say that they do not recognise that association or those people. Today, fortunately or unfortunately, the hon. Deputy Minister, who is also a citizen of this country is in power. Should he not recognise his own people? What is this question of recognition? What does this non-recog-

nition mean? I am unable to understand.

So, my submission is that a commission should be appointed immediately which should go into the question whether prices can be increased without any increase in sugar prices; if not, the reason should be told to the Members of this House and to the canegrowers who are on strike. Let there be no effort to crush this strike.

We have been telling all these canegrowers that we are having a Ramraj. But what is the conception of Ramraj today? I want to ask the hon. Minister frankly. It can be according to the conception of Mahatma Gandhi, namely that every man should be happy, every man should have something to eat, something to clothe himself with, and some house to live in. Or else, there can be a true Ramraj where our beloved Prime Minister becomes Ram, and all the four hundred million people of this country become actually the *vanara senas* without any clothes and without anything, and they live on tree tops and so on.

What is the conception of Ramraj today? How are we to explain to the people that this is the conception of Ramraj? If you want to have Ramraj, there are two ways of doing it. If you choose the latter way, it is all right, and I agree that we are heading towards that Ramraj.

Shri N. N. Patel (Bulsar—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): In Ramraj, there was a Ravana also.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There are Ravana's now also, I am sure; unfortunately, Ram of today is surrounded by Ravana's....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let not Ravana and Ram be introduced here to have a fight.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My submission is that immediate action should be taken to end this strike, and to increase the price to Rs. 2.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee.]

With these words, I support the amendment moved by my hon. friend Shri Vajpayee.

श्री० रजशेर सिंह (रोहतक) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सबसे पहले खाद्य और कृषि मन्त्री श्री एस० के० पाटिल का शुक्रिया अदा करना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने किसानों की आवाज को सुना और उसे मान कर गन्ने की कीमत १६० ७ घा० मन से १०१० घा० मन तक बढ़ाई। लेकिन यह कहते समय मैं यह कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि आज जो चीनी की अहमियत है, जो खांड की अहमियत है, इस देश के अन्दर वह बहुत ज्यादा है। बाबजूद इस बात के कि कल अध्यक्ष महोदय ने कहा था कि चीनी के बगैर हम मर नहीं सकते, एक बात सही है कि पिछले दस सालों के अन्दर अगर किसी चीज की खपत देश में दुगुनी हुई है तो वह चीनी की है। यह अच्छी बात है या बुरी बात है देश के लिये, इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे कुछ कहना नहीं है। यह बात सच है कि दस सालों में इसको खपत दुगुनी हो गई है और भागे भी दस सालों में इसकी खपत दुगुनी या इससे ज्यादा बढ़ेगी। ज्यों ज्यों देश की तरफकी के लिये ज्यादा रुपया खर्च होता जाता है, चीनी की मांग और मि।ई की मांग बढ़ती जाती है। अगर उसे हमें और भी बढ़ाना है तो मैं यह बहूँ बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि जब हमारी यू० पी० की स्टेट कांसेस पार्टी सदस्यों और दूसरे सदस्यों ने मिस कर एक प्रस्ताव पास किया और इसी तरह से बिहार के सदस्यों ने प्रस्ताव पास किया कि गन्ने का मूल्य जो है वह १६० १२ घा० निर्धारित होना चाहिये, तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि हम लोगों के पास, जो प्रजातन्त्र के हिमायती हैं, कैसे यह हक रह जाता है कि हम उनकी इस सलाह को न मानें। अगर हम पिछले साल उन की सलाह नहीं मान सके तो मैं चाहता था कि हम इस साल तो बकर उनकी सलाह को मानते और अच्छा

होता कि १६० १० घा० मन के बजाय १०१२ घा० मन गन्ने की कीमत रखते।

श्री दो० चं० शर्मा (गुरदासपुर) :
थक तो वह २० मांगते हैं।

श्री० रजशेर सिंह : मैं मानता हूँ कि समय धायेगा जब हम को उन्हें २० मन भी देना होगा।

श्री बजरत्न सिंह : धमी देना होगा।

श्री० रजशेर सिंह : हमें मालूम होना चाहिये कि इसकी क्या बजह है कि इस देश के अन्दर हर एक चीज की कीमत, हर एक आईटम की कीमत बढ़ रही है लेकिन १० सालों के अन्दर अगर किसी चीज की कीमत घटी है तो वह गन्ने को घटी है। चीनी की भी कीमत बढ़ी है लेकिन गन्ने की कीमत घटा है। आखिर गन्ने को भी कोई रूढ़ा करता है, और गन्ने को पैदा करने वाले कोई एक, दो आदमी नहीं, दो करोड़ इन्सान हैं। अगर कोई यह समझता हो कि उन पर किसी एक पार्टी का असर है, तो वह गलती करता है, उन पर किसी पार्टी का असर नहीं है। आज का किसान काफी समझदार है, वह समझता है कि किस चीज के बोने में उसका नफा है। अगर इस चीज को देखा जाय तो पिछले दस बारह सालों के इतिहास में जिस जिस चीज की कीमत बढ़ी उसी उसी चीज की पैदावार अगले सालों में बढ़ गई। अगर हम चाहते हैं कि चीनी को पैदावार बढ़े तो इसके लिये जरूरी होगा कि जो गन्ना पैदा करने वाले हैं उनको गन्ने की कीमत को बढ़ायें। हम इस मसले को हल नहीं कर सकते अगर हम कहें कि यह वजिब भारत और उत्तर भारत का झगड़ा है, इससे भी मसला हल नहीं हो सकता अगर कोई कहे कि यह संघसारी और कुगर फील्ड्रीज का झगड़ा है।

यह भी गलत है। धनी हमारे दोस्त ने कई झाँकड़े पैसा किये। मैं उन झाँकड़ों में नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि कि इस झगड़े को मिटाने के लिये तार्किक देश की हुकूमत के लिये यह झगड़ा पैदा न हो, अगर इस प्राइस बोर्ड की जरूरत पड़े और सरकार उसे न बनाना चाहे, तो जरूरी है कि सारे देश को जितनी शुगर मिले हैं वह सब कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी की मिलें बनायी जावें। हमने जब इस चीज को पास किया, इस सदन ने पास किया और कांग्रेस पार्टी ने भी इसे माना है कि हम इस देश के अन्दर कोआपरेटिव को बढ़ावा दें, तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इस को छोड़ कर कौनसी ऐसी चीज है जिसके द्वारा हम कोआपरेटिव को बढ़ावा दे सकते हैं। गन्ना की मिलें ही ऐसी चीज हैं जिनके अन्दर घाटे की कोई सम्भावना नहीं। बगैर घाटे के डर के हम आगे बढ़ सकते हैं। इससे यह झगड़ा भी खत्म हो जाता है कि गन्ना पैदा करने वालों को क्या मूल्य मिले। अभी कई लोगों ने कहा कि कर्मेशन बने। कर्मेशन बन कर क्या करेगा यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया। वह किस तरह से इमशद कर सकता है किसानों की, यह भी मेरी समझ में नहीं आया। मैं चाहता हूँ, और यह एक ऐसी चीज है जिसका बगैर किसी कर्मेशन के फैसला किया जा सकता है, कि गन्ने का जितनी मिलें हैं वह सारी की सारी समाजवादी ढाँचे पर कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी की बनें। इस सम्बन्ध में कहा जाता है कि मिलें जो हैं उनकी मेशॉन पुरानों हैं। जब हम कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी की मिलों को बढ़ावा देना चाहते हैं तो कई सदस्यों का विचार है कि हमें क्या जरूरत है कि हम धुरानी मिलों को खरीद कर कोआपरेटिव बनायें। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि हर एक मिल की एक बुक बेल्य होती है और उस पर डिप्रिसिएशन चार्ज किया जाता है और डिप्रिसिएशन चार्ज को छोड़ कर इस्कम टैक्स के अन्दर कमी भी कराई जाती है। इस सबके हिसाब से एक कीमत सुकरें

होकर हर एक मिल की, इनकाब टैक्स के कापज के मुताबिक जिस शुगर फॅक्टरी की जो कीमत हो उस कीमत के ऊपर वह किसानों को दे दी जाय। सरकार से मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर किसान इतना रुपये न इकट्ठा कर सकें तो सरकारी बैंक जो है, रिजर्व बैंक उनकी मदद के लिये आये और उनको रुपये दे। इसके अलावा एक बात कहे बगैर मैं नहीं रह सकता क्योंकि मेरा तबुर्बा एक शुगर कोआपरेटिव फॅक्टरी का है कि यह जो सरकार का कहना है कि हम शुगर कोआपरेटिव फॅक्टरीज को बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं वह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया है। शुगर कोआपरेटिव फॅक्टरीज को जो सूद देना पड़ता है उस सूद की दर वही है जो कि एक आम आदमी को या कोई एक कम्पनी जो कि शुगर फॅक्टरी चलाती है उसको देना पड़ता है और जो सहुलियत एक कारखानेदार और एक कम्पनी को मिलती है वही सहुलियत कोआपरेटिव शुगर फॅक्टरी को मिलती है। ऐसी हालत में मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि हम किस मुंह से यह कह सकते हैं कि हम कोआपरेटिव शुगर फॅक्टरीज को बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं। हम ब्याज की दर में उनकी कोई रियायत नहीं देते हैं और न कोई और ही रियायत उनको देने को तैयार हैं और हर एक कोआपरेटिव शुगर फॅक्टरी को तकरीबन ४०, ५० लाख रुपये सूद पर लेना होता है और उनको भी उसी भाव से और उसी सूद पर कर्ज दिया जाता है जैसे कि एक आदमी या कम्पनी को दिया जाता है। ऐसी हालत में मेरी समझ में तो यह कहना कि सरकार कोआपरेटिव शुगर फॅक्टरीज को पनपाना चाहती है और प्रोत्साहन देना चाहती है केवल जवानी जमाखर्च ही हो जाता है। अगर हम वाकई जो कहते हैं उसको करना चाहते हैं तो एक तो यह होना चाहिये कि जितनी भी शुगर कोआपरेटिव फॅक्टरीज के जिम्मे कर्जा हो, उस पर रिजर्व बैंक की जो बैंक रेट है उसके हिसाब से उनकी सूद मिया जाय जो कि रुपये उन्हीं शुगर फॅक्टरीज को लगाने के लिये लिया हो। यह सब बर्निस

[श्री० रणधीर सिंह]

कैंप्टल की शक्ल में हो और चाहे वह इन्स्टाल करने की शक्ल में हो उस सारे के सारे कैंप्टल के ऊपर जो सूद की दर हो वह रिजर्व बैंक की दर से हो। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह हिदायत लागू हो।

इसके अलावा जितनी और दूसरी शुगर फॅक्टरीज हैं वह शुगर फॅक्टरीज तमाम की तमाम बुक वॉल्यू पर किसानों को दे दी जायें और वहां पर उनकी सोसाइटियां बनाई जायें। इसके बाद मैं एक और चीज निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि यहां पर उत्तर और दक्षिण का झगड़ा खड़ा किया जाता है लेकिन यह प्रजीब हालत है कि दक्षिण की शुगर मिलों के मिल मालिक शुगर को अपने यहां रिकवरी १६ फी सदी तक दिखाते हैं। वहां पर चीनी का भाव उत्तर की अपेक्षा अधिक होता है तो इस चीज का फायदा कौन उठाता है? प्रजीब बात है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की चीनी जो खर्चा डाल कर बम्बई या मद्रास के ग्रन्दर पड़ती है उस भाव से उसकी दर मुक़र्रर करना चाहते हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जहां १६ परसेंट रिकवरी हो उसका तो भाव वहां दक्षिण भारत के ग्रन्दर या बम्बई के ग्रन्दर हमारे वहां से कहीं नस्ता होना चाहिये वह क्यों महंगा है? वह क्यों सस्ता नहीं करते? उसका कौन मुनाफा उठाता है? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उसका बहुत ज्यादा हिस्सा कारखानेदार की जेब में जाता है और इसलिये उचित यह होगा कि कारखानेदार की जेब को हमारी सरकार को देश की भलाई के वास्ते इस्तेमाल करना चाहिये।

Shri Jhunjunwala (Bhagalpur): The sugar industry has been classed as the second largest from the financial point of view in India. It is regrettable that this Government has controlled this industry from head to foot but has not been able to place it in a stable condition. Always there is some grievance, sometimes from the

consumer, sometimes from the cane growers, sometimes from the industry, sometimes also from Government. Everybody is complaining against the other, without any relevant and true facts in support.

I do not say that the sugarcane price should not be increased. But to say that it is unprofitable to grow sugarcane at the price of Rs. 1-7 per md. or—as is now said—at Rs. 1-10 per mound is not correct. I think it can be profitably grown at that price.

एक माननीय सवय्य: आपने गल्ले की कास्त की भी है?

श्री० जून जूनवाला: जी हां बहुत की है। आपसे बहुत अधिक की है।

श्री० रणधीर सिंह: पहले कमी करते थे।

श्री० जून जूनवाला: अभी भी कर रहे हैं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Jhunjunwala: The whole question is whether the poor cultivator can grow at that cost or not.

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Hapur): Why should there be poor cultivators?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Jhunjunwala: Because, of course, people like you are there to advise them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may continue to address his Chair.

Shri Jhunjunwala: My hon. friend on that side asked me just now.....

Shri Vajpayee: We are on the right side.

Shri Jhunjunwala: I did not say 'left side'; I said 'that side'

He asked me whether I had any experience of sugarcane cultivation. I

said, 'Yes, I have'. At present, I am not doing anything. But I am in contact with both. If the sugar manufacturers come and tell Government that they are making losses, it is wrong, absolutely wrong. They are making very great profits. Whatever it may be, it is the consumer who is suffering. Neither the sugarcane grower, nor the manufacturer nor the Government—the Government takes its excise duty all right—is suffering. The Government has already charged Rs. 2 per maund from the millers. I do not grudge it. The Government has charged it all right. But then what about the consumers. I would ask the Deputy Minister to tell me at what rate at present in different parts of India the consumers are getting retail sugar. They are getting it at a rate higher than the factory price or the price that has been fixed.

This question is being discussed almost every year. Voices are raised that the sugarcane growers are being crushed. I say—as I have said previously—that they have not got the wherewithal by which they can grow sugarcane profitably. From the very beginning, when Government took sugar control in its hands, it put in a very small cess of 6 pies per maund of cane. It was promised that the proceeds of this cess would be utilised for improving cane cultivation. I would like to have detailed information from the hon. Minister as to what improvements have been made in sugarcane cultivation, whether the sucrose content has increased. I do not want, as my hon. friend did, to compare the production per acre in Bihar and UP with that in the South, because there is difference in climate and difference in yield. But I would like to have some information on the point whether cultivation has improved. So far as my information goes, there has not been much improvement. If sugarcane cultivation is carried on scientifically and if the cultivators are provided with all the wherewithal whereby they can invest money in time, sow the seeds in time and so on, it does not think there will be any grievance. Supposing the production of

sugarcane increases, say from 20 tons per acre to 40 tons—which can easily increase—in that case, instead of getting Rs. 1|10 in place of Rs. 1|7, they will get Rs. 3|4 because it has increased from 20 tons to 40 tons. In that case we shall help the nation as a whole. We shall be able to export sugar. It is because we cannot grow cane at a cheaper rate we cannot get the full use of the cultivation. Our cultivators are not cultivating or growing cane scientifically. I do not say that they are not doing so intentionally. If they get the wherewithal and if Government help them in all ways, in getting seeds in time, manure in time and irrigation facilities in time they would be able to do that.

All my hon. friends who have been talking on this side, I think, have never cared to go to the cultivators and tell them these are the methods by which they can increase production from 20 tons to 40 tons per acre. They have never gone there in the same spirit in which they are now talking for the price. (*Interruption*). Of course, they are cultivators and they must have been trying it. I do not say that they are not. But there is something lacking; I do not know what it is.

At present the millers owning big farms are making more profits by cultivation in some factories rather than by manufacturing sugar. They are perhaps...

An Hon. Member: Black-marketing. (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Jhunjunwala: Don't talk.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order; what is this?

Shri Jhunjunwala: Black-marketing there is. I say it is there; because of you black-market prevails.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Would this remark show that the presiding officer was busy in black-marketing?

Shri Jhunjhunwala: No, Sir, it would not show that. I was turning my face to him.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But the face would not be reflected in the debates.

Shri Jhunjhunwala: What I was saying is this. The most necessary thing now is that we should try to improve the cultivation so that we may be able to increase the yield.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must conclude soon.

Shri Jhunjhunwala: In that case I won't be able to say anything.

The yield per acre would increase and thereby we can reduce the production price of sugar and we can export sugar. It is also necessary to decide what should be the price of sugarcane and what should not be the prices. But simply by guess work we cannot say that Rs. 1|10 is not sufficient and Rs. 2|- is necessary, whereas the Government says, 'No; it must be utmost Rs. 1|12|'. They have absolutely no data with them for fixing the price. So, in order that all these things could be solved Government should appoint a committee. They should fix up a price on the basis of sucrose content. It is for the committee to determine what should be the sugar price (*Interruptions*). The factories as well as the cane cultivators are making profits. If no factory or cane cultivator is not making any profit, it is not because they cannot do so but because the method they are adopting is not right.

Shri Maniyangadan (Kottayam): Sir, the Government notification increasing the price of sugarcane is a welcome measure. In recent months, and even now, the country is facing shortage of sugar and the ultimate solution for all this is only increased production. In order to give some incentive to the cultivators the price has been increased by 3 annas (*Interruption*).

I am coming from a State in the south which has not been referred to by any Member here. I think the Government also did not take into consideration the sugarcane cultivators of that State because the particular date on which this increased price came into force was 25th October, 1959. The Press Note issued by Government says that with effect from 25th October, 1959, the minimum price of sugarcane has been raised from Rs. 1|44 nP. to Rs. 1|62 nP. per md. for delivery at the gate of the factory and from Rs. 1|31 nP. to Rs. 1|50 nP. per md. for delivery at the purchasing centres connected by rail for the 1959-60 season's crop. It seems that according to Government the 1959-60 season's crop started from 25th October, 1959.

My submission is that that may be the case in other parts of the country but not so in Kerala. There is only one sugar factory in Kerala, the Pamba Valley Sugar Factory. There the crushing season started much earlier, that is, from the 27th September, 1959. And from that date to October 25, 1959, about 19,300 tons of sugarcane were supplied by the agriculturists to the factory. Subsequently also crushing was going on and sugarcane was supplied. From this particular date those who supplied sugarcane to the factory got the increased price. But those unfortunate cultivators who happened to supply sugarcane before this particular date but after the 27th September in this year's season itself got only the former price and their loss is estimated to be about Rs. 94,440|.-.

In the same factory during the same season one section of the cultivators got one minimum price and another section get another price and this looks ridiculous. Therefore, something has to be done with regard to this. My only submission is that this increased price for sugarcane for this 1959-60 season's crop should be made applicable to all sugarcane supplied in this year whatever be the date of

supply. It should not be fixed only for sugarcane supplied after the 25th October, 1959. If we take India as a whole why should the cultivators of one portion be discriminated against? I do not say that Government purposely discriminated against them but it must have been some mistake. Whatever that be, it has to be rectified. Those cultivators who supplied sugarcane prior to this date in this 1959-60 season must be paid the increased price. There is the increased cess for the sugar that was in the factory on this date. I think the Government could make up this amount by some means or the other. If there is to be incentive for better production, there should be no discrimination between place and place or between grower and grower in the same factory. This matter must be looked into by the Government.

As regards the price of sugarcane, in our area, even now as the price stands increased, it is not adequate. I do not know what is the basis for fixing the price at Rs. 1.62. The cost of production has to be taken into consideration and the cultivators must be allowed to have a reasonable margin. I do not think that this has been gone into. In other regions also, this complaint that the price should be increased is there. If my information is correct, in the Pamba Valley Sugar Factory, the present price of sugar is sufficient for them to make good profits but unfortunately the cultivator is not paid adequate price. Even without increasing the price of sugar and without causing any trouble to the consumer, the price of cane could be increased and that should be done.

Regarding this particular date which was selected by the Government, maybe, it was due to the shortage of sugar and the difficulties that the people were feeling. But this factor that some cultivators had already supplied their cane was not taken into consideration. In U.P. and other places, the season begins in November and in

those areas the advantage goes to the cultivators. I submit that this matter must be looked into.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (रसड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कई सालों से यह सवाल उठता चला आ रहा है कि गन्ने के दाम बढ़ाये जायें। इसके साथ ही साथ यह सवाल भी उठता आया है इस सदन में कि चीनी के दाम कम किये जायें। तीन साल से लगातार इस सदन में इस मामले पर बहस हो रही है। लेकिन अभी तक बात है कि सरकार का व्यवहार इस मामले में उत्साहवर्धक नहीं रहा है। सरकार का व्यवहार देख करके मुझे तो महाकवि तुलसीदास जी की एक बात याद आती है जिसमें उन्होंने कहा था :

श्रीमद् बक न किन्ह के हा, प्रभुता बधिर न का हि। अधिकार पाकर इस तरह से हमारे शासक वर्ग के लोग किसानों को और तजाम देण की बातों को भुला देते हैं और कभी कभी जब वे जनहित की बात करते हैं तो उसमें थोड़े से आदमियों को जनता मान लेते हैं, बाकी को दुश्मन मान लेते हैं। तो मेरी समझ में आज तक यह नहीं आया है कि जनता किस को कहते हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश के चार जिलों में हड़ताल चल रही है जिसके बारे में कभी कभी यह कह दिया जाता है कि राजनीतिक दलों द्वारा इसको बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है, लोगों को बहकाया जा रहा है लेकिन सभी किसान उसमें हिस्सा ले रहे हैं और इतना होने पर भी जब उस दिन यह सवाल यहाँ आया तो कहा गया कि यह पब्लिक हित में बात नहीं है। अब अगर मिल बालिकों को ही पब्लिक माना जाता है, तब तो मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है और अगर उनको ही सारी पब्लिक नहीं माना जाता है तो सरकार को अपने रबैयों को बदलना होगा और लाजिमी तौर पर जनता को उन बातों को देखना होगा जिनके कारण न केवल चीनी का उत्पादन ही कम होता है बल्कि साथ साथ इस देश में अन्नबन्धा भी उत्पन्न होती है।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय]

मुझे याद है जब पिछले दिनों इस विषय पर यहां बहस हुई थी तो साख मन्त्री जी ने कहा था कि अगर गन्ने के दाम बढ़ा दिये जायें तो लोग ज्यादा गन्ना बोने लगेंगे और जब वे गन्ना ज्यादा जमीन में बोयेंगे तब दूसरे जो साख-पदार्थ हैं उनकी कमी पड़ जाएगी। उन्होंने इसके साथ ही साथ यह भी कहा कि इससे चीनी के दाम भी बढ़ जायेंगे। सैकड़ों एक्सपोर्ट कम्पेटियां बीठी हैं और उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्टों में कहा है और यह बड़ी साधारण सी बात है और सभी यह जानते हैं कि जितने घाने मन गन्ना उतने रुपये मन चीनी। अगर गन्ना दो रुपये मन होगा तो चीनी के दाम ३२ रुपये मन में उतारना नहीं हो सकते हैं।

लेकिन एक तरफ तो चीनी के दाम बढ़ते जा रहे हैं और उनकी घटाने की व्यवस्था सरकार नहीं करती है, दूसरी तरफ जब यह मांग की जाती है कि गन्ने के दाम भी बढ़ाये जायें, तो यह बहाना कर दिया जाता है कि लोग दूसरे घानाजों की खेती को छोड़ कर इसकी खेती करना शुरू कर देंगे और जब हड़ताल इत्यादि होती है तो लाठियों, गोलियों इत्यादि से काम लिया जाता है। श्री गोरखपुर, देवरिया इत्यादि पूर्वी जिलों को देख करके भाया हूँ और वहां पर मैंने देखा है कि किस तरह से मिल मालिकों के फाटकों के पास दस दस दिन तक गन्ने की गाड़ियां लगी रहती थीं और १५ तारीख को होने वाली हड़ताल को फेल करने के लिये वे बाहर से गन्ना मंगा कर इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं, लेकिन उनका गन्ना उन्होंने नहीं लिया है। वे आजकी ठंडी रातों में बाहर एक चादर के साथ पड़े रहते हैं, उनकी पूछने वाला कोई नहीं है। अगर सरकार से इसके बारे में कहा जाता है तो जवाब दे दिया जाता है कि मिल मालिक वहां से भाग जायेंगे। अगर वे भाग जायेंगे तो उनके लिये तो आपकी लाठियां और गोलियां ठभी हो जायेंगी लेकिन एरिब किसानों के

लिये वे तैयार हैं। अगर मिल मालिक भाग जायेंगे तब गोलियां नहीं चलेंगी, तब लाठियां नहीं चलेंगी, तब जनहित नहीं टूटेगा लेकिन अगर किसान कहेंगे कि उसकी कमाई का हक उसे मिलना चाहिये तब उन पर लाठी, डंडा, गोली सब कुछ बरसाने की कोशिश की जायेगी। यह रबैया बदलना चाहिये और जनता के हित को देख कर सब काम होना चाहिये। दरअसल में हमें मुल्क के अन्दर लोगों को इतमीनान दिलाना चाहिये और जब आपने ऐसा किया तभी किसानों की हालत की आप मुधार सकते हैं अन्यथा नहीं।

यह बात भी माननीय मन्त्री जी को मालूम होनी चाहिये कि अगर किसानों की भायिक दशा खराब हुई, अगर किसानों के पास खरीदने की शक्ति न रही, तो ये मिलें भी बन्द हो जायेंगी, ये टूकानें भी बन्द हो जायेंगी, जब पैसा रहेगा ही नहीं तो वे खरीदेंगे कहा से। आज हालत यह हो रही है पूर्वी जिलों में कि उन्हें लगान का पैसा भ्रदा करना है, कोमापरेटिव सोसाइटीज वाले और कज वाले उनके सिर पर सवार हो रहे हैं और इतना होने पर भी उनको गन्ने का दाम इतना भी नहीं मिलता है जितना सूखी लकड़ी का आज है। आज सूखी लकड़ी दो रुपये मन बिकती है और जो गन्ना है वह एक रुपये दस घाना मन। मेरे एक माननीय दोस्त ने ठीक ही कहा है कि भ्रजब स्थिति है कि टके सेर भाजा, टके सेर खाजा बिक रहा है। आज ये दोनों ही बराबर हैं।

बहुत से फैक्टस सदन के सामने पेश किये गये हैं और मैं चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी उन पर गौर करेंगे। गन्ने के दाम अगर बढ़ें तो किसान ज्यादा खेती नहीं करेंगे। मेरी दसियों किसानों से बातचीत हुई है और उनसे मुझे पता चला है कि कोई किसान एक एकड़ में गन्ने की कचर करता है, कोई

इससे भी कम में करता है। इस वास्ते यह बहाना बनाना कि बन्ने की खेती बढ़ जाएगी, असत है। अगर इतना होने पर भी आप समझते हैं कि वह बढ़ेगी तो आप इस पर लिमिट लगा सकते हैं, आप इस पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध लगा सकते हैं लेकिन उनके हक तो उनको मिलने चाहिये।

कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि गन्ने के दाम तो बढ़ें लेकिन चीनी के दाम नहीं बढ़ने चाहियें। अभी जो बिल आया था और जो कि पास हो चुका है उसमें कहा गया है कि पिछली चीनी जो रुकी हुई है, जो कि स्टॉक के अन्दर मौजूद है, उसी के ऊपर उस बिल का असर पड़ता है, यानी उसी पर टैक्स लगेगा। लेकिन आगे जो चीनी आयेगी क्या उसका दाम भी कम करने आप जा रहे हैं, क्या ऐसा बिल भी ला रहे हैं कि आइन्दा चीनी के दाम भी तय हो जायें, उसके दाम भी कम हो जायें? इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि एक कमीशन मुकर्रर होना चाहिये जो कि यह पता लगाये कि गन्ने उतारान पर क्या लागत आती है और साथ ही साथ वह चीनी की कीमत भी तय करे। अगर आपने ऐसा न किया तो इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि आपका समाजवाद का नारा धरा का धरा रह जायेगा, जो आप बढ़ो बढ़ी बातें करते हैं, वह कागज़ों पर ही रह जायेगी और दूसरी तरफ देश का आर्थिक ढांचा छिन्नभिन्न ही जायेगा; और रात दिन झगड़े होते रहेंगे। इसमें किसी भी राजनीतिक पार्टी का दोष नहीं होगा। मैं तथा मेरे दल के लोग भी यह नहीं चाहते हैं और न दूसरे दलों के लोग चाहते हैं कि हड़ताल हो लेकिन सरकार का जो रवैया है, वह भी बदलना चाहिये और जब वह लाठी और गोली पर उतर आती है तो उस वक्त उसका लाजिमी तौर पर जो नतीजा निकलता है, वह हमारे सामने आता है। इसलिये मैं चाहूँगा कि माननीय मंत्री जी आज ऐलान करें गन्ने के दाम बढ़ाने का ताकि किसानों में सतोष पैदा हो सके और

अपनी तरफ से हम विश्वास दिलाते हैं कि केवल झगड़े के लिये झगड़ा नहीं होगा। हम यह चाहते हैं कि किसान को उसकी मेहनत का उचित फल मिले और अगर उसको यह फल नहीं मिला तो इसमें कोई धमकी की बात नहीं, हमारे चाहने पर भी शान्ति स्थापित नहीं हो सकती। मुझे विश्वास है कि माननीय मंत्री जी कोई उचित कदम उठावेंगे और गन्ने का भाव दो रुपया मन करने की घोषणा करेंगे।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Subbiah Ambalam. There would be only seven minutes now.

Shri Supakar (Sambalpur): May I have a few minutes?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will try but I cannot promise.

Shri Subbiah Ambalam (Ramanathapuram): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have been listening to the speeches of hon. Members here, but they have been voicing the grievances of the cane growers and none of them has spoken about the interest of the consumers.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: We have.

Shri Subbiah Ambalam: The interest of the consumers in general has completely been ignored. I will only point out one or two instances to show how this matter, the interest of the consumers has been ignored.

Sir, when Shri A. P. Jain was at the helm of affairs as Minister of Food and Agriculture, in the last session he announced a uniform policy in declaring the sugar price as Rs. 1-10-0 per viss. The reason given was that the sugar millowners in North are not able to produce sugar at a lesser price. Whereas the cost of production in North Indian sugar mills is higher than that of the cost of production in the south, in order to make a uniform price, an all-India price, he declared that Rs. 1-10-0 should be the

[Shri Subbiah Ambalamb]

price of sugar per viss. We know that the sugar mills in Andhra, Madras and Mysore were able to produce sugar at a lesser cost and market that sugar at the rate of Rs. 1-5-0 per viss. By making Rs. 1-10-0 as the uniform price the millowners there were able to make a profit of 4 annas to 5 annas per viss, and they were able to make that profit with the sanction of the Government of India. The result was that the consumers were penalised. The Government was not benefited on account of this uniform price and the difference in the two prices went to the pockets of the millowners.

This Sugar (Special Excise Duty) Bill must have been brought much earlier to mop up the difference in prices as early as June or July—I would say even much earlier. An all-India price is, no doubt, welcome. I understand from the statement of the Minister, Madras State, that Madras State has been made into a separate sugar zone and the Central Government has guaranteed a supply of 10,000 tons of sugar per month. If that be the case, we only want to know why there should be a uniform sugar price for all India. If the south Indian sugar mills are able to produce sugar at a lesser cost, why should the south Indian consumers, people living in the southern zone, be expected to pay a higher price.

Another thing is, the distribution of sugar at present is not very advantageous to the people. The people are put to a lot of inconvenience and hardship. The present system of distribution is not very satisfactory. Even though the Government has declared that the fair price of sugar should be Rs. 1-10-0 the consumers in the villages, towns and cities are not able to get it at that fair price, even at the increased price of Rs. 1-10-0 per viss. The main reason is that distribution by the millowners through their agents is not done to the satisfaction of the retail dealers. The millowners have got their distributors and agents in big cities and district headquarters. They

give a sort of ration cards to small retail dealers allotting each about two to three bags a week. Every week these retail dealers have to go to the headquarters to take delivery of those two or three bags. They are put to great expenditure in this way. Every week these small retailers have to travel to the headquarters resulting in heavy expenditure to them not commensurate with the profit they are able to make by the sale of those few bags of sugar. I would, therefore, suggest that the distribution arrangement should be changed so that supplies are made to the retail dealers in their own places and they are not made to travel 50 or 100 miles to take delivery of those few bags of sugar. The margin of profit allowed to them is very meagre. One bag of sugar is supplied to them by the distributors at the rate of about Rs. 115. They are allowed to have a profit of Rs. 2 or Rs. 2-8-0. Therefore, on an investment of Rs. 100 or more they are able to get only Rs. 2 or Rs. 2-8-0 for which they have to incur an expenditure of Rs. 10 for taking delivery of two or three bags. This, I would suggest, is indirectly inducing the merchants to blackmarket. It is impossible for them to sell at the price fixed by the Government or by the millowners. The Government should see that the retail merchants get at least 6½ per cent margin of profit on their retail sales. The millowners can reduce their profits to some extent. By having a uniform price of Rs. 1-10-0 the millowners were able to have more than Rs. 5 per cwt. Therefore, they can now reduce the margin of their profit.

As a result of this uniform policy, this uniform price, this control on an all-India basis, the sugar mills have made fabulous profits. I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister to the stock exchange rates of the shares of these sugar mills. The share values have been inflated by 50 per cent. to 80 per cent. in anticipation of huge profits. Actually almost all the sugar mills have made fabulous, excessive profits. Therefore,

with a view to mop up all the difference in prices, where the consumers were asked to pay an increased price for consumption of sugar, I would suggest that Government should take adequate steps so that all that money will come to the exchequer.

Shri Supakar: Sir, I would try to voice the feelings of the consumers coming from States other than Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. What is the usual feeling of such persons regarding this problem? When a consumer goes to the market he finds that sugar is selling usually at the rate of Rs. 2. He finds that almost every year the price of sugar is increasing. He finds that compared to other foodgrains the rise of price in the case of sugar, perhaps, during the last 13 years has been almost phenomenal. When we ask questions about this problem the hon. Minister, probably, says that we are doing our best and people should eat less sugar because we are trying to export sugar and all that. But that does not solve the problem so far as the average consumer is concerned.

16 hrs.

Sir, only today morning we were discussing the question of special excise duty on sugar. The hon. Minister assured us that this should not affect the price of sugar as available to the consumer. But I am quite sure, whatever be the theoretical assurance of the Minister, every such Act which raises the excise duty has its effect on the consumer. If the hon. Minister says that only on the accumulated stock of sugar they are going to impose the excise duty of Rs. 2.52 per cwt. and this will not affect any future stock, still I am afraid that it may have some repercussion on the retail market. I believe, Sir, if the Government takes the responsibility of fixing the price paid to the cane growers and the ex-factory price of sugar, they should also take sufficient responsibility in seeing that the consumer gets sugar at a reasonable price. Unless this is done, merely shifting the responsibility to the State Governments

and saying that the Centre is supplying so many tons of sugar to each State Government will not help the average consumer. The Government should take this responsibility of seeing that justice is done not only to the sugarcane growers and the mill-owners but also to the consumers throughout India.

श्री मोहन स्वयंकर (पीलीभीत) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इधर कई रोज से हम यह यत्न करते रहे हैं कि सरकार का ध्यान गन्ने के मसले की ओर दिला सकें और मुझे खुशी है कि कई रोज की मेहनत के बाद आपने आज मुझे यह मौका दिया है कि इस मसले पर यहां हाजिर में गौर हो सके ।

जहां तक गन्ने का सवाल है, गवर्नमेंट का भी खयाल है और दूसरे लोगों का खयाल है कि गन्ना देश में ज्यादा पैदा होता है मगर शायद उनको यह खयाल नहीं है कि यहां इस देश में गन्ने की पैदावार सिर्फ एक प्रतिशत ही होती है और बाकी गल्ले का उत्पादन होता है । जिन इलाकों में गन्ना पैदा होता वह उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसे तराई के इलाके हैं जहां कि गन्ने के भलावा और कोई चीज पैदा ही नहीं हो सकती । इसलिए गन्ने का मसला एक ऐसा मसला है कि किसानों को गन्ना बोना ही पड़ता है । इसके भलावा गन्ना एक ऐसी कौप है जिससे कि दूसरी कौप्स की अपेक्षा ज्यादा पैसा मिलने की संभावना होती है, इस से कुछ अधिक आमदनी होने की उम्मीद रहती है । इसलिए गन्ने का जो सवाल है यह एक बहुत बड़ा सवाल है और कई वर्षों से बराबर हम इसको ठीक से हल करने और चीनी अधिक पैदा करने की बात कहते रहे हैं । यह जो गन्ने का सवाल पैदा हुआ यह सब से पहले सन् ५२ और ५३ में हुआ । उससे पहले गन्ने की माकूल कीमत मिलती थी लेकिन इस साल ५२-५३ में गन्ने की कीमत मिल गेट पर १ रुपये ५ आने और आउट स्टेशंस पर १ रुपये ३ आने कर दी । सन् ५२-५३ के पहले यह फर्क नहीं था । सन् ५६-५७ में चीनी का

[श्री मोहन स्वल्प]

भाव था २० रुपये १४ आने मन और गन्ने की कीमत थी १ रुपये ४ आने मन फिर सन् ४७-४८ में २ रुपये मन गन्ने का दाम था और चीनी का भाव उस समय ३५ रुपये मन था। हांलाकि मिल मालिकों ने यह वायदा किया था कि वह शक्कर की कीमत २३ रुपये मन से ज्यादा नहीं करेंगे लेकिन, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने देखा कि चीनी की कीमत ३० रुपये से कभी कम नहीं हुई बल्कि और ज्यादा ही होती रही लेकिन गन्ना उत्पादकों को बराबर मिल गेट पर १ रुपये ५ आने मन और भाउट स्टेशन पर १ रुपये ३ आने मन के हिसाब से मिलता रहा। अब गन्ना उत्पादकों और किसानों में चूंकि उनको उनकी उपज के मुनासिब और जायज दाम नहीं मिल रहे हैं इसलिए उन में एक असंतोष है। यह खेद का विषय है कि सरकार का ध्यान बजाय किसानों के मिल मालिकों और पूंजीपतियों की ओर भ्रष्ट है। सरकार का ध्यान जो गन्ना उत्पादक हैं उनकी तरफ कम है। ऐसा हमें शुबहा होता है। इसकी पुष्टि इस बात से हो जाती है कि सन् ५२-५३ में जब चीनी का भाव ३० रुपये मन से कम नहीं हुआ था तो सरकार ने बाहर से करीब १०० करोड़ रुपये की चीनी मंगाई और वह २० रुपये मन के हिसाब से बंवाई गई लेकिन मुझे ताज्जुब है कि २० रुपये मन की चीनी होने के बावजूद भी वह हिन्दुस्तान में ३० रुपये मन से कभी कम नहीं हुई। इस तरह से इस चीनी के मिल मालिकों का शोषण बराबर जारी है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको यह सुन कर ताज्जुब होगा कि जब किसान पर कोई रकम बाजिब होती है लगान की तो उसके बिल कुर्क होते हैं उसका भकान कुर्क होता है और बीबी बच्चे तक कुर्क हो जाते हैं लेकिन ऐसी बहुत सी मिलें हैं, मेरी कास्टीट्यूंस पीलीभीत में ही एक मिल है जिस को कि २०-२५ लाख रुपया दिया गया है। इसी तरह बरेली में एक मिल है उस पर करीब १५-१६ लाख रुपया

बाजिब है लेकिन उनसे कुछ नहीं पूछा जाता। किसान हांलाकि वे मिलों को गन्ना दे चुके हैं लेकिन उनको उसका पैसा नहीं मिलता है और वे इस कारण बड़े परेशान हैं। उनकी एक बात भी नहीं पूछी जाती है हांलाकि इस ऐंक्ट के अन्दर यह प्राविजन है कि मिल मालिकों को इसके लिए मजबूर किया जा सकता है और उनका लाइसेंस तक कैंसिल किया जा सकता है। कानून में यह दिया हुआ है कि अगर चीनी के मिल मालिक गन्ने के दाम किसानों को भ्रदान करें तो उन पर कोअरसिव मेचइस इस्तेमाल किये जा सकते हैं लेकिन हम देखने हैं कि उनके लिए कुछ नहीं किया जाता है और इससे स्पष्ट है कि सरकार की नीति जो है वह किसानों के खिलाफ है और सरकार सरमायेदारों की मदद करती रही है और यह दुख का विषय है कि आज भी वही सरमायेदारों की मदद करने की पुरानी नीति बराबर जारी है।

जब सन् ४६-४७ में गन्ने का भाव दो रुपये प्रति मन था तो चीनी ३५ रुपये ७ आने मन थी लेकिन आज जब कि गन्ने के दाम नहीं बढ़ाये गये हैं तो चीनी खुले भाव ५० रुपये प्रति मन बाजारों में बिक रही है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वह कौन सा हिसाब है जिस की रू से गन्ने की कीमत दो रुपये प्रति मन नहीं होनी चाहिए? इंसाफ का तकाजा है कि गवर्नमेंट को गन्ने की कीमत बढ़ाने के बारे में हमदर्दी से सोचना चाहिए।

अभी प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा और गवर्नमेंट के लोग भी इस बात को कहते हैं कि गन्ने के बारे में सरकार ने कोई फीर्स इकट्ठा नहीं की है और इसलिए सरकार यह नहीं जानती कि गन्ने की पैदावार में कितना रुपया सर्फ होता है और उसकी शकल क्या है। जैसा कि एक दोस्त ने सुझाव दिया मैं चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट इस सिमिलिस्ते में

तहकीकात करे कि वाकई गन्ने की शर्ह क्या होनी चाहिए उसकी पैशावर के हिसाब से ।

जहाँ तक सरकार को गन्ने से होने वाली आमदनी का सवाल है सरकार को उससे काफ़ी आमदनी होती है । एक मन चीनी पर १० रुपये ११ आने सेंट्रल एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगती है और १ रुपये १४ आने प्रोविन्सियल टैक्स होता है । इसके अलावा साढ़े सात आने मन कोम्पारेटिव कमिशन विया जाता है । इस तरह से कुल १३ रुपये और कुछ रैसे प्रति मन चीनी पर सरकार को आमदनी होती है । इसके अलावा सरकार को खंडसारी की ड्यूटी से भी इनकम होती है । अलकोहल से भी उसकी आमदनी होती है । इसी तरह रेलवे फंड के जरिये भी सरकार को आमदनी होती है । १ करोड़ मन शीरा उत्तर प्रदेश में दुग्गा था और उस से अलकोहल पैदा होता है और उससे भी सरकार को आमदनी होती है । इसलिए सरकार को इस बारे में जरा इंसफ से काम लेना चाहिए और यह देखना चाहिए कि गरीब गन्ने के काश्तकारों के साथ अन्याय न हो और उनको भी उनके गन्ने के मुनासिब दाप मिलें । जहाँ हम चीनी के कंज्यूमर्स की बात सोचते हैं, मिल मालिकों की बात सोचते हैं वहाँ हमारा फर्ज यह भी हो जाता है कि हम किसानों के हित की भी बात सोचें जोकि इतनी मेहनत करके गन्ना पैदा करते हैं जो कि मरमी, सर्दी, लू और धूप की पवाह न करके रात दिन खेतों में मशकत करते हैं । अब समय आ गया है जब सरकार को अधिक देरी न करके इस सारे मसले पर विचार करके गन्ना उत्पादकों के साथ इंसफ करना चाहिए ।

Shri A. M. Thomas: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome this opportunity that the Government have been given to put before this House the reasonableness of the price increase which has been given for sugarcane very recently. It has been stated by more than one hon. Member that since the growers are in a majority, a vast number, the Government should certainly have the interests of the

growers, more than the interests of the mill-owners, in their heart. I may unequivocally state that if the Government is asked to say on which side the sympathies of the Government lie vis a vis the interests of the mill-owners, I would say that the Government's sympathies are definitely with the growers.

श्री ब्रजवन्त राय : ऐश्वरन में नहीं है सिर्फ कहने के लिए है ।

Shri A. M. Thomas: At the same time, I may state that the interests of the growers have also to be considered in the light of the interests of the mill-owners in that it must be worthwhile for them to produce sugar. The second consideration, according to me, is the position of the sugarcane growers, vis a vis the growers of other competing crops. The third consideration, and as the hon. House knows, is the interest of the consumers. If you balance all these I may say that by the recent increase that the Government has given, if at all the Government has erred, it has erred only on the side of leniency in favour of the grower. Shri Banerjee has been saying that Government should not stand on prestige. Government has not and does not intend to stand on prestige. Ever since 1953-54, the practice was to announce the sugarcane price well before the sowing season, so that the grower may know beforehand what price he is going to get for the cane he produces. As usual, this time also we announced the cane price in May, 1959 well before the sowing season.

This question was considered when there was an agitation about this time last year. This appears to be an annual affair for some political parties, to which I will come presently. In December, 1958, this question was considered by the Cabinet. Considering the agitation that was launched in some of the areas and all other aspects, Government decided that there was no case for increasing the price from Rs. 1-7-0. Then, we took into account all the subsequent developments and other relevant factors and especially

[Shri A. M. Thomas.]

because it would serve also as an incentive for increased sugar production, we thought it fit to increase the price from Rs. 1-7-0 to Rs. 1-10-0.

I will also give the exact background, because it is worthwhile knowing the history of fixation of the cane price. As the House knows, the power to fix the cane price was assumed by the Central Government in 1950-51. As pointed out by Shri Kushwaqt Rai, we fixed the cane price at Rs. 1-12-0. That price was allowed to continue for 1951-52 also. Then we found that there was an enormous increase in the acreage of sugarcane. So, considering the situation, we thought it was not justifiable to give such a high minimum price to sugarcane. So, in 1952-53 we decided that the price must be Rs. 1-5-0 for delivery at gate and Rs. 1-3-0 for delivery at rail centres. As pointed out by some hon. Members, there was some diminution in the acreage after that. Again we raised the price and in 1953-54, the minimum cane price was Rs. 1-7-0 for delivery at gate and Rs. 1-5-0 for delivery at rail centres. Ever since that period, till 25th October, that price continued.

Then, some other factors also had to be considered in this context. Shri Kushwaqt Rai and some others have stated that the legislatures of Bihar and U.P. recommended an increase up to Rs. 1-12-0. My friend, Shri Vajpayee would not be satisfied even with that; he has moved a substitute motion saying it must be Rs. 2.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: That is the demand of the growers.

Shri A. M. Thomas: The matter was first mooted in the Bihar Legislative Assembly in December, 1957. Of course, the growers are in a majority and as I have said, as far as the Central Government are concerned, our sympathies are with the growers. The sympathies of the State Governments and the Members of the State Legislatures are also bound to be with the growers. In December, 1957, the Bihar Assembly passed a resolution to

the effect that the price has to be increased to Rs. 1-12-0. But even then, the Government should necessarily have regard to all the circumstances. While forwarding that resolution to us, the Bihar Government did not ask us to accept that recommendation, but just said that it is a matter which has to be considered further. It said, "You may refer this matter to some board or something like that and fix a reasonable price in consultation with the other sugar-producing States".

When the matter came up before the U.P. Assembly, of course, the resolution was passed by the Assembly, but even then stand of the Government was that it would not be justifiable to give the cane-growers anything more than Rs. 1-7-0 per maund, as was being given. Nonetheless, the legislature passed the resolution and while forwarding that, the U.P. Government was of the opinion that this matter might have to be considered by a board. It did not recommend an enhancement of the cane price, because it is well known that Government must have regard to the growers of other competitive crops, the effect it will have on the economy of the country, on the general price-structure, etc. All those things have to be considered by the Government.

After the minimum price was fixed in May, 1959, some months afterwards, both the Bihar and U.P. Governments recommended to us that it might be desirable to increase the price. I do not keep anything back from this House. It is true that both the Governments recommended to us that the minimum price should be increased to Rs. 1-12-0. But then, we considered all the aspects and in consultation with both the Governments, we came to the decision that having regard to all the circumstances, any increase beyond 3 annas per maund would not be justified under the circumstances. It was not an arbitrary decision, not a decision

which did not take into account the interests of the growers at all.

I may also say that regard was also given to the cost of production. This is not like other foodgrains, because it is a cash crop and the person who grows wants to sell it; he does not consume it himself. So, if at all a minimum price is to be fixed, it must have some relationship to the cost of production. That is conceded. The fixation of the price was also influenced by certain management investigations that were conducted for a period of three years from 1954-55. These investigations revealed that in a fairly good land, the cost of production at the farm site came to 14 annas 6 pies per maund. Of course, we will have to take into consideration the transport charges from the farm site to the rail centre. So, the cost works out to Rs. 1-0-6 per maund. You will find that the minimum price of Rs. 1-5-0 per maund at Railway centres was more than the actual cost of production that was worked out. I also grant that we have also to take into account the marginal lands too. That was also taken into consideration and that was why the prices were fixed at Rs. 1-7-0 for delivery at gate and at Rs. 1-5-0 for delivery at rail centres. It is reasonable to suppose that the sugarcane cultivators should get higher margin of profit, having regard to the nature of the cultivation. Even after allowing for all this, it is difficult to say that the price before the increase, that is, the pre-existing price of Rs. 1-5-0 for delivery at rail centre and Rs. 1-7-0 for delivery at factory centres were unreasonably low, having regard to the cost of production.

I may also bring to the notice of this House that this price of Rs. 1-5-0 should necessarily be reasonable, because after this price was fixed the acreage under sugar-cane cultivation has increased every year. As I have said, sugar-cane producers are not producing for consumption themselves. They supply cane for production of gur or khandsari or to sugar mills. So,

it will be found that it was worthwhile for them to produce. That is why there was expansion every year in the area under sugar-cane cultivation. (Interruptions).

Shri Braj Singh: If the area cultivation . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. If the Minister is not yielding, he should not persist. I will give him an opportunity at the end.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I may be allowed to proceed uninterrupted.

We have found that the area under sugar-cane cultivation is increasing. My Minister made it clear last time that Government is not disposed to increase the price, not because it is afraid that there will be an expansion in the acreage. Even if there is expansion, it will be only very insignificant. But we must also have due regard to the competing crops. That is the main consideration that we have to bear in mind. If we give consideration to all those points we will find that the price that has been fixed is quite reasonable.

Then, as the hon. House knows, the ex-factory price of sugar-cane in U.P. North Bihar and Punjab were fixed on 30th July 1958, when the price of sugar showed an increasing tendency. We fixed the price at Rs. 38/- for U.P. factories as well as North Bihar factories, on the basis of the sugarcane prices remaining at Rs. 1/5/- and Rs. 1/7/- at railway centres and factory centres respectively.

The proportion of the various costs in the matter of cane price has been mentioned on the floor of the House on the 26th of August 1958 by the then Minister of Food and Agriculture. Cane price came to 40:4 per cent; taxes, excise duties, cess, co-operative society fees etc. made 36:6 per cent; manufacturing charges came to 17:6 per cent—allowance for loss on exports need not be considered now—other miscellaneous charges

{Shri A. M. Thomas}

came to 1:4 per cent; profit to mills came to 2:4 per cent. My hon. friend was saying that the sugar mill-owners were making enormous profits. It may partly be true. Even though ex-factory prices were fixed in July 1958, for some time some of the factories have not been behaving properly. It may also be the case for some sugar factories for which no ex-factory price was fixed. Factories in Bombay and the south might be making enormous profits. All the same, when we fix ex-factory price, we must also fix a proportionate sugar-cane price, and based on that, it will be found that with the fix price of Rs. 36 in U.P. and North Bihar factories, the profit to the mill-owners comes to only 2:7 per cent.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: That is wrong.

Shri A. M. Thomas: The manufacturing charges are determined on a prescribed cost schedule based on recovery and duration. In view of all this, the incidence on minimum cane price has increased per maund price of sugar by Rs. 1:85 nP.

Then, some hon. Members suggested that the whole question must be referred to a committee. That is not necessary. In fact, the question of cost structure of sugar was referred to the Tariff Commission. I has also supported the position of the Government in its report, which is under consideration of Government. Although I am not now free to divulge the recommendations of the Tariff Commission, I might say that the recommendation of the Tariff Commission is also that the ex-factory price fixed at Rs. 36 will be reasonable, having regard to the sugar-cane prices of Rs. 1-5-0 and Rs. 1-7-0 respectively.

I may also bring to the notice of the House one significant factor which has not been mentioned by any member of this House. It is only the minimum price that we have fixed. We have also stated that if the factories make larger profits, they will

have to pay more to the grower on the basis of the price-linking formula which we have adopted from the year 1958-59. It may be seen that we have been able to pay substantial amounts in previous years. I have got the figures with me of payments that come to some lakhs of rupees. In fact, even before it was compulsory on the basis of the price-linking formula. In 1952-53 we paid Rs. 100 lakhs; in 1953-54 Rs. 113 lakhs; in 1954-55 Rs. 71 lakhs; 1955-56 Rs. 62 lakhs; and 1956-57 Rs. 85 lakhs. Of course, I may concede that as far as the factories in U.P. and Bihar are concerned, there may not be much scope for payment under the price-linking formula, because ex-factory prices are fixed. But there is considerable scope for payment under this formula, as far as factories in Bombay and in the south are concerned.

I may also say that the factories in Deccan areas, as well as in the South can afford to pay much larger price to the sugar-cane grower, because their price is determined by the landed cost of U.P. sugar, which is much more than the ex-factory price. So, the sugar-cane grower in the South and Bombay can get much more.

The amendment of Shri Vajpayee is to the effect that the price should be increased to Rs. 2. Now if the increase is made to Rs. 2 what happens? Even if you take the recovery of sugar content at 10 per cent, on this basis the cost of cane would be Rs. 20. If you add to it the excise duty, cane cess, co-operative society commission of Rs. 13/2/- etc. it comes to Rs. 33 without manufacturing cost and profit to the industry. So, if it is based on Rs. 2, the price of sugar will necessarily go very much high.

Then there are other points that have to be considered. The incentives that we have given should not be thought of as only increasing the sugar-cane price. It should not be isolated from the other incentives that

we have given. We have given incentives for early crushing with a view to have increase in production. Then we have increased the cost of sugar-cane. We have also provided for payment to the sugar-cane grower on the basis of the price-linking formula. We have also said that if any sugar factory produces in the current year anything more than the average production in the last two years, they will get for the increased quantity a rebate of 50 per cent on the excise duty, so that they can compete with gur and khandasari manufacturers and the sugar-cane grower is enabled to get a little more than the minimum price. So, all these things had to be considered together.

Although it is too early to make any estimate of the production as the sugar season began in November and if you have regard to the production in this particular season even though it may be only about 1½ months old or something like that, I may say roughly that the quantum of production has been about double the quantum of production during this period last year. I do not say that that tempo will be kept up, but I say that that is a very encouraging phenomenon and I appeal to hon. Members that nothing should be done, no agitation should be encouraged which will come in the way of production of sugar which we are needing more and more.

When I said that no recognised association of sugar-cane growers has come forward with any plea for increased sugar-cane prices, I had in mind the sugar-cane growers' associations which represent the large majority of sugar-cane growers, for example

Shri Braj Raj Singh: It is a very outmoded argument.

Shri A. M. Thomas: the recognised association of cane-growers the provincial cane-growers' co-operative association. They have not served any notice.

Even with regard to the strike about which much is being made of, my information is that there is not much support for the sugar-cane growers' strike. I do not want to make a mention of any political party, but some political parties are taking advantage of the situation and are trying to whip up an agitation. I have also got information that certain political leaders are even conspiring to see that the willing sugar-cane growers, cultivators who are prepared to take the cane to the factory are not allowed to go to the factory site (Interruption).

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): He is making serious allegations.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is very general (Interruption).

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): He has gone out of his way (Interruption)

Shri Goray (Poona): He has gone out of the time also (Interruption).

Shri A. M. Thomas: So that (Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. It is too general to be so seriously taken note of.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have got the latest information. Shri Khuswaqt Rai said, based on the report of certain papers, that 33 factories or something like that have closed down. But as far as my information goes, the position in U.P. is that out of the 70 factories, only nine are reported to be closed.

Shri Mohan Swarup: 37 factories.

Shri A. M. Thomas: But perhaps you want a bigger number so that production may be as low as possible.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister may continue to address the Chair.

Shri A. M. Thomas: When certain unpleasant things are said, I have necessarily to be frank to this House.

With regard to Bihar, my information from the Cane Commissioner which my Chief Director got on the telephone is that until late last night only five factories have been partially affected. Even if a single factory is closed, it is a matter of concern. I am not exulting over the fact that only a few factories have closed down. But all the same, I venture to repeat what I said yesterday that the strike move is quite ill-advised and the earlier the sugar-cane cultivators are properly advised in this matter, the better it will be.

I have not got the time to refer to the case of sugar price and other things. They are all important matters. These matters have been referred to during question time and on other occasions. I do not want to refer to that. I have to oppose the motion for raising the sugar-cane price any further.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker Will **Shri Khuswaqt Rai** like to say a few words?

श्री खुशबकत राय : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने बहुत ही गौर से माननीय मंत्री जी की स्पीच सुनी पर उस के सुनने बाद भी मेरा विश्वास यह है कि मंत्रों की कीमत २०० मन होनी चाहिये। उन्होंने कोई ऐसी बात नहीं कही जिस से मैं अपनी राय बदलूं। उन्होंने सिर्फ एक एन्क्वायरी का जिक्र किया कि एक एन्क्वायरी हुई। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन कार्यों में वह एन्क्वायरी की गई उन में जो लेबरर्स शामिल हुए क्या वह बेगार करते थे कि १४ आ० ६ पाई की कीमत पर मंत्रा पदा हो गया। अभी मेरे मित्र श्री बनर्जी बोल रहे थे, उन्होंने दरखास्त की थी, मैं भी उस दरखास्त को दोहराना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार का इसे अपने मान या प्रतिष्ठा का प्रश्न नहीं बनाना चाहिये। अब शीघ्र ही मंत्रों की कीमत १

२० १२ आ० कर दिया जाय, उस के बाद अब भी जरूरी समझें कमिशन मुकर्रर कर दें कमिशन जो भी कीमत बता देगा वह ही मान लेंगे। मंत्रों को जो कीमत कम हुई है उस के बारे में मुझ से और मंत्रों जी का पत्रव्यवहार हुआ है। मैं उनका पत्र पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ। मैंने पूछा था कि आप जो एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाने जा रहे हैं उसका डिस्टिब्यूशन कैसे होगा। माननीय मंत्री जो ने उस के जवाब में मुझे लिखा है :

"As regards passing of the benefit or rebate in excise duty on extra production to sugarcane growers, I may mention that the extra production and the amount of rebate are undetermined factors. It will be in the interest of factories themselves to pay extra price to the sugarcane growers in order to attract more supplies of cane to earn the benefit of rebate".

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि खुद पाटिल साहब का पत्र है। उन्होंने खुद माना है कि फैक्ट्रीज को मंत्रों के दाम बढ़ा देने चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार खुद इस की ताकीद करे। सरकार यह जानती है कि जो मिनिमम प्राइस मुकर्रर हो जाती है, उस से एक पैसा भी ज्यादा काश्तकार को नहीं मिलता है। इस लिये मैं अध्यक्ष महोदय के जरिये से मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ, मुझे दुःख है कि हमारे खाद्य मंत्रों इस समय मौजूद नहीं हैं बल्कि मैं उनसे भी अपील करता हूँ, कि मंत्रों की कीमत अभी १६० १२ आ० मुकर्रर कर दी जाय उस के बाद कमिशन जैसा वह बैसा किया जाय।

Shri Jadhav (Malegaon): I want some information. The hon. Deputy Minister said that the acreage under sugarcane cultivation is increasing. Also it was said long before that the average yield per acre also has in-

creased. I am at a loss to know, if that is the case and also the number of sugar factories is increased by six, where is the sugar? Has it evaporated? I also want to know this. The *per capita* availability of sugar last year and this year also is the same. It was 11.2 last year.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It should not be a speech.

Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra): He is only raising a query.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I also understand that.

Shri Jadhav: It is 11.2 this year also. The hon. Minister is misguiding the House.

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is true that the acreage under sugarcane has increased. At the same time, taking the average of area that has been additionally put under sugarcane cultivation, to the previously existing area, the average production has come down, because the marginal fields are coming on. The marginal fields are also taken for sugarcane because it is worth while to cultivate sugarcane.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am putting Shri Vajpayee's substitute motion to the vote of the House. The question is:

"This House having considered the price of sugarcane and sugar

fixed by the Government, recommends that price of sugarcane be raised to Rs. 2/- per maund without any corresponding increase in the price of sugar."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The 'Noes' have it.

Some Hon. Members: The 'Ayes' have it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am calling for a division. There ought to be no complaints. Both the buttons are to be pressed simultaneously, both hands are to be used.

The original motion is:

"That the question of increase in the price of sugarcane and sugar be taken into consideration."

Now I am putting the substitute motion of Shri Vajpayee to the vote of the House:

The question is:

"That for the original motion the following be substituted, namely:

"This House, having considered the price of sugarcane and sugar fixed by the Government, recommends that the price of sugarcane be raised to Rs. 2 per maund without any corresponding increase in the price of sugar."

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 10]

AYES

[16.4. 3 hrs.

Aasar, Shri
Banerjee, Shri Pramathanath
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Barua, Shri Hem
Beck, Shri Ignace
Bhanja Deo, Shri
Bharucha, Shri Naushir
Brij Narayan "Brijesh", Pandit
Chakravarty, Shrimati Renu
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Dange, Shri S. A.
Deb, Shri Dasaratha
Ghosal, Shri Aurobindo
Ghose, Shri Bimal
Gopalan, Shri A. K.

Goqy, Shri
Halder, Shri
Jadhav, Shri
Kamble, Shri B. C.
Kar, Shri Prabhat
Khadilkar, Shri
Kodiyani, Shri
Kunhan, Shri
Menon, Shri Narayanankutty
Mohan Swraup, Shri
More, Shri
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Mullick, Shri B. C.
Nair, Shri C. K.
Nath Pai, Shri

Pandey, Shri Sarju
Patil, Shri U.L.
Punnoose Shri
Rai, Shri Khushwaqt
Ram Garib, Shri
Reddy, Shri Nagi
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Singh, Shri Braj Raj
Singh, Shri L. Achaw
Singh, Shri Rajendra
Soren, Shri
Sugandhi, Shri
Tangamani, Shri
Vajpayee, Shri
Verma, Shri Ramji

NOES

Achar, Shri	Laxmi Bai, Shrimati	Rane, Shri
Ambalam, Shri Subbiah	Mafida Ahmed, Shrimati	Rangarao, Shri
Arumugham, Shri S. R.	Mandal, Dr. Pashupati	Reddy, Shri R. L.
Ayyakannu, Shri	Mandal, Shri J.	Reddy, Shri Ramakrishna
Barman, Shri	Maniyangadan, Shri	Reddy, Shri Viswanatha
Barupal, Shri P. L.	Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra	Rungsung Suisa, Shri
Basappa, Shri	Mehta, Shrimati Krishna	Sadhu Ram, Shri
Basumatari, Shri	Mishra, Shri L. N.	Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Bidari, Shri	Mishra, Shri S. N.	Samanta, Shri S. C.
Biswas, Shri Bholanath	Misra, Shri B. D.	Samantsinhar, Dr.
Chaturvedi, Shri	Misra, Shri R. D.	Sardar, Shri Bholi
Chettiar, Shri Ramanathan	Murthy, Shri B. S.	Satyanarayana, Shri
Chuni Lal, Shri	Murty, Shri M. S.	Selku, Shri
Dasappa, Shri	Muthukrishnan, Shri	Sen, Shri P. G.
Datar, Shri	Nallakoya, Shri	Sharma, Shri D. C.
Desai, Shri Morarji	Nanjappa, Shri	Sharma, Shri R. C.
Deshmukh, Dr. P. S.	Narasimhan, Shri	Shastri, Swami Ramanand
Deshmukh, Shri K. G.	Narayanasaamy, Shri R.	Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.	Nayar, Dr. Sushila	Siddananjappa, Shri
Ganapathy, Shri	Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal	Siddiah, Shri
Ghosh, Shri M. K.	Oza, Shri	Singh, Dr. Ram Subhag
Ghosh, Shri N. R.	Padalu, Shri K. V.	Singh, Shri Birbal
Gounder, Shri K. Periaswami	Padam Dev, Shri	Singh, Shri Dinesh
Guha, Shri A. C.	Pahadia, Shri	Singh, Shri Kalika
Gupta, Shri Ram Krishan	Palaniyandy, Shri	Singh, Shri Radha Mohan
Jagjivan Ram, Shri	Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila	Singh, Shri Raghunath
Jain, Shri A. P.	Pande, Shri C. D.	Sinha, Shri B. P.
Jain, Shri M. C.	Pandey, Shri K. N.	Sinha, Shri Jhulan
Jangde, Shri	Patel, Shri N. N.	Sinha, Shri K. P.
Jhunjunwala, Shri	Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.	Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Jinachandran, Shri	Pillai, Shri Thanu	Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan
Joshi, Shri A. C.	Prabhakar, Shri Naval	Sonavane, Shri
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra	Raj Bahadur, Shri	Subbarayan, Dr. P.
Jyotishi, Pandit J.P.	Rajiah, Shri	Subramanyam Shri T.
Karmarkar, Shri	Ram Saran, Shri	Sumat Prasad, Shri
Kayal, Shri P. N.	Ramakrishnan, Shri P. R.	Tewari, Shri Dwarikanath
Kedaria, Shri C. M.		Thomas, Shri A. M.
Keshava, Shri	Ramaswamy, Shri K. S.	Upadhyay, Pandit Munishwar
Keskar, Dr.	Ramaswamy, Shri P.	Datt
Khan, Shri Sadath Ali	Ramdhani Das, Shri	Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Datt
Kistaiya, Shri	Rampure, Shri M.	Varma, Shri B. B.

Shri N. R. Ghosh (Cooch-Bihar): This machine is not working.

Shri Goray (Poona): I am sorry I have pressed the wrong button. I wanted to vote for "Ayes".

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): I am for "Noes". The machine did not work.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then I am adding one.

Shri Punnoose (Ambalapuzha): The machine has refused to co-operate; the machine has failed to work.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member wanted to vote for what?

Shri Punnoose: 'Ayes'.

Shri S. A. Dange (Bombay City—Central): Let us try it again.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is all right. I think the results are clear now.

After all the adjustments, the 'Ayes' have 43; and the 'Noes' have 123.

Some Hon. Members: The 'Ayes' have 43? It must be 46.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not 46; there are deductions to be made also on that side.

The result* of the division is as follows:

Ayes: 43; Noes: 123.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So, the motion is lost. I need not put the original motion, because that was for purposes of discussion. Now, the discussion has taken place.

Now, we shall pass on to the next discussion.

16.46 hrs.

MOTION RE: REPORT OF PAY COMMISSION

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): I beg to move:

"That this House takes note of the Report of the Commission of Enquiry on Emoluments and Conditions of Service of Central Government employees, Government Resolution thereon and the statement made by the Finance Minister in the House on the 30th November, 1959."

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): How long are we sitting today?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: First, let the motion be moved, and then, we shall consider.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I am not happy to have initiated the discussion on the Report of the Pay

Commission, nor do I presume that any of the hon. Members will take this as a happy occasion for this discussion. Never never would the Finance Minister have welcomed such a discussion on this report.

As we go back to those hectic days in the first week of August, 1957, when the Central Government employees decided to go on a strike, and the hon. Home Minister wanted to hustle this House with a Bill in order to meet that strike, every section of this House was all the more anxious at that time to arrive at a reasonable settlement of the whole proposition, to avert a calamity at that time and when at the last moment, Government agreed that a Pay Commission would be appointed, everybody thought that at least a sigh of relief could be heaved then. But when the personnel of the commission was announced later on, a little doubt crept into the minds of many, because, making a departure from the past procedure that was adopted in the case of the First Pay Commission, Government made it exclusive to those who had nothing to do with the problems of either wage fixation or labour policy at all.

During the last session, when doubts were expressed from this side of the House about the possible recommendations of the commission, the hon. Finance Minister was wise enough to caution us, by saying that it might be that the Commission might make certain reductions in the emoluments also, and, therefore, we need not be too optimistic. At that time, we on this side of the House never never did know the forecasting mind of the hon. Finance Minister. But, now, when we read the report of the Pay Commission, we see it very well that the hon. Finance Minister was right, and too right, in asserting that the Pay Commission would do this way against employees.

Regarding the personnel of the commission, when the First Pay

*The figures were corrected as:

Ayes: 45; Noes 121, vide Debates, dated 18-12-1959.

[Shri Narayanankutty Menon]

Commission was constituted, a veteran labour leader was included in that, and quite rightly included, by Government. And because of his presence, the First Pay Commission did lay down certain principles and also recommended certain emoluments to the employees; and these have survived, in spite of everything, for a few years, so that there could be a levelling of the wages at that time. But when we read this report today, we feel that there was quite some justification for the selection of the personnel of the Pay Commission. For, it was practically divided into three air-tight compartments. The first and foremost compartment was two I.C.S. officers, who had nothing to do with the fixation of wages or with labour policy. They looked after the question of the higher-salaried category. They came to the conclusion that there should not be a levelling down of the income of the higher category. They did their job very well. The second compartment was two Congress ex-M.Ps. charged with the duty of looking after the Congress Government and what the Congress Government says today. They too did their job very well, because, whatever Government have said has been accepted by the commission, without looking into the other side, how the case has been presented from the other side before the commission. Then, two economists were there. A cursory reading of the report will convince you that these economists were consulted on certain hypothetical questions of economy, and they have given certain advice of their own, which is incorporated irrelevantly in certain parts of this report.

Because of the composition of the commission itself, because none of the Members of this commission has ever seen face to face how the Indian worker lives, how the ordinary man.....

Shri Subbiah Ambalam (Ramanathapuram): On a point of order. I want to know whether the hon. Member can refer to the members of the

commission, because they are not here to defend themselves.

Some Hon. Members: Why not? Certainly.

Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra): Certainly. It is not a judicial body.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Is that decision to be taken directly by the Members here? I am watching carefully. Though it may not be quite out of order to make a mention of the names, it would be more profitable if we look at the recommendations and then criticise them, by saying that they are not in the interest of the workers, as he is arguing. Instead of just taking one member after the other and criticising him, instead of taking the personnel and criticising them, he should look at what they have produced. That is more material than criticising the members.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): What they have produced is not material at all.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not material, mostly—I also think like that. But what they have recommended should be looked into.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I agree with you but for the fact that the reference to the composition or personnel was inevitable even in discussing the pros and cons of this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now that he has made the reference, he may come to the recommendations.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I come to the recommendations—what they have produced. The whole intention of appointing this Commission was to set at nought the discontentment that was prevailing among the two million government employees in 1957, which started as early as 1953 with the demand for the constitution of a Second Pay Commission. The situation almost verged on a countrywide strike in 1957, when in order to find a

reasonable solution, a long-term solution of this problem, namely, removal of this discontentment and rooting out of justice to them, this Commission was appointed. When this Commission was appointed, it was clearly understood that a demand was made for the appointment of a Pay Commission and a demand was made that there should be an increase in the establishments. So it was expected that this Commission would enter into an overall review of the entire wage structure in the country of the government employees with a perspective and historic background behind them and would give a decision whereby this sort of discontentment could be set at naught at least during the Second Plan period or the Third Plan period. But I am sorry to state that the impact of what they have produced today on the two million government employees and also on the country and on the working class in general is utter disappointment because not only do the government employees who wanted this Commission not get anything—some of them stand to lose today—but on the other side, the general working class of India which has fought for the last so many years and built up a wage structure has lost because of certain findings that this Commission has come to.

The first point is regarding the conception of wage itself, how the Commission analysed the wage structure. Right from the time of the Islington Commission in 1915, as they have reviewed, there was no proper assessment of the needs of an ordinary worker in this country. As far as the government employees were concerned, a certain pay structure with graded scales was evolved by the Islington Commission which stood till the year 1946 when a Pay Commission was appointed. The Pay Commission did go into the structure of wages and arrived at certain findings and made certain recommendations and Government accepted the recommendations, the most important recommendation being that relating to

the long-term effect, that is, adjusting the dearness allowance to the cost of living index. Later on, Government failed to fulfil that, and that was exactly why early in 1952 and in 1953 there was a demand that the recommendation of the First Pay Commission should be implemented and also a Second Pay Commission should be appointed.

When the First Commission evolved a wage formula immediately in the postwar period, it was a time when the Industrial Disputes Bill was about to be passed. When the Act was passed at that time, the entire industrial tribunals in this country accepted the findings and formulations of the First Pay Commission as a *magno carta* to decide about the wages. If the hon. Finance Minister and the hon. Labour Minister—I wish he were here today—would go over the awards of the late 'forties and early fifties', they would find that the principles of wage have been fixed upon the recommendations of the First Pay Commission.

During the First Five Year Plan period, there was a demand for higher wages in industry, and early in the Second Plan period we had the 15th Indian Labour Conference presided over by the hon. Labour Minister of India when a new formula for the fixation of minimum wage was accepted, in spite of the fact that the industrial tribunals had previously accepted some formula.

In that conference which was held at Delhi the hon. Labour Minister was the Chairman. Shri Morarji Desai, the present Finance Minister was there present in that conference. The hon. Railway Minister was there; Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri was there and one block of seats in the conference was reserved and taken up by a full-fledged Government delegation represented by every conceivable Ministry of the Government of India. After three days' deliberation in which the labour representatives of this country were represented, in which the whole Government was represented and in

[Shri Narayanankutty Menon]

which the employees' organisations were also represented a new formula, a new norm for the minimum wages to be given to the entire working classes of this country was evolved. In his closing remarks the hon. Labour Minister expressed the view that now the demands of the labour and the contentions of the employees and Government have been considered and we have arrived at a compromise—this shall be the new formula for the conception of a living wage in this country. Following that formula that had been laid down in that Indian Labour Conference many Tribunals passed many awards in many places.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): May I correct the hon. Member? I was not present when the minimum wage was fixed. I was present only at the beginning and I know nothing about the other thing. I did not agree with it either.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I do not think he was purposely away. He did not attend the second day. He was represented because the representatives of the Finance Ministry were there; he was not bodily present.

It was a conference in which the Government of India was represented and which was presided over by the Labour Minister. Anybody who took part in the conference or the independent labour organisations that took part never imagined at that time that he will be going behind the decision. We understood that the Conference decided.....

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): That is an advisory body.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: We understood that the new norm laid down in the Indian Labour Conference was to be followed. When the Commission wrote to the Government whether the new norm laid down by the Indian Labour Conference was to be followed or not when a doubt arose

in their minds, the Government of India through the Finance Ministry wrote back to the Commission that the Government of India never stands committed to take action on the results of the Indian Labour Conference.

Shri Morarji Desai: We have not accepted it.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: If the Government which was a party to that and which said that this was the norm for a living wage that is going to be fixed and the employers will have to accept it and the workers will have to accept it, if that Government now comes and says that it is not binding upon them then, what for was that conference there and for whose benefit the decision was taken? I accuse this Government of a breach of trust towards the entire working classes in this country because the Labour Minister presiding at that conference said that this was to be the norm of minimum wages in this country and the Finance Minister within a short time wrote to the Commission behind the back of everyone that the Government of India is not committed to this decision.

Shri Morarji Desai: May I again say I was not the Finance Minister then?

An Hon. Member: He was the Minister of Commerce and Industry.

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): On a point of order, Sir. The conference to which reference is being made was with regard to industrial labour. Of course, there are certain categories of government servants, for example, the P. & T. and the Railway employees. But generally this report refers not to industrial labour but to government servants. So, the reference to this conference is not relevant. (*Interruption.*)

Sir, the point of order raised is whether it is relevant to refer to that conference which dealt with industrial labour.

An Hon. Member: It is not a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Shall we proceed in this manner?

Shri C. D. Pande: If you have not understood the point of order shall I explain again?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has made clear his own impressions about that (*Interruptions*). Order, order. Where is the need for everybody to speak? The hon. Member may go on.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I maintain that the decision of the Indian Labour Conference is binding upon the Government of India and the Government stands committed to and bound by the decisions that have been taken there. It is a clear breach of faith on the part of Government to offer one norm to their own employees and to offer another to industrial labour in India....

Shri Jagjivan Ram: It was an advisory body.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: In the Second Plan Report it was said that the conditions of work in public undertakings are expected to set the pace for the public sector. If this is going to be the pace for the public sector, if they are going to have one formula for industrial workers and another formula behind their back as far as the government employees are concerned, what is the morality behind it, what is the honesty behind it? Do they really mean that the decision of the conference is to be implemented by employers and labour in India?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Only one hon. Member should speak—not all of them.

17 hrs.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Right from the beginning, the Government has adopted the attitude that even though it did this in order to meet the strike situation, it had no *bona fide*

intention to settle this dispute properly. From the moment they have decided about the personnel of this Commission, Government saw to it that their recommendations were muzzled and hustled by their own viewpoints which are known to themselves. Reading the report of the Commission, one will know that it is not for the Commission to take into account the necessities of life of an ordinary man in India. They have been discussed but not been accepted. It is not a question of how much money has to be paid to any ordinary man in India. The binding factor upon the Commission was the requirement of the Second Plan. They have been told by the Finance Minister that the Second Plan was in crisis and, therefore, he said: "Do not look into the needs of the employees and the workers". They have been told that there is slowing down of the industrial production and there is slowing down of the agricultural production. Why should it be so? That is shrouded in mystery. The prices are rising and there is no possibility of further taxation, no more of deficit financing, no possibility of increased borrowing. This is what they have told the Commission. There was the foreign exchange crisis and their pre-commitment for payments and they had not provided anything for the recommendations also. Therefore, in other words, they have said: "Do not recommend anything more". A cursory reading of this report will show how the Government has said "We are not prepared to pay anything more". So, the primary consideration was the case presented by the Government. It is almost immoral for the Government to have gone before the Commission like this and present their case like this....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Should they have presented the other side?

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: That is the honest way of presenting a case.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They had to present their own case.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: The Government did not go there as an advocate. After all, there was the view of their own employees.

Coming to the concept of minimum wage, what this Commission has stated will have far reaching influences and reaction upon the industrial working class and also the other employees in this country. For a long time, almost for 12 years, even the Supreme Court has accepted a certain formula for the fixation of wages. Dr. Aykroyd was of the view that the needs of an individual were 3,000 calories a day. That has been accepted by all the tribunals and it has never been questioned so far. Now, this Commission, curiously enough, because of the evidence given by a certain institute in Hyderabad has rejected and had come down to 2,200 calories, taking the example of the people in Japan. That is the essential point that is there. They will go on looking where the minimum is there and they will borrow it and just put it in the report and all the previous requirements laid down to give a decent living for the working class have thus been negatived by the Commission.

The effect of their recommendations will have far-reaching repercussions. They have not fixed any minimum wage to the employees of the Government and the suggestions contained in this Report so long as they remain in that Report will be accepted by the Government and this will have its own general repercussion in the wage fixation in this country and the industrial and other tribunals would only follow this Report.

Now, I come to the way in which they have fixed the dearness allowance. It has been accepted by the First Pay Commission that there should be a part of the dearness allowance in the wage itself because of the way in which the prices were rising. On the basis of the evidence submitted by the Government, the First Pay Commission has said that in the near future, the working class cost of living

index will stabilise somewhere at 185—200 points and, therefore, they just provided for the dearness allowance up to that point. They recommended a sliding scale also for any further rise in the cost of living index. The cost of living index did rise but the Government refused to accept that part of the recommendation to give a sliding scale dearness allowance. In 1952, the Government appointed another committee, because contrary to their own wishful thinking and calculations in 1947, the post-war prices not only did not recede but they continued to rise in 1951-52. So the Gadgil Committee was appointed. The Gadgil Committee, upon the evidence given by the Government came to the conclusion and made a recommendation that the prices will stabilise somewhere at 350 and, therefore, the dearness allowance should be cut and part of the dearness allowance should be merged with the pay—it is going to happen in the near future. Every year the Government has been telling the people that the prices will come down because our industrial production is going up, our agricultural production is going up.

But so far we have been finding a sorrowful phenomenon. Even when the Commission was sitting, the prices not only did not recede but the prices had been rising to a phenomenal level. The Commission has not taken into account the realistic situation that the prices have a tendency to rise. I may point out, Sir, that between the date when the Commission submitted its report and the date when it was presented to this House the working class cost of living index has gone up by 4.4.

While it is an accepted fact that even the meagre minimum wage that has been provided should also be added with a compensatory dearness allowance, because it is admitted that today the prices are going up, the Commission has not made any positive recommendation as far as a sliding

scale for dearness allowance is concerned. Even though good words have been expressed that the Government may, if for twelve months continuously the increase in the cost of living index persists, consider about reviewing the dearness allowance, it will not do any good as far as the employees are concerned, because this Government is a Government which in the face of a positive recommendation to give dearness allowance on a sliding scale refused to do so and, therefore, when there is no mandatory recommendation of the Commission, it will be impossible to get anything from it.

The sum total is that the employees are denied their normal minimum wage. They are also denied the benefits of getting a compensation when the price levels go up. Sir, the hon. Finance Minister and this House know, whatever may be put in the Plan, whatever may be put in the paper, the prices are going up. The sugar prices are going up beyond conception. As referred to by the Commission, the prices are really going up in the case of eggs. One egg today costs 3½ annas. The price of rice is going up, and all other prices are going up. Yet you are refusing to give any increase.

Theoretically, you say that an increase of Rs. 5 has been given. The net result today is that this Rs. 5 which the Commission has given plus another Rs. 7-8 from the pockets of the employees, from their present emoluments are going to be taken away by the traders and mill-owners because prices are going up, and it will be impossible for the employees to make both ends meet.

Coming to the effect of the recommendations, apart from considering the principles of a minimum wage and also dearness allowance, the total effect of the recommendations is that in many cases the employees are really losing because of the introduction of the compulsory provident fund. When the dearness allowance is now merged with the basic pay, an

employee will have to give more to the provident fund, and whatever increase he will get will be taken away for contribution. In many cases, an employee will have to give an additional contribution to the provident fund from his old rates of wages.

Coming to the postal department, in the case of postmen and clerks, there are instances where the employees will every month lose from Rs. 9 to Rs. 14 and even up to Rs. 18. The basis on which the Commission has formulated its recommendation is: "Let them save, because this is not the time for spending", as if these employees were saving to such an extent and they have so much money to have a happy living and also save for the future. The Commission could have seen, from the way in which these employees during the years from 1948 to 1957 have been taking loans from their provident funds, that the employees were never in the habit of saving, they have not saved anything and what is left for them is only to starve. The provident fund borrowings have increased from Rs. 10.9 lakhs in 1948 to Rs. 26.38 lakhs in 1957. Therefore, in the meagre profit that is being given, what could the employees do? If the employees were just progressively taking more and more, an indication would have been given as to the saving capacity of the employees. So, virtually nothing has been received, when it is said that the employees have been given an additional Rs. 5. Not only this. The employees will have to invest more and more in the provident fund, and this has been made compulsory.

The Commission is so unrealistic, because, in respect of the retirement of the employees after 55 years, the statistics of Government show that the average life of an employee after retirement is just 2.5 years. Therefore, if the Commission has recommended that the retirement benefits should be increased, what does it mean? The employee will have to cut his stomach and also the stomachs of his children. Therefore, the sum total of the recommendations, including the

[Shri Narayanankutty Menon]

basic wage and the dearness allowance, is completely illusory. The Commission has taken an unrealistic approach as far as these aspects are concerned.

I shall now make one more important point. Philosophical words have been expressed in the case of Class IV employees when the question of minimum wage is discussed. It is said that the prices will not rise. Are the Government accepting that? Turning to the other aspects of the report, what I find is this. I refer to the question of ceiling to be fixed for the higher category of people. It has been specifically directed by the Varadachari Commission that there should be a ceiling on Rs. 3,000. This Commission has considered the question and says that already the real income of these people has diminished because of rise in prices, and that there is a likelihood of further rise in prices, and, therefore, there is no question of ceiling! Such is the contradictory way of approach that the Commission has made. The Commission has applied one general standard of justice for the Class IV employees and the clerks, etc., and another standard, on a different economic conception, for the higher category of people on salaries of Rs. 3,000 or over, and who may number not more than 1,000. When considering the question of Class I officers and the ceiling in respect of them, in spite of the financial stringency of the Central Government, in spite of the fact that there is no money with the Central Government, the Commission has recommended virtually a Rs. 100 increase in the basic salary of Class I officers, just one increment, without even that much hesitation which they had in giving Rs. 5 to the Class IV employees. That is the standard that the Commission has applied.

I shall now read out for the benefit of the hon. Finance Minister just a few sentences from the report. I do not think that he has ever read that portion. The report says at page 73:

"With knowledge that a better future for all is possible has come

the aspiration that the desired improvements should take place without delay. Whether it is the demand of industrial labour for higher wages and better housing conditions, or of low-paid teachers and government employees for a fair deal and greater security—all these are but manifestations of the new awakening and of the new striving for an economic future which is consistent with the dignity of the citizens of a free society. One cannot merely shrug one's shoulders in the midst of such a situation and say that all these things must wait till somehow or other the financial situation in the country improves. Whatever the difficulties of the moment, the demands of the people—especially of the low-income groups—must be assessed carefully and met to the maximum possible extent."

This is part of a speech delivered by the predecessor of the present Finance Minister while presenting the budget for 1957-58 to this House. Now, it may be possible—and I am not surprised—that the present Finance Minister is not prepared to accept the speeches and formulations of a person who has already gone out of office. Well, he has gone. But the present recommendations are just contrary and against the decision of the Indian Labour Conference which has been presided over by Shri Nanda.

In conclusion, what I would submit is only this. The Commission has made its recommendations. Now, the only best possible way is to remove the anomalies. For that, the Government should call the organisations of these employees and try to discuss matters with them in order to remove those anomalies. That is the only possible way of tackling this problem.

The Commission has rightly observed that the two million employees of the Government of India, even though their emoluments should be cut and tailored according to the needs of the

developmental activities, are the most sharp instruments and care in respect of the developmental activities and unless they are given at least an iota of satisfaction and unless we keep that instrument sharp, the developmental activities will not take place. So, in the interests of the Plan and also in the interests of the general developmental activities, you should try to discuss the problem with the employees and find out an agreed solution whereby the anomalies and also the injustice done to them could be removed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That this House takes note of the Report of the Commission of Enquiry on Emoluments and Conditions of Service of Central Government Employees, Government Resolutions thereon and the statement made by the Finance Minister in the House on the 30th November, 1959."

The time has to be fixed now. Normally such discussions are for 2½ hours. Government finds it difficult to spare time; on the working days we have got, there is already Government business fixed up. If we want to devote more time to it, we shall have to sit after the ordinary hours that we have got. Then again, there is this difficulty that tomorrow the hon. Speaker is giving an At Home to the parliamentary delegation from Nepal. So, tomorrow it will not be possible to sit. The only other days left would be Monday and Tuesday. If the House is prepared to sit after the normal hours on those days, we can extend the time.

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How long do we sit today?

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Till 6.30.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri (Nabadwip): Why not we sit on Saturday?

An Hon. Member: Why not on Wednesday?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It would be difficult to extend the session to Wednesday, because some hon. Members must have booked their passage on Wednesday. The only possibility is we might sit for longer hours on Monday and Tuesday. Today do we sit till 6 or 6-30?

Shri Nath Pai: 6-30.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are the hon. Members sure they will be able to have the quorum?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): We may sit till 6 today, but we must find 5 hours for this discussion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will sit till 6 o'clock today. **Shri Nath Pai.**

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): Why not sit on Saturday?

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): The whole of Saturday can be devoted to this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have called **Shri Nath Pai.**

Shri Nath Pai: The time allotted by the Government, the refusal of the Finance Minister to initiate the debate and added to it, the absence of two of the four Ministers in his department are perhaps a measure of the interest and the seriousness with which Government treat the problem of these 2 million employees.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Finance Minister himself is present.

Shri Nath Pai: Does he disown any kind of responsibility for the two others who are in his own Ministry? Does not this House have this right that when a matter so intimately connected with their department is being

[Shri Nath Pai]

discussed here, they should be at least present here?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If there are four Ministers, does it mean that all the four should be here?

Shri Nath Pai: The matter is of such importance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are two Senior Ministers here. I do not find so much weight in this argument.

An Hon. Member: There are three senior Ministers.

Shri Nath Pai: There is nothing wrong in my remark.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If they are present, shall we spare time for all the four to reply? Then the complaint would be, they have taken so much time for themselves.

Shri Morarji Desai: May I point out that it would have been wrong if I had not been present. But if I am present and the others are not present, I do not think any objection can be taken. More than that, I want to clarify that one of the two Deputy Ministers is convalescing and is not attending office under medical orders. So, he cannot come here. Without knowing all these things, some allegations are made that they do not realise their responsibility. I think he ought to be sorry for it. (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Nath Pai: I know how to take care of myself. Shri Morarji Desai certainly knows his English very well. No allegation was made. All that I said was, perhaps it is a measure of the seriousness. I am profoundly sorry that one of his Deputies is really ailing; I hope and pray for his recovery.

Shri Morarji Desai: His leaders are absent.

Shri Nath Pai: Where is your leader?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. would request hon. Members to confine themselves to the matter that we have got. It is with relevant things that we have to proceed, instead of taking these extraneous things into consideration.

Shri Nath Pai: I do not mind in the least being interrupted by Shri Morarji Desai—today his colleagues are coming to his rescue—and I hope he will extend to us the same courtesy when he is replying.

The leakages regarding the reports, about which we have complained in this House, in the light of what has come from the recommendations of the Pay Commission, seem to many of us that those leakages were not so much the results of the enterprising scoops made by some very daring journalists, but the leakages seem to have been well-planned. There was a reason behind it, and there was a plan behind it, the so-called leakages, the reason and the plan being to prepare the Government employees for the bitter pills which were coming through the recommendations and to soften the shock which was to be administered.

Shri Morarji Desai: May I know again whether my knowledge of English is correct?

Shri Nath Pai: It is fairly good.

May I point out to the hon. Minister that on the 28th of October the *Free Press Journal* of Bombay carried excerpts which tally word by word with the recommendations? I have got every reason to believe, therefore, that since they happen to be verbatim from the report itself, they were aiding deliberately to bring the country, and the employees in particular, for the shock that was to be administered by the disappointing recommendations—you are free to refute it and I shall be very glad; but there seems to be a plan behind it.

Shri Morarji Desai: Say what you like.

Shri Nath Pai: Regarding the recommendations themselves, I shall not be passing any judgment, or talking anything about the gentlemen who composed the Commission. All I will say is that they are all honourable men. That is all I say, and I have got some regard for the talent of some of them. But the Bible says the tree is to be judged by its fruit and not by anything else. I shall, therefore, confine myself to the recommendations of the Pay Commission.

Generally speaking, before I take them point by point, I should like to say this. After 28 months of expectations on the part of the Government employees, came this as a rude shock and bitter disappointment, and this plunged the Government employees in a gloom, in a mood of disappointment and disillusionment. There are some good things in the report of the Pay Commission, and it will be wrong not to mention them; it will be uncharitable. The readiness of the Pay Commission to recommend to the Government that the services of the temporary servants be taken into consideration for purposes of pension and better pensionary returns, these are some of the good things that the Pay Commission has recommended. There is a lot of good data which they have made available in the body of the Report.

But their main attitude seems to be something like this. First they have told the Government employees, "We don't have much to give to you. We would like you to work harder, eat less and live in hovels and serve the country. Yours is the glory to starve and die." This seems to be, in general, the recommendations. You will give that "Yes" with more sincerity if you have bothered to study it.

Now, first and foremost, I will say that the Pay Commission had exceeded its jurisdiction. The Pay Commission's terms of reference were not to curtail such meagre benefits as the Government employees today are still having but to see where they can be

increased. The terms of reference—now there is something here for Shri Morarji Desai—says:

"(iii) recommend, in particular, the extent to which benefits to Central Government employees can be given in the shape of amenities and facilities."

They were never called upon to curtail what they had, but only to see what can be given.

A very important point is that the Pay Commission has tried to take upon itself the functions of the Planning Commission. We have the Planning Commission which the nation has created to tell Parliament and the country our resources and how best to use them. We do not want other bodies to usurp the functions of the Planning Commission, or to usurp the policy-making function of this House. May I point out that the Pay Commission in small words, in simple words, was called upon to look to the budget of the employees—Class III and Class IV men who constitute 93 per cent of the employees of this Government.

17-24 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

Instead of bothering about the budget of the small man, they have taken upon themselves this responsibility, and I do not think that Shri Morarji Desai should sit so nonchalantly when somebody is trying to relieve him of his legitimate responsibility of making the budget of the country. They should have worried themselves with the budget of this small man.

Shri Morarji Desai: Do you want me to laugh at it?

Shri Nath Pai: May I point out that Shri Morarji Bhai Desai just now....

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I draw the attention of the hon Member to clause (2). If he reads it, he

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

will find that he is completely contradicted.

Shri Nath Pai: Normally you are very logical. But today you are becoming very partisan.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I hope my hon. friend will become logical as soon as he reads clause 2.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: He cannot be logical.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is very inconvenient for him to read it.

Shri Nath Pai: With the postures and the air of a Vishwamitra Shri Morarji Desai declared "बुद्ध न भवे" "This is not mine." Now, I will tell him how it is his. The legitimacy will have to be fastened like this.

In April, 1950, the hon. Prime Minister made a statement in Parliament announcing the fact that the Government were committed to the principle of fair wages as recommended by the Fair Wages Committee. A few months later a Bill embodying those recommendations, the Fair Wages Bill, was introduced. It lapsed on account of the dissolution of the Provisional Parliament.

How were you just now saying that the Government did not ask? He said that and Shri Jagjivan Ram acquiesced in the remark. Their Prime Minister, their leader.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: May I interrupt the hon. Member? Perhaps this reference is to the Labour Advisory Committee's Report.

Shri Nath Pai: Fair Wages Committee.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I am coming to that. The Labour Advisory Board met much later than the Fair Wages Committee. The Advisory Board's recommendation has never been considered by Government.

Shri Nath Pai: May I point out that he is nearer the point than his senior colleague, Shri Morarji Desai?

But the principles adumbrated in both are the same to which your Prime Minister, unless you have started disowning him, is committed. The principles are the same.

Shri Morarji Desai: I am misquoted here. I do not know why in my own presence he is misquoting me. I have not referred to the Fair Wages Committee. I was not then in the Government of India. I referred only to one committee which, it was said, I attended. There only I said that I was not present when that resolution was passed and that I was not a party to it. That is all that I have said. I do not see what he wants to say. I have not refuted the hon. Prime Minister's statement. I have not refuted anything. Why is he making incorrect statements?

Shri Nath Pai: My interpretation of constitutional responsibility is that in a democratic parliamentary Government responsibility is continuous and collective.

Shri Morarji Desai: Again, the hon. Member is misleading. I have not disowned what the hon. Prime Minister has stated here. I have not at all disowned it. It binds me. Nothing binds the hon. Member and therefore he thinks that others also are not bound by it.

Shri Nath Pai: I am very happy for the compliment because our Vedas say:

सा मुक्तिः सा विद्याया विमुक्तिः

If nothing binds me I am very happy. You are calling me a yogi. Thank you, very much. So, this being the advice of a yogi, take it seriously.

Shri Morarji Desai: When did I call him a yogi?

Shri Nath Pal: You said that nothing binds me. I am sorry, he... (Inter-
ruption).

Regarding the fair wage, may I
come to the point...

Mr. Speaker: I can only suggest to
hon. Members that let them speak on
the merits instead of quoting the
Vedas and depending on assurances.
Let them go to the merits.

Shri Nath Pal: Provided one is al-
lowed to go. When we make a point,
they say it is generalisation. When we
give them something from the very
Bible which they regard as authority,
they say it is not relevant... (Inter-
ruption). May I point out.....

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (West
Bengal): The hon. Member seems to
be occupied more with Shri Morarji
Desai than with the Pay Commission's
recommendations.

Shri Nath Pal: If it is the Govern-
ment's...

Mr. Speaker: With whatever he
may be occupied, the time is limited.
Nobody need interrupt. Hon. Mem-
ber may kindly go on with the merits
of the case. What is the point that he
is making?

Shri Nath Pal: I have been saying
that the recommendations regarding
the minimum wages made by the Pay
Commission are thoroughly inadequate
and very, very disappointing—disap-
pointing from the points of view of
the requirements and needs and also
from the point of view of not satisfac-
torily taking into consideration the re-
sources of the country.

Somebody said, "Why did I quote
him?" I did it because he is the
Finance Minister. He has made the
statement. They do not know that
Shri Morarji Desai has talked about
the burden. I was very distressed to
see the use of the word 'burden'. Does
a country lose when it tries to get a
civil service which is contented, which
is disciplined and therefore, which is

loyal? I think this is the soundest in-
vestment a country can make, to
create a civil service, a body of civil
servants who will be dedicated, devoted,
efficient and loyal. To call what
we give them a burden is an extra-
ordinary twisting of language indeed.
May I, therefore, point out that the
Fair Wages Committee had made this
very simple recommendation?

"If it is the Government's de-
clared policy that on social
grounds minimum wages in the
private sector should not be allow-
ed to fall below a certain level,
and that that level should be such
as to provide not merely for the
bare sustenance of life but also
for some measure of education,
medical requirements and ameni-
ties, the same social considerations
should obviously apply in the de-
termination of wages and salaries
for the lowest grade of the Gov-
ernment's own employees."

What happens in the private sector?
If we will be taking any company
which is a member of the Bengal
Chamber of Commerce, if we will be
taking any employee at a comparative
level in the Tatas, how does his pay
compare with the pay of a clerk in the
Government of India? I will be tel-
ling what the disparity is within the
Government, where the Government
has got partial control. In the L.I.C.,
in the Reserve Bank and in the State
Bank, a matriculate gets Rs. 90 and
beginning from 90 he rises to Rs. 300
whereas in the Government today, he
gets Rs. 110 and he rises to Rs. 160.
This is what I am telling. There is a
principle adumbrated, accepted,
though it may not have received the
sanction of statute because of techni-
cal reasons.

The whole argument is, where are
we to get the money. May I tell them
once again, you ask, how do we sus-
tain a case. By quoting relevant au-
thorities in the country. Here is what
Justice Rajadhyaksha said. When he

[Shri Nath Pai]

was confronted with similar arguments by the civil servants, in sterling tones he told the country what is the duty towards the employees. Either we maintain them well or we reduce them. What is the other way out? Here is the reply given by this eminent jurist:

"Considering this problem from this point of view, the paying capacity of the department is strictly not a relevant consideration."

You cannot go on trotting out that we do not have. This may sound a slightly irresponsible stand in the sense where are we to get the money when the burden is increased by leaps and bounds.

May I take some small statistics though generally they are not very reliable as we heard from eminent Congress benches when we discussed the Statistical Institute of India. If you take this budget burden of Rs. 16 crores, a large part of it, Shri Morarji Desai's department is going to keep for the Government employees as compulsory provident fund. The burden, therefore, becomes reduced by a half. He has recommended an increase of working hours, has cut down public holidays, has curtailed casual leave and also earned leave. Has any computation been made of these factors? A government employee is called upon now to work an additional 31 days by the four factors that I have referred to. He is going to work one Saturday every month more, his earned leave has been cut down by 12 days, his casual leave has been cut down and also his public holidays have been cut down. In a country which does not boast so much of socialism, Austria, an employee after working 12 months is presented with a pay packet of 14 months' pay. If you doubt it, you may write to Arbeiter Kamer and he will write to you in reply.

The stock argument we are finding is, public holidays in India were too

many. Perhaps, to a certain extent, they were. But, then, they compare them with countries where the living conditions, housing conditions, pay and climate radically differ from similar factors prevailing in our country. That in Britain public holidays are not as numerous as in our country is a fact which one can concede, very easily. But, when we take one factor, can we neglect the others, the kind of housing, the kind of salary, the kind of working conditions and the kind of climate?

Mr. Speaker: I do not want to interrupt the hon. Member. I was not a little surprised when I heard that the 1st of January was not a public holiday in England. I was there recently, in January this year. I was surprised that it is not a public holiday there. The hon. Member may go on.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): That is more important in Scotland. The Scottish people are given a holiday.

Mr. Speaker: I only pointed out what came to my notice.

Shri Nath Pai: Kindly permit me to point out, Sir, may be public holidays in India are numerous; but while making this comparison, the relevant other factors obtaining in those countries also should be taken into consideration. That is my humble submission.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Nath Pai: Thank you very much.

Now I come to this holiday business. One little point regarding the railways alone is very important. By cutting down their holidays, and adding to their work, Jagjivan Ram Babu is making an even more handsome contribution to the General Budget than he usually makes. The railways' contribution in terms of the added labour they are going to make is going to be in the vicinity of Rs. 25

crores. Contrast this, that is my plea. They never calculate, I think, the value of labour. By the new additional burden, 2,017,000 Government employees are going to work for you without any kind of additional pay for the work for 31 days in the year. Now, has it no value, or is labour free? You can give me some statistics if you have.

Since railway employees constitute perhaps nearly 56 per cent. of the total number of Government employees, some pointed reference to them here is not out of place. The present recommendations, therefore, nullify the policy relating to the avenues of promotion evolved by the Joint Advisory Committee of 1950, the new deal of 1957, Justice Shankar's Tribunal award of 1958 and the Class IV Staff Promotion Enquiry Committee of 1958, and lays down a principle inimical to the interests of the employees. On four different occasions, these eminent bodies went into the problems and made certain recommendations. They have been washed away by the work of this Commission.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: You are confused very much.

Shri Nath Pal: Maybe.

May I point out that the curtailment, again, in the medical benefits which his employees were so far getting and making this contributory health service compulsory, is adding to their burden? Of course, eight annas is a very small burden when we take our budget, but we take the budget of the average man working there, it is a big burden. He could get reimbursements of the moneys also, which is to be stopped.

Now I will come to the compulsory provident fund. I have got a table before me here. If you will bear with me, I will show what are the inequities this compulsory provident fund is going to bring about. I am one with the Pay Commission that the habit of

thrift, of saving, has got to be cultivated, but if you are asking one to save who cannot afford, that means you are asking him to lower even those meagre standards which he is having.

There is another very dangerous principle about it. If I have Rs. 5 today and if this Rs. 5 is returned to me after 20 years, it will not have the same value. Recently the Finance Minister disclosed to the House how the rupee has depreciated, how it does not buy what it used to in 1939. The rupee which I am compelled to save, and not use for my family, when it is returned to me after some years will not buy one-third of what I can buy today. This is another inequity. It is quite true that it happens to all savings, but I am pointing out to you how the burden becomes more increased and unbearable in the case of those whose incomes are very low. That is the whole point.

May I point out how the inequity of making this compulsory operates? Here is one example. A man getting Rs. 55 today, or Rs. 105 including his allowance, will get Rs. 2 less after the deduction because 10 per cent. will be deducted from his total earnings. A man getting Rs. 66 plus Rs. 55 dearness allowance gets Rs. 119 today. According to the new scale, he will get Rs. 125 but compulsory provident fund will be deducted, so that the man loses another Rs. 3. Most of these are small categories. Therefore they will get a smaller packet. These are worked out tables.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: His provident fund is 10 per cent?

Shri Nath Pal: Yes.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: You are confused.

Shri Nath Pal: It varies according to the categories. Therefore I refer to the particular category where ten per cent. applies.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Where does ten per cent. come?

Shri Nath Pai: There it is in this category. They are shaking their heads. I would like to have figures rather than their shaking heads. That is the reply he will be giving to a statistical argument I would like counter arguments and counter statistics, not such a platitude that this is confusion.

Shri Morarji Desai: You will get it, something which you do not know.

Shri Nath Pai: All right, I am waiting for you. This will be a novelty for the House to get statistics from you.

Shri Morarji Desai: This is what I am getting from you.

Shri Nath Pai: We normally get only platitudes from you. This time you promise statistics. I look forward to them.

Shri Jadhav (Malegaon): Sir, why this running commentary?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member need not invite that.

Shri Morarji Desai: May I say that if the hon. Member addresses the Chair, I will never say anything? He goes on addressing me.

Shri Nath Pai: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Finance Minister is adroitly trying to instigate you against me by suggesting that I am ignoring you.

Mr. Speaker: Both the Members come from the same State, and they know each other.

Shri C. D. Pande: Now, the States are being bifurcated. After the bifurcation, there should be no bitterness.

Mr. Speaker: Let the hon. Member conclude now.

Shri Nath Pai: I would say a word about housing. Now, a man who gets Rs. 60 pay and Rs. 50 allowance gets in all Rs. 110. The rent is to be charged at the rate of 10 per cent of his pay. Formerly, he was paying

Rs. 6. Now, he will pay Rs. 11. Here, again, he is at a loss. By the merger of pay and dearness allowance, the man is put to a disadvantage. There are a variety of fields in which the inequities can be cited.

Now, I shall come to one point, before I take a very small second point. The first point is regarding the trade union rights. One was very sorry that the Pay Commission had lost this opportunity of putting the entire civil service on a sound basis. The Pay Commission says that the service conduct rules are quite satisfactory. Are these satisfactory rules? Are rules 4A and 4B satisfactory, the rules against which the Government employees have been agitating peacefully and constitutionally through this House and through the High Court, and which they have been trying to remove? I may tell you a very queer experience I had. I went to appeal to a Minister to remove the defects. He said, they must be good. I asked him, 'who made them?'. He said, 'I made them'. I asked him, 'Do you make it a crime in India to come and say, 'I am hungry'? He asked, 'Where is the rule?'. I said, 'This is the service conduct rule'. And these rules, the Pay Commission are satisfied, are good for India. This was, I think, one more opportunity lost for putting them on a satisfactory basis.

Regarding superannuation, may I point out that the Pay Commission's recommendations ought to have been accepted *in toto* or rejected? What Government are trying to do, I say without attributing motives to them, is likely to lead to sinister practices. A man may remain until 55 is reached, but if 'we' need his services—'we' meaning the Ministers—then he will be retained. This may lead to sinister practices. For, we cannot have the assurance that always we shall have Ministers who will be taking into consideration the interests of the State, the services and the country; so, this may lead to nepotism. A man will be, therefore, led to say 'If only I behave, I shall get another three years'. Government ought not to have this

power, except in the case of technical and scientific personnel. Either superannuation should be granted automatically, or it should not be at the discretion of the Ministers. Right now, we may be having Ministers about whom we need not have any doubt. But I am talking on a question of principle, and they should give consideration to that.

Since you have rung the bell, though I have many more points to refer to, may I say one small thing in conclusion? Here is one good opportunity. I would appeal to the Home Minister, the Finance Minister and the Railway Minister that it is not too late to try to sit with the representatives of the employees. That is what the Pay Commission has recommended. One of their good suggestions is the Whitley Council suggestion, and a general council for all. I hope the Home Minister is going to accept that. That will be an opportunity to sit down, to discuss and to modify those anomalies, where they are wrong, and to do justice to the Government employees.

I shall also say that where the Pay Commission has failed our employees, if the Government also do not act, it will be up to this House to try to persuade Government to do justice to the employees. What is happening in Madhya Pradesh should not make us happy, should not make us angry, but should make us think. If we take this caution, we may find a way whereby the legitimate grievances of the Government employees can be redressed, and justice even at this late hour can be done to them, and we may have a thing, which we badly need, an efficient, loyal and dependable service on which alone depends all our dreams for a better and richer India. I think the hon. Minister will look at the whole point, not from the point of view of money only, but from the wider aspect of providing India with a vehicle which we badly need at this hour.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal (Uluberia):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, speakers who have preceded me have already discussed the principles involved in this Pay Commission's Report. As time is very short, I would like to refer to practical, concrete instances how government employees have been deprived not only of what they would have been getting but also of what they were getting.

This Report reminds me of the proverb of a mountain's giving birth to a mouse. In this case, I should say this is not even a living mouse, but it is a dead and rotten mouse. Though I am very much disturbed, like all other trade unionists, for the ultimate result of this Report which is very bad, still I feel more disturbed at the change in the existing notions or concepts of problems of the trade union movement. I am much more disturbed for the changed viewpoint advocated in the Report, through which they have made an attempt to consider the problems of the Government employees.

First of all, there was a departure in not taking a trade unionist on the Commission. This has already been referred to by Shri Narayanankutty Menon. In the Varadachariar Commission, a trade unionist of reputation was taken, due to which they had to take a liberal view of the demands of the employees. The second departure has been in regard to the definition of 'fair wages'. From the very beginning, from the time of the Islington Commission in 1912, to the Lee Commission in 1923 and to the Varadachariar Commission, a liberal construction had been put on the definition of 'fair wages'. Government accepted the principle that there should not only be a bare sustenance wage given but in order to maintain the efficiency of the workers, some more comforts should be given to them; for that reason, they should be given more wages than wages which are meant for their bare sustenance. That principle has been disturbed by the present Commission.

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I would like to give some concrete instances. About 93 per cent of the Government employees belong to classes III and IV. Let me cite two instances—one from the Railways and the other from the P. & T. Department. It will be evident from these instances that really the employees have not received anything from the recommendations made in this Report. I would like to refer to the Accounts Clerk of the Railway Department, in Grade I and Grade II. The Grade II Accounts Clerk gets a basic pay of Rs. 60, D.A. Rs. 50 (according to the existing rate), house rent allowance Rs. 15, interim D.A. Rs. 5 and local allowance Rs. 7—all total Rs. 137 per month. What will he be getting according to the recommendations of the Commission? He will be getting a pay of Rs. 110, that is, basic pay, D.A. Rs. 10 and other allowances Rs. 22—total Rs. 142. Now the provident fund contribution was previously Rs. 7-2. So it comes to Rs. 129-14. According to the Commission's recommendations, after deduction of provident fund contribution of Rs. 9-3, the total comes to Rs. 132-13. So the difference comes to Rs. 2-15 (deducting Rs. 129-14 from Rs. 132-13) per month.

As regards accounts clerks, grade I, I give this instance. They are getting only Rs. 4-10 extra per month after the implementation of the award by this new Commission.

As regards class IV staff, peons, before this award the basic pay was Rs. 30, D.A. 40 and other allowances Rs. 20; total Rs. 90, less provident fund Rs. 4-3, net total of Rs. 85-13. After the award the basic salary will be Rs. 70, D. A. Rs. 10, other allowances Rs. 15, total Rs. 95 minus provident fund Rs. 5-13, net total Rs. 89-3; and the net gain is Rs. 3-6.

But on an analysis you will find that they have to surrender about 31

days leave consisting of casual leave 3 days, 7 days holidays, earned leave 8 days and Saturdays 13. They have to surrender 31 days for the benefit of this small amount under this award.

I give another instance of the P. & T. Department, because of the Government employees 75 per cent of the people belong to the P. & T. Department, the Railways and also the Ministry of Defence. They constitute the major portion of the Government employees. I will give an instance of class IV and class III staff of the P. & T. Class IV category of packers, peons etc. were getting Rs. 30 salary and Rs. 45 D.A.; total Rs. 75. After this award they will get Rs. 70 pay and D.A. Rs. 10; total Rs. 80. They get Rs. 5 benefit and there will be a deduction of Rs. 5 for provident fund. So, the net benefit comes to nil. Those persons getting Rs. 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35 will be getting nothing. There will be no benefit except to those who were getting Rs. 35 basic salary, who will get a benefit of Rs. 2 50nP only.

Let us come to the postmen. Here also if we take those getting between Rs. 35 to Rs. 47, we see that none of them gets any benefit from this award; those who get Rs. 47 will get Re. 1 extra per month. Those who are getting Rs. 46 will lose Re. 1.

Then, we take the head postmen grade. All of them are losing. Those who were getting salaries from Rs. 55 to Rs. 85 are losing Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per month.

If we go to the clerical grades, we find that those who were getting between Rs. 60 and Rs. 170 are losing from Rs. 2 to Rs. 9 per month. If we take the lower selection grade who were getting from Rs. 160 to Rs. 250 we find that they are losing to the extent of Rs. 8 to Rs. 19 per month. This has been the real benefit to the workers after this award.

If we consider these recommendations we will find that the definition of fair wages which was almost accepted and expanded by different commissions has been nullified and negated by the award of the present Pay Commission.

As regards the incremental value of efficiency bars I would like to point out this. We were in favour of abolishing the efficiency bars. But where the efficiency bars are retained the increments after the efficiency bar stage are always increased. But, here in this award we find that after the efficiency bar no increment has been given to the incremental steps. Naturally, the principle that after the efficiency bar the rate of increments should be increased has not been accepted by this Commission. I can give one example from the railways. The scale of an accounts clerk—grade I—is Rs. 130—5—160—8—200—EB—8—256—EB—8—280—10—300. Even after the efficiency bar, the amount of the increment has not been increased.

Regarding dearness allowance also, the Commission has not considered the fixing of responsibility on the Government for the policy of the price freezing so that the Government and the workers are not forced to move in a vicious circle with demands for pay increase and inflation. These salutary principles have not been discussed in the Report. If the standard principle of having a fixed price is accepted and implemented, the workers cannot have a grievance.

There has been bungling regarding categorisation also. All sorts and categories of workers have been bundled together and grades have been wrongly staggered. In that respect also, the normal principle has not been observed.

The Commission has recommended 1st July, 1959 as the date of implementation. But the Government has

changed the date to 1st November, 1959 for giving the cash benefits and we do not know why the Government has arbitrarily changed it. Government is thus depriving the workers even the small lump sum of arrears for the period from 1st July, 1959 to 1st November, 1959 by making an ex-gratia payment to the provident fund of the benefits for that period. There is sufficient ground for the grievance of the employees.

The other benefits such as the holidays, casual leave and other amenities which were enjoyed by the Government employees have also been reduced to such an extent that ultimately the workers have been asked to put in more work in the name of development of the country without a corresponding allowance or increase in the salary.

18 hours:

This Pay Commission was a Pandora's Box. Whenever the workers make any demand, a Commission or a committee is the substitute. When a scandal is to be suppressed, a committee is set up. This is the way in which the Government wants to delay the matter and suppress the real grievances. This time the demands came from the different categories of employees to increase their pay and allowances so that they can live and maintain their families. Government set up this Pay Commission and everybody thought that something would come. Some hope was lingering in everybody's mind that something may come out from this Pandora's box. But we came to know after the publication of this report that the last fly has flown from this box. After this last hope had gone, after the zest in life has gone from the employees, they will become desperate. I know what a desperate man can do. He can do impossible things. As it has been suggested by my friends, I would request the Government and the hon. Finance Minister to sit together with

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the employees and the representatives of their unions so that the injustice that has been done by the report of this Pay Commission may be modified. The injustice done should be removed, some compensation should be made and the decisions should be revised. It will not only be in the interest of the employees, but also in the interest of the Government and also our planned developmental works.

Mr. Speaker: The House now stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow. This discussion also will continue tomorrow.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, December 18, 1959/Agrahayana 27, 1881 (Saka).

[Thursday, December 17, 1959/Agrahayana 26, 1881 (Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS			WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.		
S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS	S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
968	Ministers' relations with Secretaries	5539—74	993	Regional Research Laboratory at Jorhat	5580
969	Holidays and hours of work in High Courts	5541—43	994	Kalidas Memorial	5581
970	Odissi Dance	5543—45	995	Neyveli Lignite Project	5581—82
971	Bogus lottery business	5545—47	996	Preservation of manuscripts of National leaders.	5582
972	Manufacture of trucks and tractors	5547—51	997	Watch smuggling	5582—83
973	Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur	5552—53	998	Pensions of ex-servicemen	5583
974	Palana lignite	5554—57	999	Diamond finds in Madurai	5584
975	Production of 'Dart-6' aero-engines	5557—58	1000	Pay scales	5584
976	Purchase irregularities in C.O.D. Chheoki	5558—59	1001	Law Commission report	5584—85
977	National Memorial at Jallianwala Bagh	5559—62	1002	Free Legal Aid to the poor	5585
978	Penal rules for Andamans	5562—63	1003	Indian scientists abroad	5585—86
979	Maintenance of law and order in Kerala	5563—65	1004	Residential University Kanpur	5586
982	Satyagraha in Delhi	5565—68	1005	Bureau for the prevention of crime	5586—87
983	Requisitioning of lands	5568—69	1006	Report of Mr. Levy	5587
984	Silver refinery at Calcutta	5569—74	1007	American Degree Mills	5587—88
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS			1008	U. P. S. C. Centres in Madhya Pradesh	5588
5574—5629			1009	Kalidas Jayanti	5588—89
S.Q. No.			1010	Diesel oil and motor spirit	5589
980	Sale of small tractors	5574—75	1011	Election expenditure	5589—90
981	Capital issue	5575—76	1012	Pension cases	5590
985	Limestone deposits in Shahabad district	5576	1013	Purchase of helicopters	5590—91
986	Tis Hazari Building Enquiry Committee	5576—77	1014	Training Centre for the Adult Blind, Dehra Dun	5591
987	Marketing of Hindustan Steel Products	5577	U.S.Q.		
988	Selection of qualified Indian engineers from abroad.	5577—78	No.		
989	Ferro-manganese and ferro-chrome.	5578	1584	Multipurpose Schools in Vidarbha	5591
990	Technical and Scientific personnel	5578—79	1585	Small Savings Scheme	5591—92
991	Private Primary Schools of Tripura	5579	1586	Survey of monuments in Punjab	5592
992	Brahma Kumari Daivi Vishwa Vidyalaya	5580	1587	Aid to foreign countries for education	5592
			1588	Expenditure Tax and Wealth Tax in Punjab	5593
			1589	Delhi Polytechnic	5593—94

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1590	Grants-in-aid to Kassauli and Dagshai Cantonments	5594
1591	Five Year Plan of the life Insurance Corporation	5594—96
1592	Government Orders etc. issued in Hindi	5596
1593	Jarata Colleges in Orissa	5596
1594	Preservation of vegetables	5596-97
1595	Minerals in Orissa	5597
1596	Technical Training Institute, Takhatpur (Orissa)	5598
1597	Increase of staff in Ministries	5598
1598	Violation of foreign exchange regulations	5598-99
1599	Oil Survey	5599
1600	Rural Institutes	5599-5600
1601	Facilities for practical training by French Government	5600
1602	German Investors	5600-01
1603	Overcrowding in Colleges and Universities	5601
1604	Adimjati Technical Institute, Manipur	5601-02
1605	Primary Education in the Laccadives	5602
1606	Chamer of Toddy Cooperatives, Kerala	5602-03
1607	Children's Home in Delhi	5603
1608	Aerial ropeway over Rohtang Pass	5604
1609	Basis of the Regular Temporary Establishment List	5604-05
1610	Indian Agricultural Research Institute	5605
1611	Pakistani Nationals in Rajasthan	5605-06
1612	South Indian languages in North Indian Universities	5606
1613	Central Asian Antiquities Museum, New Delhi	5606-07
1614	Payment of royalty to Delhi Corporation	5607

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1615	Appointment of retired judges on Election Tribunals	5608
1616	Rockefeller Fund	5608-09
1617	Artificial rain-making Centres	5609
1618	Defence Electronic Convention at Bangalore	5609-10
1619	Sports fields and parks in Cantonments	5610
1620	Committee of Secretaries	5610-11
1621	Small Savings Collections	5611
1622	Remittances to foreign Countries	5612
1623	Joint Cadre Scheme in Tripura	5612-13
1624	Development schemes in Agartala	5613
1625	Rehabilitation of tribal Zhumias	5613-14
1626	Structural conservation of ancient monuments	5614
1627	Extension of service of Superannuated Government employees	5614-15
1628	Acquisition of land in Delhi	5615-16
1629	Migration of scientists from Kerala	5616
1630	Foreigners in India	5616
1631	Rehabilitation of beggars in Delhi	5617
1632	Urban areas in Delhi	5617
1633	Purchase of raw materials for steel plants	5617-18
1634	Kidnapping of baby from Hospital	5618
1635	Educational Institutions of National Importance	5618-19
1636	Gopeshwar Temple in Garhwal	5619
1637	Ex-Servicemen's Colony, Afzalgarh	5619-21
1638	National Council for Rural Higher Education	5621-22
1639	I.A.S Special Recruitment	5622
1640	Banks	5623

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.**

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1641	Basic School Teachers	5623
1642	Headmasters of High Schools in Punjab	5623-24
1643	Ex-Servicemen in Kangra and Hoshiarpur districts	5624
1644	Scholarships in Himachal Pradesh	5624-25
1645	Joint I. A. S. and I. P. S. Cadre for Delhi and Himachal Pradesh	5625
1646	Civil Supplies and Sales Tax Department	5625
1647	Bhilai Steel Plant	5626
1643	Income-tax collections in Punjab	5626
1649	N. C. C. in Himachal Pradesh	5626-27
1650	Road from Brari to Coronation Pillar, Delhi	5627-28
1651	Colombo Plan Meeting	5628
1652	Financial irregularities in Aligarh Muslim University	5628-29

OBITUARY REFERENCE 5629

The Speaker made a reference to the passing away of Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitarayya who was a member of the Constituent Assembly of India and the Provisional Parliament.

Thereafter Members stood in silence for a minute as a mark of respect.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE 5629-31

The Speaker withheld his consent to the raising of a question of privilege given notice of by Shri Vajpayee regarding the announcement made by the Minister of Defence in Bombay and not in the House about a scheme to impart military education to students.

**PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE 5631-34**

(1) A copy of Notification No. F4(54)/59-Fin. (E), dated the 26th November, 1959 published in Delhi Gazette under sub-section (4) of Section 26 of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941, as in force in the Union Territory of Delhi making certain further amendments to the Delhi Sales Tax Rules, 1951.

(2) A copy of the Report of the Indian Delegation to the 15th Session of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade held in Tokyo during October 26—November 21, 1959.

(3) A copy of the Ninth Report of the Union Public Service Commission for the period 1st April, 1958 to 31st March, 1959, under Article 323 (1) of the Constitution.

(4) A copy of Notification No. TB4-36008 58/PW, under sub-section (3) of Section 17 of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931 read with clause (b) of the proclamation dated the 31st July, 1959 issued by the President in relation to the State of Kerala, containing draft amendment to Schedule II of the said Act.

(5) A copy of each of the following Notifications, published in Kerala Gazette, under sub-section (5) of Section 43 of the Kerala Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 read with clause (b) of the proclamation dated the 31st July, 1959 issued by the President in relation to the State of Kerala, making certain amendments to the Kerala Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Rules, 1958 :

(i) No. 19603/E1/59/Rev., dated the 7th July, 1959.

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.

- (ii) No. 14587/E1/59/Rev., dated the 12th June, 1959.
- (iii) No. 22537/E1/59/Rev. dated the 11th August, 1959.
- (6) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and Section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, making certain further amendments to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Rules, 1959 :—
- (i) G.S.R. No. 1325 dated the 5th December, 1959.
- (ii) G.S.R. No. 1326 dated the 5th December, 1959.
- (iii) G.S.R. No. 1327 dated the 5th December, 1959.
- (iv) G.S.R. No. 1329 dated the 5th December, 1959.
- (v) G.S.R. No. 1330 dated the 5th December, 1959.
- (vi) G.S.R. No. 1332 dated the 5th December, 1959.
- (vii) G.S.R. No. 1333 dated the 5th December, 1959.
- (7) A copy of each of the following Notifications, under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 :—
- (i) G.S.R. No. 1334 dated the 5th December, 1959.
- (ii) G.S.R. No. 1335 dated the 5th December, 1959.
- (iii) G.S.R. No. 1336 dated the 5th December, 1959.
- (iv) G.S.R. No. 1338 dated the 5th December, 1959.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary reported a message from Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha had agreed without any amendment to the Kerala State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1959, passed by Lok Sabha on the 2nd December, 1959.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Shri Keshava called the attention of the Minister of Education to the reported firing and *lathi charge* on the students at Youth Festival held at Mysore.

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrinani) made a statement in regard thereto.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Shri H. C. Dasappa moved for the election of a member from among the Members of Lok Sabha to be a member of the Committee on Estimates for the unexpired portion of the term ending on 30th April, 1960, *vice* Shri Mathura Das Mathur, resigned. The motion was adopted.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: ORDINANCE—NEGATIVED

Shri Khushwaqt Rai moved the Resolution *re:* disapproval of the Sugar (Special Excise Duty) Ordinance, 1959 (Ordinance No. 3 of 1959) promulgated by the President on 25-10-59. After discussion the Resolution was negatived.

BILLS PASSED

- (i) The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi) moved that the Sugar (Special Excise Duty) Bill, 1959 be taken into consideration. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.

5634-35

5635-39

5639

5640-70

5640-70

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

BILLS PASSED—*contd.*

(11) The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah) moved that the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill, 1959 be taken into consideration. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.

MOTION RE: PRICE OF SUGAR-CANE AND SUGAR 5695—5767

Shri Khushwaqt Rai moved that the question of increase in the price of sugar-cane and sugar be taken into consideration. Shri Vajpayee moved a substitute motion thereto. Shri Khushwaqt Rai replied to the debate. The substitute motion was negatived and the discussion was concluded.

MOTION RE: REPORT OF PAY COMMISSION 5767—5806

Shri Narayanankutya Menon moved for consideration of the Report of the

MOTION RE: REPORT OF PAY COMMISSION—*contd.*

Commission of Enquiry on emoluments and conditions of service of Central Government Employees, Government Resolution thereon and the statement made by the Finance Minister in the House on 30-11-59. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR FRIDAY, DECEMBER, 18, 1959/AG-RAHAYANA 27, 1881 (SAKA)—

Consideration and passing of the Mineral Oils (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs (Amendment) Bill and the Married Women's Property (Extension) Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha; further discussion on the Report of the Pay Commission; and Private Members' Resolutions.