

first unit of 200 MW (e) are being ordered after locating sources of supply in India and abroad. At the site, the tasks completed include site investigations, hydrographic survey, location and lay out of the plant, take over of 475 acres of land, construction of access roads, ware house and concrete laboratory etc. Works nearing completion include the first phase of the housing colony, the construction of a Micro-meteorological station and attached laboratory.

(b) The foreign exchange required is about Rs. 14.00 crores for the first unit.

(c) and (d). No special agreement has been made with the French Government.

#### Seminar on 'Kissing'

2153. Shri Manubhai J. Patel: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Seminar on 'Kissing' is being organised by his Ministry; and

(b) if so, when and whether it will be restricted to films only?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Not necessarily.

#### National Sample Survey

2154. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of surveys undertaken by the National Sample Survey in Uttar Pradesh during 1966-67; and

(b) the expenditure on these surveys during the above period?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) A Statement is laid on

the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. L/T-6051/67].

(b) In such surveys, data collection is done by the National Sample Survey; most of the designing and tabulation is done by the Indian Statistical Institute. The durations of survey do not coincide with financial years. It is not practicable to apportion expenditure State-wise and Survey-wise. However, the Directorate of National Sample Survey incurred an approximate expenditure of 11.11 lakhs on field work in Uttar Pradesh during 1966-67.

#### हिन्दी न्यूज रीडर (समाचार वक्ता)

2155. श्री झा० सुन्दरलाल : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाणी के कुछ हिन्दी न्यूज रीडर (समाचार वक्ता) कभी भी समाचार प्रसारित नहीं करते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) न्यूज रीडरों और अनुवादकों के कर्मणः वतन-क्रम क्या है तथा दोनों में कितना अन्तर है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) हिन्दी न्यूज रीडरों तथा हिन्दी अनुवादकों, दोनों ही की फ्रीस की दरें इस प्रकार हैं :—

इंटरमीजियेट ग्रेड —235-15-370—

20-530 रुपये

सीनियर ग्रेड —425-25-650—

30-770 रुपये

(इंटरमीजियेट ग्रेड के लिये डेकेन्सल ग्रेड) ।

**Proposal to discuss Kashmir Issue with Pakistan**

2154. **Shri Hem Barua:**  
**Shri Nath Pal:**  
**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:**  
**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**  
**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**  
**Shri Onkar Singh:**  
**Shri Inder J. Malhotra:**  
**Shri O. F. Tyagi:**

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently Government have proposed to discuss Kashmir issue with Pakistan without any pre-conditions or pre-commitments;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that this is against the basic stand so far taken by Government on the Kashmir question; and

(c) if not, the special considerations on account of which this new overture has been made?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) In my letter dated May 6, 1967 to the Foreign Minister of Pakistan, I stated the following:

"The Government of India have stated previously many times both in Parliament and outside that we are, without any pre-conditions or pre-commitments on either side, ready to discuss all questions between India and Pakistan, including the Kashmir question, at any time and at any place mutually convenient to the Governments of India and Pakistan. We firmly adhere to that position and wish to reiterate that we are ready to enter into discussions with your representatives on all matters."

(b) and (c). The position that the Government of India are willing to discuss all questions between India and Pakistan including the Kashmir

question, has been stated time and again in Parliament as well as in the United Nations. This does not, however, mean that there is any change in India's basic position concerning Jammu and Kashmir.

राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष

2157. डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :  
 श्री रवि राय :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लन्दन से श्री० एन० झलवानी नाम के एक व्यक्ति ने उन्हें इस आशय का एक पत्र लिखा है कि तत्कालीन उच्चायुक्त को राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष के लिये कुमारी तैयबजी से 1,000 पीण्ड प्राप्त हुए थे लेकिन न तो कुमारी तैयबजी को कोई रसीद दी गई थीर न ही यह धन राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष में जमा किया गया;

(ख) क्या इन मामले में कोई जांच की गई थी;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो जांच-निष्कर्ष क्या थे; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण थे ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्रीलती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) से (घ). श्री बी० एन० झलवानी ने प्रधान मंत्री को लिखा था कि उन्होंने लन्दन में हमारे हाई-कमिश्नर को राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष के लिये कुमारी कामिला तैयबजी से 1001 पीण्ड प्राप्त करने के लिये प्रयत्न किया था। हाई कमिश्नर ने, जिनको इस सम्बन्ध में लिखा गया था, रिपोर्ट दी कि कुमारी तैयबजी के कथनानुसार श्री झलवानी ने उनको कोई पन्ना नहीं दिया था। इन परिस्थितियों में इस मामले में कोई जांच कार्रवाई नहीं की गई।

### टैक्सियों पर खर्च

2156. श्री श्री० सुन्दरराज : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाणी के समाचार सेवा विबीजन ने 1965-66 में टैक्सियों पर लगभग 50,000 रुपये खर्च किये;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इसके प्रतिरक्त इन टैक्सियों के लिये पेट्रोल की कीमत भी दी गई थी; और

(ग) इस अवधि में इस विबीजन की मोटरगाड़ियों की मरम्मत पर तथा उनके लिये पुर्जे खरीदने पर कुल कितनी राशि खर्च की गई ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शर्मा) : (क) जी, नहीं। 1965-66 में टैक्सियों के किराये पर कुल खर्च केवल 21,884.07 रुपये था।

(ख) जी, नहीं। उक्त राशि में 1037.03 रुपये की पेट्रोल की वह कीमत भी शामिल है जो साल की कुछ अवधि में किराये के वंश के रूप में दी गई।

(ग) समाचार विभाग की मोटर गाड़ियों की मरम्मत पर तथा उनके लिये पुर्जे खरीदने पर 24,937.52 रुपये खर्च हुए।

### Cantonment Board Employees

2159. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an ad hoc increase of Rs. 5 per month to the Cantonment Board employees which was sanctioned with effect from the 1st January, 1962 has not so far been paid to those employees in U.P. and other States;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken for its implementation?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). Ad hoc

increase in pay from 1st January 1962 at the rate of Rs. 5- per month has been sanctioned only by the U.P. Government to its low paid employees. Ad hoc relief at the same rate to similar categories of employees of the Cantonment Boards in Uttar Pradesh has been sanctioned with effect from 1st June 1966. The question of giving retrospective effect to this benefit i.e. from 1st January 1962 is under the consideration of Government.

### स्वास्थ्य स्थित जीवजी शोधोपिष्ठ अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला का विस्तार

2160. श्री महाबन्त सिंह कुजवाह : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय प्रतिरक्षा सम्बन्धी उत्पादन हेतु उपयोग में लाने की दृष्टि से स्वास्थ्य स्थिति जीवजी शोधोपिष्ठ अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला का विस्तार करने के निम्न बनाई गई योजना का स्वीकार क्या है; और

(ख) इस योजना को विपणन करने के लिये किन्से नीति वर्षों में क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ड० ए० बनर्ज) : (क) अनेक प्रकार के सूक्ष्म रक्षा उपकरणों और भण्डारों की जरूरी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिये रक्षा मंत्रालय ने नवम्बर 1963 में स्वास्थ्य स्थित जीवजी शोधोपिष्ठ अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला का नाममात्र अनुसंधान (जिसका स्थान, आज के टैकनामार्ज के प्रकाश में, अत्यधिक महत्वपूर्ण है) के लिये एक रक्षा प्रयोगशाला स्थापित करने के लिये, अपने हाथ में लिया।

(ख) उपरोक्त उद्देश्य के लिये डॉ. एन. एन. (एम) कानपुर में तीन रक्षा तथा अनुसंधान प्रयोगशालाओं का नामतः प्रोलाइड कैमिस्ट्री, ड्राइ तथा फार्माकेटिकल, और नेचुरल/सिन्थेटिक पाथीयस कानपुर से स्वास्थ्य स्थितान्तरित किया गया है और वे वहाँ कार्य कर रहे हैं। स्वास्थ्य में सुविधाओं को बढ़ाने के प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन हैं।

**Sainik School in Orissa**

2161. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state the number of boys from the Sainik School in Orissa selected for admission to the National Defence Academy since its inception as compared to other Sainik Schools in the country, school-wise?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): The Bhubaneswar Sainik School in Orissa sent up boys for the National Defence Academy examination for the first time for the 32nd course. The comparative position of the various Sainik Schools as also an indication of the total number of boys admitted for the N.D.A. from the different Sainik School is indicated as follows:—

Location of Sainik School	N.D.A. Admission from 32nd to 37th Courses July 1964-January 1967.	Total admissions so far.
1	2	3
Satsra . . . . .	26	28
Kunjipura . . . . .	62	68
Kapurthala . . . . .	58	62
Chitorgarh . . . . .	20	21
Balachadi . . . . .	11	11
Korukonda . . . . .	12	12
Kashakootam . . . . .	21	21
Purulia . . . . .	7	7
Bhubaneswar . . . . .	22	22
Amaravathinagar . . . . .	22	22
Rewa . . . . .	14	14
Tilaiya . . . . .	6	6

The Sainik Schools at Bijapur, Goalpara and Ghorekhal did not participate in the entrance examinations for these courses as they had not reached the 10th class level.

**Indians detained in Pakistan**

2162. Shri M. L. Sondhi: Will the Minister External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Indian nationals are still detained and jailed in Pakistan;

(b) if so, the number of such persons and how many of them are below 18 years of age or students;

(c) whether Government are aware of the circumstances and reasons for their detention in Pakistan and the arrangements which exist to look after the welfare of such persons;

(d) whether there is any charter or agreement for affording proper facilities like medical attendance, permission to write letters to their relations, etc. and if so, whether the same is being observed on reciprocal basis;

(e) whether Government have ever considered the possibility of exchange of such persons who are not involved in any criminal cases;

(f) whether Government keep a watch or maintain any record about the completion of terms of sentence in each case and whether proper arrangements exist for their repatriation; and

(g) whether there are any students from New Delhi area at present detained in Pakistan and if so, their particulars and facts leading to their arrests, actual place of arrest, charges levelled and the efforts made to get them released?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 85 persons of whom one is a student. He is 18 years of age.

(c) In most of the cases known to us, the Pakistan Government has given reasons for their detention. Whether these are the real reasons, we cannot say. Most of them are

under detention for alleged illegal entry into Pakistan. There are no satisfactory arrangements to look after the welfare of such persons. Our High Commission at Islamabad has impressed upon the Pakistan Government the need to provide adequate medical facilities to the Indian internees.

(d) There is no charter or agreement at present. The Pakistan Foreign Office says that internees are free to write letters to their relations, but in some cases relatives have complained that they had not received letters for long periods at a stretch.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Yes, Sir.

(g) There is one student, Shri Trilok Chandra, who is at present detained in Bhawalpur jail. He was arrested by the Pakistani forces on 23rd January 1966 when he is said to have strayed accidentally into Pakistan territory near Amritsar. He was tried under Section 9 of the Defence of Pakistan Rules, 1965 and sentenced on 11th April 1966 to imprisonment for a period of two years. Our High Commission, at Islamabad, has approached the Foreign Office, frequently, at high levels, with a view to securing his release, but it is feared that he may not be released before he has completed his sentence.

#### Road in Sarguja District

2163. Shri Nathu Ram Ahirwar:  
Shri J. Sundar Lai:  
Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no all-weather road to Mainpat in Sarguja district of Madhya Pradesh where Tibetan refugees have been settled;

(b) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh have forwarded any proposal in this connection; and

(c) if so, whether the same has been sanctioned by the Government?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter is receiving attention of Government of India.

#### Papers in Languages

2164. Shri Abdul Ghani Dar: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dailies, bi-weeklies, weeklies and monthlies in Urdu, Hindi and English and in other regional languages in each State/ Union Territory in 1948, 1958 and 1966 together with the strength of publication of each paper; and

(b) whether Government have given any assistance to any Paper during the last three years and if so, to whom and what?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) Information for the year 1948 is not available. Statements giving the number of newspapers periodicity-wise and language-wise for the various States for 1958 and 1966 are given in Annexures I & II placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-806/67].

It is presumed that by "strength of publication of each paper" the Hon'ble Member has in mind the circulation of newspapers. The Registrar of News papers for India has been giving figures of circulation in Part II of his reports only from the year 1959 onwards, copies of which are laid on the table of the Lok Sabha each year. The time and labour involved in collecting and compiling the figures of circulation of the newspapers concerned for 1958 would not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved. The figures of circulation for the year 1966 in respect of all the newspapers will be given in Part II of the annual report of the

Registrar of Newspapers for India which will be laid on the table of the House shortly.

(b) No financial assistance is given to newspapers by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. But facilities are provided by way of hand-outs, supply of publicity material, provision of tele-communication services, release of advertisement, re-release of newsprint etc.

**Discussions with China**

2166. Shri A. B. Vajpayee:  
Shri Balraj Madhok:  
Shri Shrichand Goel:  
Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:  
Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:  
Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:  
Shri Hardayal Devgun:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have proposed to China for a meaningful discussion on the relations between the two countries; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Chinese Government thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Sales Representatives in Publications Division**

2167. Shri Ram Charan: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of Sales Representatives and Sales Assistants fallen vacant in the years 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965 and 1966 in the Publications Division;

(b) the number of posts filled up by the appointment of the employees of the Publications Division both by direct recruitment and departmental promotion quota;

(c) the number of employees belonging to Scheduled Caste;

(d) the number of employees who did not have sales experience other than that of the Publications Division; and

(e) the number of employees who had Diploma in Business management?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah):

	Sales Representatives	Sales Assistants
(a) No. of vacancies		
1962 . . . . .	1	..
1963 . . . . .	2	2
1964 . . . . .	2	..
1965 . . . . .	1	1
1966 . . . . .	..	5
(b) No. of posts filled		
By Direct recruitment . . . . .	3	2
By Promotion . . . . .	1	..
By transfer/deputation: . . . . .	..	2
(c) No. of persons belonging to scheduled castes. . . . .	1@	..
(d) No of employees who had only experience in the Publications Division . . . . .	3	2
(e) No. of employees who had a Diploma in Business Management. . . . .	..	..

@The incumbent of the post is a Permanent Sales Assistant.

### Central Information Service

2168. Shri Ram Charan: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of officers included in the Central Information Services Grade-wise viz., Grade I, II etc. upto 1st January, 1967;

(b) the number of Officers (Grade-wise) sent on deputation to other Departments/Ministries in the same posts and grade;

(c) the number of officers (Grade-wise) sent on deputation with deputation allowance on ex-cadre posts; and

(d) the number of officers (Grade-wise) sent on deputation to other Departments/Ministries who are working in Delhi itself?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-807/67].

### आकाशवाणी के शक्तिशाली ट्रांसमिटर

2169. श्री क० लि० मधुकर : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी के प्रसारण केन्द्रों में काम में लाये जाने वाले शक्तिशाली ट्रांसमिटर बी० बी० सी० लन्दन, तथा मंका, कराँची और पेकिंग के प्रसारण केन्द्रों में प्रयोग में आने वाले ट्रांसमिटर्स जैसे ही हैं; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार का इन दिशा में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (जी के० के० शाह) : (क) आकाशवाणी को प्रसारण की जो जो सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध हैं वे किसी भी तरह उन सुविधाओं से बटिया नहीं हैं, जो इस समय

मंका और पाकिस्तान के प्रसारण केन्द्रों की उपलब्ध हैं। हाँ, बी० बी० सी० के पास ऊँची शक्ति वाले ट्रांसमिटर आकाशवाणी को प्राप्त इस प्रकार के ट्रांसमिटर्स से कहीं अधिक संख्या में हैं। पेकिंग द्वारा प्रयुक्त ट्रांसमिटर्स की शक्ति के बारे में प्रकाशित आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। किन्तु अनुमान है कि पेकिंग रेडियो के पास ऊँची शक्ति वाले ट्रांसमिटर काफी बड़ी संख्या में हैं।

(ख) लॉमरी और चौथा पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत भारत में प्रसारण विकास के लिये, कुल्लेक ऐसे ट्रांसमिटर्स की व्यवस्था की जा रही है जिनकी शक्ति बी० बी० सी० और मंबवत: बॉन के ट्रांसमिटर्स की शक्ति के बराबर होगी।

### Theft of T.M.B. Store, C.O.D. Delhi

2170. Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether a case of theft of T.M.B. store worth Rs. 3 lakhs was reported in C.O.D., Delhi Cantt., in 1966 or early 1967;

(b) if so, the reasons for not handing over the case to S.P.E.;

(c) whether any senior Army Officer of C.O.D. is involved in it;

(d) if so, whether any action has been taken against him; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). As a result of normal stock-taking of TMB spares held in C.O.D. Delhi Cantt., deficiencies worth Rs. 1,24,507.80 were revealed in December 1960 which, on preliminary investigation appeared to be due to pilferage/theft. The matter was immediately reported to the local police who are carrying out necessary investigations. Certain items are reported to have been recovered by the police who have also made certain

arrests. Further progress of the case is awaited.

(c) No, so far as is known. The case is however still under police investigation.

(d) and (e). Do not arise in view of answer to (c) above.

हवाई अड्डों के लिये प्रयोजित होती घोष्य भूमि

2171. श्री बालमीकी चौबरी : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में हवाई अड्डे बनाने के लिये पिछले पांच वर्षों में सरकार ने खर्चों का क्या किन्ती एकड़ भूमि प्रयोजित की; और

(ख) इसके परिणामस्वरूप खाद्य उत्पादन क्षमता कम हो गया है ?

उत्तर: रक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) उपरोक्त सूचना के अनुसार भारतीय वायु सेना के हवाई अड्डों के लिये पिछले 5 वर्षों के दौरान लगभग 4300 एकड़ भूमि खरीदने के लिये प्रयोजित की गई है।

(ख) सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

सियोल में भारतीय वाणिज्य दूतावास

2173. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुलशर्मा :  
श्री निहाल सिंह :  
श्री शिवपूजन झास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने दक्षिण कोरिया की राजधानी सियोल में भारतीय वाणिज्य दूतावास खोलने का निश्चय किया है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री सु. क. चामला) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

#### Escape of Leaders of Naxalbari Agitation to Nepal

2174. श्री Swell: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that leaders of the Naxalbari agitation which resulted in the death of ten women through police firing, have crossed over to Nepal; and

(b) whether Government have contacted the Government of Nepal in this regard and sought their co-operation?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) We have no information as to whether the leaders of the agitation have crossed over into Nepal. The Ministry of Home Affairs have not reported this so far. Besides, no records of movement of Indians across the border into Nepal are maintained as it is an open border for Indians and Nepalese.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Conflict in Vietnam

2175. श्री D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Member-Government of the International Commission for supervision and control in Vietnam has made any fresh efforts to end the conflict in Vietnam and approached the Government of India in this regard;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) with what results?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Government of India has been kept informed of a statement made by Mr. Paul Martin, Canadian Minister for External Affairs in April 1957 in the Canadian House of Commons' Standing Committee on External Affairs which contained some ideas about ending the conflict in Vietnam.



(b) Mr. Paul Martin's statement envisage (i) some degree of physical disengagement in the Demilitarized Zone between North and South Vietnam; (ii) a freeze in the course of military events at the present level; (iii) an end of all ground, sea and air hostilities and (iv) a return to the 1954 Geneva Cease-fire provision including withdrawal of forces to either side of the 17th Parallel, repatriation of prisoners of war and dismantling of military bases.

(c) One of the parties in the conflict, Democratic Republic of Vietnam has found the proposals unacceptable.

#### India's Financial Contribution to U.N.O.

2176. Shri Molahu Prasad:  
Shri Maharaj Singh Bharati:  
Shri Rabi Ray:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of foreign exchange which the Government of India had to give to U.N.O. and its various agencies in 1965-66; and

(b) the total amount of foreign exchange payable in respect of the year 1966-67?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). A statement giving payments made in foreign exchange to the U. N. and its organs during the year 1965-66 and 1966-67 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-608/67].

Information with regard to payments in foreign exchange made to the U. N. Specialised Agencies is being collected will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

#### Marathi Programme from Panaji A.I.R. Station

2177. Shri Shingre: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that thousands of students from Government and private primary and high schools in Goa, using Marathi medium for their education in the academic years 1965-66 and 1966-67 were deprived of special features in Marathi, from Panaji A.I.R. station, for their character and cultural build up; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to restart the Marathi programme from Panaji station?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Institute of Defence Studies and Analyses

2178. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given to the Institute of Defence Studies and Analyses during the last financial year and that proposed to be given during the current financial year;

(b) the names of the present and former Officers of Defence Services in the Institute;

(c) whether a copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of this Institute and a list of the executive and senior full-time staff of the Institute will be laid on the Table; and

(d) whether persons trained and connected with the Western centres of military studies are associated with the establishment and operation of this new Indian Institute?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) A grant-in-aid of Rs. 100 lakh was made by Government to the Institute of Defence Studies and Analyses for the year 1966-67. A provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been included in the Budget Estimates of the current financial year for this purpose.

(b) Maj General D. Som Dutt, a retired Officer of the Indian Army, is the only Defence Service Officer serving with the Institute.

(e) A copy of the Memorandum of Association and Rules & Regulations of the Institute is being laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-609/67]. The Executive Council of the Institute at present consists of the following:—

- |   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. Shri Y. B. Chavan . . .  | President          |
| 2. Shri Dharma Vira . . .   | Member             |
| 3. Gen. J. N. Chaudhuri . . .   | "                  |
| 4. Shri K. C. Pant . . .  | "                  |
| 5. Shri L. K. Jha . . .   | (Sincere resigned) |
| 6. Shri S. Bhoothalingam . . .  | Member             |
| 7. Shri N. Dandekar . . .   | "                  |
| 8. Shri V. Shankar . . .  | "                  |
| 9. Shri H. C. Sarin . . .   | "                  |
| 10. Director of the Institute (ex-officio) (Maj Gen. D. Som Dutt) . . . | Member             |

The senior full-time staff of the Institute at present consists of—

1. Director of the Institute.
2. Administrative Officer.

(d) The Director of the Institute is a member of the Institute for Strategic Studies, London, with which he worked from August 1965 to September 1966 prior to his present appointment. Information about other members of the Institute is not readily available.

#### Central Press Accreditation Committee

2179. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the guiding principles under which the Central Press Accreditation Committee is constituted.

(b) whether Government have received any communication from the Indian Federation of Working Journalists intimating their readiness to accommodate representatives of the Press Association and News Camera-men Association in the Panel of Four submitted by them;

(c) whether there is any move to reduce the strength of the representatives of the trade unions of working journalists; and

(d) when the outgoing Central Press Accreditation Committee met last and when the new Committee will be announced?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a)

The guiding principles underlying the composition of the Committee are that the Committee should consist of representatives of Editors and working journalists who are in a position to assess the needs and professional competence of journalists and advise the Government suitably in the matter of accreditation. The Committee, at present, consists of eight members; four editors and four working journalists who are selected in consultation with the all-India organisations of editors and working journalists in accordance with the recommendations of the Press Commission and the normal tenure of the Committee is one year.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Indian Federation of Working Journalists have offered to include two nominees of the Press Association and one of the Camera-men's Association in their quota of four provided the names are routed through the I.F.W.J., a proposition which is not acceptable to the Press Association.

(c) Government are negotiating with the Federation and Press Association a workable solution.

(d) The last meeting of the Committee was held on October 13, 1966 and the re-constitution of the new Committee is under consideration.

#### Acquisition of Land in Assam

2180. Shri B. N. Shastri: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to acquire land for defence purposes in Chabati area of the North Lakhimpur Sub-Division, Assam; and

(b) if so, the area of the land proposed for acquisition?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) There is no proposal under consideration at present to acquire land for defence purposes in Chabati area of North Lakhimpur Sub-Division, in Assam.

(b) Does not arise.

**Residential Quarters under Occupation of Defence Personnel**

2181. **Shri B. N. Shastri:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the residential quarter of the Principal, Cotton College, Gauhati has been under the occupation of the defence personnel;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be vacated;

(c) whether Government are aware that there is a (wine) bar in the canteen run by the Defence personnel;

(d) if so, whether it is a fact that the above mentioned bar also caters to outsiders in this dry zone and has detrimental effect on educational atmosphere there; and

(e) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat):** (a) Yes, Sir. The property was hired from the State Government from 10th December 1962.

(b) As soon as alternative accommodation is available. No definite date can be indicated.

(c) There is a formation HQ-run canteen on the premises and not a wine bar. The canteen holds authorised stocks of liquor also.

(d) No, Sir. The canteen facilities in question are available only to the entitled military personnel and civilians are not allowed to enter the premises.

(e) Does not arise.

**Aerodrome in Goa**

2182. **Shri Shankre:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised any scheme to use the aerodrome at Bambolim-Goa, solely for defence purposes and to construct a new one at Porvorim, near Panaji for civil aviation; and

(b) if so, when the aerodrome at Porvorim is expected to be constructed?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh):** (a) and (b). The aerodrome at Dabolim (Goa) is required for the permanent use of the Indian Navy and has been under their control since 1964. There is no proposal to construct a new civil aerodrome at Porvorim and the IAC has been permitted to use the Dabolim aerodrome for their flights.

**Sainik Schools in Assam**

2183. **Shri R. Barua:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether apart from the Sainik School at Goalpara in Assam, Government propose to put up more Sainik Schools at other suitable places in Assam to attract students from plains, Tribals and hills of the eastern region; and

(b) whether the present arrangements have proved to be satisfactory in this regard?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh):** (a) and (b). A number of measures have been taken to attract tribal students, from both hills and plains of the eastern region, to the Sainik School, Goalpara. These include—

(i) the setting up of a sufficient number of centres over a wide-spread area for holding the entrance examination;

(ii) permission to use Garo, Khasi and Lushai languages in addition to Hindi, English, Assamese and Bengali for the entrance examination;

(iii) widespread publicity for the entrance examination;

(iv) automatic admission, without consideration of the rank in the merit list, of any scheduled tribe candidate who qualifies in the entrance examination; and

(v) special relaxation in the case of students from N.E.F.A. who can be nominated by the N.E.F.A. administration for seats reserved in this regard.

without the necessity of their going through an examination.

In addition, tribal students from NEFA have been admitted to Sainik Schools elsewhere. These arrangements are considered satisfactory.

There is no proposal at present to set up more Sainik Schools in Assam as the Government of that State have not made any approach in this regard to the Sainik Schools Society.

**S. C. and S. T. Candidates in Class I Services in Defence**

2184. **Shri K. Haldar:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates recruited to Class-I services of Defence so far; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in Emergency recruitment apart from general recruitment?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

**न्यूज रीडर (समाचार पत्रता)**

2185. **श्री श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाणी के अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी न्यूज रीडर केवल समाचार प्रसारित करते हैं जबकि अन्य भाषाओं के न्यूज रीडर समाचार प्रसारित करने के साथ-साथ अनुवाद का काम भी करते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के. के. गाह) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सदन की वेब पर रख दिया गया है।

**विवरण**

अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में समाचार बुलेटिनों और वार्ता आदि कार्यक्रमों की अधिक संख्या होने के कारण इन भाषाओं में पूर्णकालीन न्यूज रीडर हैं। हिन्दी के लिये, न्यूज रीडरों के अतिरिक्त न्यूज रीडर अनुवादक भी हैं। न्यूज रीडर-अनुवादक को अनुवाद कार्य करना होता है और जरूरत पड़ने पर समाचार बुलेटिनों भी पढ़नी होती हैं। डोगरी को छोड़ कर, अन्य प्रत्येक भाषा में क्योंकि तीन ही समाचार बुलेटिनों प्रसारित की जाती हैं, अतः उनके लिये केवल न्यूज रीडर-अनुवादक ही नियुक्त किये गये हैं, जो दोनों कार्य करते हैं। इस प्रकार, जहाँ तक कर्मचारियों की इस श्रेणी का सम्बन्ध है, उनमें कोई असमानता नहीं।

12 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO  
 MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC  
 IMPORTANCE**

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED BY INDIAN EMBASSY IN ROME ALLEGEDLY GIVING WRONG FACTS RELATING TO VIEWS EXPRESSED BY POPE

Shri M. L. Sondhi (New Delhi): I call the attention of the Minister of Health and Family Planning to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

The communique issued by the Indian Embassy in Rome allegedly giving a wrong statement of facts relating to the views expressed by the Pope when the Minister had an audience with the Pope on the 26th May, 1967.

The Minister for Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): I have not yet been able to see the Communique issued by the Indian Embassy or by the Vatican. I have asked for a copy of both, through a cable sent to our Embassy.

[Dr. S. Chandrashekhar]

I had a private audience with His Holiness the Pope Paul on the 26th May 1967 at the Vatican. His Holiness spoke in Italian which is his mother-tongue and I spoke in English. The conversation was through an interpreter. His Holiness occasionally spoke a few words of English when he wanted to and when he thought that the interpreter was not giving the correct translation. Throughout the interview I used the words "Birth Control", "Family Planning" and "Planned Parenthood". The whole purpose of the interview was to find out whether His Holiness and the Catholic Church were considering relaxation of the ban on "Birth Control" for the Catholics in the sense of scientific contraception. The reply given to me was to the effect that His Holiness was opposed to any scientific contraception and that His Holiness was also opposed to abortion. He said that he was considering all points of view including the non-Catholic point of view. I promised to send him a statement of the Government of India's policy on population control. His Holiness said that he would give it a very careful consideration.

Sir, I have already asked the permission of your office to delete the last paragraph as, I think, it is unnecessary and it has been deleted in the revised copy.

Shri M. L. Sondhi: On a point of order, Sir.

I feel this statement does not answer what is expected from the Minister. It is just passing on the blame to other people. I believe, the whole purpose of the Call Attention notice is to give the Minister an opportunity to spell out and to lay facts. But an attempt has been made here to hide the facts.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister says, he has not seen the communique.

Shri M. L. Sondhi: I can tell him about the communique.

Mr. Speaker: He can put a question.

Shri M. L. Sondhi: This is a very important matter. The Vatican's is one of the best diplomacies in the world. They know what they say and how they say. They know it very well. In this case, I find, an attempt is made to minimise the criticism received. This is a basic thing. My submission is this. He does not know what the Indian experts and what the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi, say on the subject. He issued the statement on the same day he left Rome. He must have seen the communique. Why should the Embassy issue the communique without consulting the person to whom it relates? The Communique was issued on the same day on which the hon. Minister was in Rome. Did he or did he not see the communique? If he did not see it, what has the External Affairs Minister to say about it. Who provided the translation? Why did not Indian Embassy provide translation? (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Let the Minister be given a chance.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंबई) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं व्यवस्था का प्रश्न इसलिये उठा रहा हूँ कि इन दिनों में यह खान बार-बार हो रही है कि हमारे मंत्री वक्तव्य देते हैं बातचीत के सम्बन्ध में जो विदेशों के साथ होती है और बाद में विदेशी लोग इस बात को काटते हैं। पहले यह ईरान के बारे में हुआ। अब यह पोप साहब के बारे में हो रहा है। उसी तरह जो अफ्रीका ने पश्चिमी जर्मनी को और इनाबा को फौजी हवाई जहाज दिये थे उसके बारे में पश्चिमी जर्मनी का वक्तव्य और चांगला साहब का वक्तव्य—इन दोनों में टकराव था . . . (व्यवधान) . . . मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है कि या तो इन लोगों में समझ की कमी है या वे अपनी भाषा में नहीं बोलते हैं इसलिये

संज्ञित होना है . . . (व्यवधान) . . .  
 पोप साहब तो अपनी मातृभाषा में बोलते हैं,  
 लैटिन में नहीं बोलते, अंग्रेजी में नहीं बोलते।  
 तो यह हमारे देश के लिये धीरे धीरे हमारी इज्जत  
 के लिये बड़ा बालक है . . . (व्यवधान) . . .  
 जो हमारे प्रवक्ता बतलाते देते हैं तत्काल उसका  
 खंडन, चाहे ईरान हो या पोप साहब हों या  
 दूसरी सरकार हो, उनके द्वारा होता है।  
 तो या तो ये बातचीत करना बन्द कर दें या  
 अपनी भाषा में बातचीत करना सीखें।  
 अध्यक्ष महोदय, इससे ऊपर कुछ तो निर्देश  
 दीजिये वरना यह बार बार चर्चे होना रहेगी।  
 ऐसा न होता तो मैं यह सवाल नहीं उठाता।

**The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** I would like to know what is the point of order in this.

**Mr. Speaker:** After all, we are using English as our official language. A point of order cannot throw out English.

**Shri M. L. Sondhi:** I have to ask my question.

**Mr. Speaker:** English cannot be thrown out by a point of order.

श्री मधु लिये : भाषा मुझे को छोड़  
 दीजिये लेकिन क्या यह बिल्कुल अच्छी है कि  
 विदेशों के साथ हमारी जो बातचीत होती है  
 उसकी रपट यह देते हैं और तुरंत उसका  
 खण्डन होता है दूसरे दिन ? क्या इसका  
 मतलब है ? यह सरभार है या क्या है ?

**Shri M. L. Sondhi:** My question is this. Is the hon. Minister aware that there is an in-built tendency in the thinking of this Department which keeps the family planning studies drawing heavily upon American experience in research, in design, in ideology, in the techniques of processing and so on, which almost commits them to a clinical approach and the result is that points of view which are different from the point of view

represented, for example, by Mr. Ashok Mitra, who is one of the few I.C.S. officers who can think in the Government.... (Interruptions) in an article entitled how social legislation....

**Mr. Speaker:** He is going entirely outside the subject. This has absolutely no bearing on the subject. This is about Roman Pope. Why should he talk about Mr. Ashok Mitra and others? I do not allow this.

**Shri M. L. Sondhi:** Now I come back to Pope, Sir.

My question is this. Is he aware that the Holy Father is probably more in touch with developments which have helped him. On behalf of him this has been said. According to the Vatican Press, the Holy Father has said that India has a veritable wealth in its population and the country with proper utilisation of its resources could feed a population double the number that it now has. Is the Minister prepared to revise his thinking to bring it up to date as far as both experts in this country and the Pope himself and his experts are concerned.

**Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon):** The hon. Member ought to have remained in the Foreign Affairs.

डा० राम जनोहर लोहिया (कन्नौज) :  
 व्यवस्था का प्रश्न मेरा भी है। यह इस पर है  
 कि पोप साहब को . . . (व्यवधान) . . .  
 में उनकी मातृभाषा तो नहीं बोलता। बोलता  
 तो अच्छा था। . . . (व्यवधान) . . .  
 मैं नहीं चाहता कि वह हिन्दी बोलें, हरगिज  
 नहीं। कभी जिन्दगी में हिन्दी बोलेंगे तो  
 बड़ा भारी पाप करेंगे। लेकिन उनकी अपनी  
 मातृभाषा बोलनी चाहिये और अगर वह  
 अपनी मातृभाषा में पोप साहब से बोलते तो  
 शायद यह झगड़ा नहीं हुआ होता।

एक अक्षर में पोप साहब के बारे में  
 जितना मैं जानता हूँ यह कोई डेढ़ सौ वर्ष का  
 सारा मामला हुआ, 150 वर्ष पहले अंग्रेज

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

लोग, माफ कीजिये प्रश्नच लोग नहीं गोरे लोग दुनिया में एक और काले लोग 9 थे, यानी एक और नी का अनुपात था . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** What is the point of order?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : प्वाइन्ट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर यह है कि 1 और 9 का अनुपात था और आज काले लोग और गोरे लोगों का अनुपात बढ़ते बढ़ते ऐसा हो गया है कि काले 2 रह गये हैं और गोरे 1 हो गये हैं। अगर यह चीज चलती रह गई तो थोड़े ही समय बाद, 200-300 वर्षों में ऐसा लगता है कि संसार में सब रंगीन खत्म हो जायेंगे और खाली गोरे लोग ही रह जायेंगे . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** Now, we are on a matter relating to the Health Minister explaining about the Pope's attitude. What is the point of order about that subject?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह मामूली बात नहीं है अध्यक्ष महोदय। वैसे मुझ को कोई एतराज नहीं है—अगर सारे के सारे रंगीन लोग, हिन्दुस्तानी, पाकिस्तानी, अफ-गानिस्तानी खत्म हो जायें . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** There is no point of order.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मेरा प्वाइन्ट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर यह है कि ये पोप साहब से जब बात करने गये थे तो ये उनसे बात करने गये थे प्रथवा उनका चेहरा देखने गये थे और इस बात से श्रुत थे कि वो साहब जो चाहे पोप हों, लेकिन आखिर को गोरी दुनिया के प्रतीक हैं। उनको देख कर इतने मस्त हो गये थे कि अपनी सारी रंगीन दुनिया को खत्म करने की प्रक्रिया में लगे रहे। यहीं पर मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न था जाता है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने सुना न मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न ?

**Mr. Speaker:** There is no point of order.

**Shri M. L. Sondhi:** On a point of order. On behalf of the Pope it has been said—and there is an office which exists there—that a tendentious statement was issued by the Indian Embassy. Now, it is a matter for very serious consideration whether this tendentious statement which has been issued tends to suggest that our Minister and our Government are not interested in education; for example, the money spent on population planning could be spent for education, and *via* education there will be an effect which will achieve population stability. That is the point of view of the Vatican, and it is shared by many right-thinking people in India also.

**Mr. Speaker:** There is no point of order in it.

**Shri M. L. Sondhi:** Please tell the hon. Minister to get up and make a statement.

**Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai):** My point of order is very simple. Family planning for India is an economic compulsion, and if our Government have decided on family planning, why is it that our Minister should run to Rome and see the Pope and ask for his blessings? Can they not do it without his blessings, if they are dead set on family planning? I think family planning is a necessity and a compulsion for India.

**An hon. Member:** What is the point of order?

**Mr. Speaker:** There is no point of order. I think non. Members are going wide of the mark. Their statements have absolutely nothing to do with the Pope and family planning.

**Shri S. K. Tapurajah (Pali):** May I submit . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** That can be taken up separately. Now, Papers to be Laid on the Table.

12.14 hrs.

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**  
**STATEMENT GIVING REASONS FOR IMMEDIATE LEGISLATION BY PASSPORTS ORDINANCE.**

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the explanatory statement giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Passports Ordinance, 1967, under rule 71 (1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. [Placed on the Table, See No. LT-599/67].

**AGREEMENTS ENTERED INTO BY INDIAN REFINERIES LTD. (NOW INDIAN OIL CORPORATION LTD.) IN CONNECTION WITH HALDIA-BARAUNI-KANPUR PIPELINE.**

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Kaghuramallah): I beg to lay on the Table in pursuance of an undertaking given by the Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare on the 1st June, 1967, while answering supplementaries on Starred Questions Nos. 211 and 212, a copy each of the following Agreement Contracts entered into by the Indian Refineries Limited (now Indian Oil Corporation Limited) in connection with construction of Haldia-Barauni-Kanpur pipeline:—

- (1) Agreement with SNAM Progetti,
- (2) Contract with SNAM Saipem,
- (3) Contract with Bechtel Asian Corporation Limited,
- (4) Contract with Bechtel International Corporation,
- (5) Contract with Bechtel International Limited.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-600/67.]

**MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA**

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

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Passports Bill, 1967, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 8th June, 1967."

**PASSPORTS BILL**

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Passports Bill, 1967, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

12.16 hrs.

**RULING ON POINT RAISED IN CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE RELATING TO NON-SUPPLY OF CBI REPORT TO ORISSA GOVERNMENT**

Mr. Speaker: Now, I shall give my ruling regarding the question that was raised about the CBI Report the other day.

On the 8th June, 1967, after the Home Minister had made a statement in response to a Calling-Attention-Notice regarding the reported refusal of the Central Government to make available to the Orissa Government the CBI report on Shri Biju Patnaik, Shri Nath Pai supported by several other Members raised a point of order that the report of the CBI which had been placed on the Table of the House by an hon. Member of the Third Lok Sabha was a part of the record of the House and hence the report was not a secret document. Further to this point of order, Prof. Ranga supported by several other Members contended that it was not proper for the Government of India to refuse to supply the copies of certain documents in their possession to the Orissa Government. Dr. Lohia, also speaking on the point of order stated that the refusal of the Central Government to give copies of the document to the Orissa Govern-



[Mr. Speaker]

ment would affect the Centre-State relations as provided in the various articles of the Constitution. After hearing the points of order, I said that I would hear the Minister of Home Affairs and the Minister of Law. Accordingly, on the 9th June, 1967, the Ministers made their statements. The Minister of Law stated as follows:—

"I wish to submit to you two points; the first is that the matter does not arise in the Lok Sabha. Secondly, if it arises, it is upon the subject-matter of a ruling by your distinguished predecessor on the 26th February, 1965."

After referring to the said ruling and reading parts of it, the Law Minister continued "that although what was claimed to be a copy of the report or summary of the report was placed on the Table, it is still open to Government to claim that it is a confidential document and, therefore, they are not bound to disclose it, publish it or communicate it".

The Minister of Home Affairs gave the background in which the CBI was asked to make a report to be considered by the Cabinet. I need not go into the details of his statement.

On this, Shri S. N. Dwivedy contended that what the Orissa Government wanted from the Central Government was the report submitted by the CBI to the Government of India and not to the Cabinet. He added that according to him, since the document was no longer a secret document, the Government of India could not refuse to give copies to the State Government.

I have considered the various issues arising out of the points made here and I give my conclusions as follows:—

After my distinguished predecessor, Sardar Hukam Singh, gave his ruling

on the 26th February 1965, an hon. Member of the then House, Shri Kamath, placed on the Table of the House what he claimed to be a summary of the CBI report with respect to some of the activities of the Orissa Ministers, and later Shri S. N. Dwivedy placed on the Table of the House what he claimed to be a copy of the full report with respect to that matter. The Government have not so far admitted or denied the correctness of any of these documents. From the statement of the Home Minister, it is clear that they still classify the report as confidential and they are not prepared to make it public. The right of the Government in this respect is absolute and the Speaker cannot compel them to lay such a document on the Table of the House, much less to disclose it or communicate it to any one else.

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): You have come to that conclusion?

Mr. Speaker: There was no demand in the House that Government should lay the report on the Table of the House and indeed even if there had been a request and the Government had not complied with it, the Speaker had no power in the matter.

As regards the contention that the documents laid on the Table of the House by some members of the Opposition during the Third Lok Sabha are part of the record of the House and hence are not secret documents, I have to say that according to rule 369(2), all papers and documents laid on the Table shall be considered public. Therefore, the documents laid on the Table during the Third Lok Sabha by Shri Kamath and Shri Dwivedy are already public. But what is overlooked here is that those are not the documents which Government have placed on the Table of the House, and therefore, the documents which may be in the possession of the Government have not become *ipso facto* public.

The questions raised by Prof. Ranga and Dr. Lohia and Shri Dwivedy are really not points of order. They are matters which can either be debated or addressed to the Minister to elicit information. The Speaker is not called upon to rule on these points as they are not points of order.

As I have already said, the Speaker has no authority to compel Government to place it on the Table.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): A Daniel has come to judgment.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): What about the call attention?

Mr. Speaker: I will find out.

Shri Bai Raj Madhok (South Delhi): May I seek a clarification?

Mr. Speaker: On the point concerning the ruling? No. If one is allowed, then others will follow.

श्री. मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने कहा कि आप को नियम के अनुसार या मंत्रिद्वारा के अनुसार कोई अधिकार नहीं है, लेकिन मैं आप की मारफत मंत्री महोदय से प्रतीक करना चाहता हूँ कि उड़ीसा सरकार ने जो एक अच्छी कार्यवाही करने का संकल्प किया है, यानी जिन मंत्रियों के खिलाफ आरोप लगाये गये हैं, उनकी निष्पक्ष न्यायालय के द्वारा जांच हो, इस काम में मदद करने के लिये—मैं आप को नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि आप जबरदस्ती उन से करवायें—लेकिन आपकी मारफत उन से बिनती करता हूँ और प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्र और राज्य का रिश्ता सुधारने के लिये और परस्पर विश्वास पैदा करने के लिये तथा मंत्रियों के खिलाफ जो आरोप धारित हैं, उनकी जांच करवाने के काम में मदद करने के लिये, क्या वह सी० बी० आई० की रिपोर्ट की आधिकारिक नकल उड़ीसा सरकार को, एम्बेस्यारी कमिश्नर की नियुक्ति से पहले दे देंगे ?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): I think I made that point clear last time, that the Government's attitude towards any enquiry to be instituted by the Orissa Government is very clear. It is for the Orissa Government to take a decision, and since they have taken a decision, our attitude would be it would be a good thing to co-operate in this matter. As I said last time, the documents which were examined are also with the Orissa Government. If they want a CBI official on deputation to help them I am prepared to consider that. They had asked us about some Judge of the High Court to be spared for that. I am making efforts for that. We will certainly give them all co-operation and aid necessary for this, but this is a secret document, it is not Government's intention to communicate this to them.

डा० राम मरोहर सोहिवा (कन्नौज) :  
स्पीकर साहब, आप हँसते नहीं।

श्री मधु लिमये : उन्होंने कहा कि नहीं देंगे।

Mr. Speaker: The Home Minister has also made it clear, if I remember correctly, that if the commission, after appointment, wanted the document, he will give it to them. He did not say he will not give.

Shri Bai Raj Madhok: If the Orissa Government appoints a commission of inquiry, and the commission demands that document, will he give it?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have made it clear that if the commission, after appointment, requires it, then we will certainly consider it.

श्री रबी राय (पुरी) : गृह मंत्री के जवाब से मालूम होता है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार सब प्रप्टाचार की जड़ है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वह जो बयान में आप ने लिखा है कि उड़ीसा के जो भूतपूर्व कांग्रेसी मुख्य मंत्री थे श्री सदाशिव त्रिपाठी, उन्होंने सी० बी० आई०

[श्री रवी राय]

की रिपोर्ट मांगी थी। किन्तु वक्त सवामिब त्रिपाठी ने बः सी० बी० आई० की रिपोर्ट मांगी थी तो वह कोई जांच बैठाने के लिये नहीं मांगी थी, ऐसा जवाब में उनके कहने से हम को लगता है या वह सदन को बुमराह तो नहीं करना चाहते हैं? सभी जो मुख्य मंत्री हैं वह उसकी रिपोर्ट जांच बैठाने के लिये चाहते हैं जबकि कांग्रेस के अंतर्गत मुख्य मंत्री श्री सवामिब त्रिपाठी ने वह रिपोर्ट जांच बैठाने के लिये नहीं मांगी थी बल्कि वह मांगी थी सूचना के लिये . . .

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आपस की नदारी के लिये मांगी थी।

श्री रवी राय : यह सवामिब त्रिपाठी जो अंतर्गत कांग्रेसी वहाँ के मुख्य मंत्री थे और सभी जो गैर कांग्रेसी मंत्रिमंडल है, उसके द्वारा रिपोर्ट की भांग को श्री सवामिब की बात के साथ जोड़ करके क्या गृह मंत्री सदन को बुमराह करना चाहते हैं ?

श्री Y. B. Chavan: We do not change our attitude from man to man and from party to party. Our attitude is based on certain principles. Even if he was a Congressman, we do not change our attitude; even to a non-Congress Government we are not changing our attitude.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह सवाल दूसरा या अग्रिम महोदय।

श्री जयु लिवरे : रवी राय जी के सवाल का जवाब नहीं है। उन्होंने कहा कि दोनों के उद्देश्य अलग थे। वर्तमान उड़ीसा सरकार का उद्देश्य नला उद्देश्य है इसलिये क्या वह फर्क नहीं करेंगे और उनको नहीं देंगे? यह सवाल था, इस से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

श्री Y. B. Chavan: It is not the intention or the purpose for which it is required, it depends on the character of the document. Our whole case is based on that.

श्री K. P. Singh Deo (Bolangir): As the present non-Congress State Government has had the enterprise and has had the boldness to take concrete steps to root out corruption, is it the duty of the Government of India to throw obstacles and impediments in the way of their bringing to justice those corrupt members of the Congress Government of 1961-65 by refusing to furnish a document in which there might be some evidence which might book the culprits. (Interruptions).

श्री Y. B. Chavan: There is no question.

श्री Chintamani Panigrahi (Bhubaneswar): In the meantime, a new development has taken place....

Mr. Speaker: This is a calling attention notice. Except the four names here, nobody else can get up.

An hon. Member: What about point of order?

Mr. Speaker: Minister will not answer, I will answer. We have made a new rule. Any point of order the Speaker will answer.

श्री F. K. Deo: I would draw your attention to a quotation from the Hindustan Times of 31st May, which says: "If the Centre persisted the State might consider whether to continue sending periodic reports on the law and order situation to the Centre". Two questions arise out of this. Firstly, the State Government has made a bold decision to give a chance to the complainants to prove their charges and at the same time to Mr. Biju Patnaik to exonerate himself and to rehabilitate the lost position of the Congress through the new chance being given to both the parties so that the actual fact could be brought to the notice of the people. I do not understand nor appreciate why the Government takes the stand that they will consid-

der; why they cannot say in categorical terms that when this report is called for judicial cognisance along with the various reports laid on the Table, they will be given. The Commission instituted under the Commission of Enquiries Act cannot take a judicial decision on these reports without seeing them and so they want it. Why cannot they say in categorical terms that this report would be made available? Secondly it raises a very delicate Centre-State relationship. Orissa is a surplus State regarding food. There is the law and order situation. We do not want that this cordial relationship should be snapped. We all want that cordial relations between the State and the Centre should continue. What is the wisdom in the Home Ministry decision to put all impediments in the State-Centre relationship?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The hon. Member has offered his comments. I do not think he has asked for any information.

Shri P. K. Deo: I wanted a categorical answer to my question.

Mr. Speaker: You gave a long background. What is the question? Put the question.

Shri P. K. Deo: You know all that background. In view of all that, if the commission of enquiry asked for the report to take judicial cognisance of it, will it be made available to the commission?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I said that if the commission requires it for purposes of evidence, certainly our intention will be to give it to them.

12.28 hrs.

#### ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

CENTRAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR  
NATIONAL CADET CORPS

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): Sir, I move:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 12 of the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948, as amended by the National Cadet Corps (Amendment) Act, 1952, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps for a term of one year, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder".

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (1) of Section 12 of the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948, as amended by the National Cadet Corps (Amendment) Act, 1952, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps for a term of one year, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder."

*The motion was adopted.*

12.29 hrs.

#### GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—contd.

Mr. Speaker: We have seven more hours for the debate. We shall take up the General Discussion now.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Before you go to the next item, regarding the privilege motion I have given notice against the Prime Minister....

Mr. Speaker: No, not here. It should be brought to my notice in the Chamber.

**Shri P. K. Das:** If she can correct her statement in the light of Major Gen. Rikhy's report....

**Mr. Speaker:** He can please write to me. He should not raise it here like this. Anything raised on this matter will not be taken down. The Swatantra Party has 21 minutes; Jan Sangh 35 minutes; DMK 26 minutes; Communists 17 minutes. SSP had finished their; the other Communists also have finished. PSP a'so finished their time.

**Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai):** You may call Acharya Kripalani.

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes; Acharya Kripalani.

**Shri Baburao Patel (Shajajur):** Sir, on a point of order. What about one-man party?

**Mr. Speaker:** Point of order on what? There is no subject under discussion now. Now, Shri Ahmad Aga has to continue his speech. After that, I shall call Acharya Kripalani.

**श्री अहमद अगा (बारामुल्ला):** सभापति महोदय; मैं यह कह रहा था कि यह कांग्रेस पार्टी की सरकार ही है जिस ने एन्क्वायरी कमिशन अन्वाइंट किया और उन की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक वही कांग्रेस सरकार होगी जो कर्मादिम हाइड्स को कंट्रोल करेगी। यह कांग्रेस सरकार ही होगी जो उन तमाम बिजिनेस हाउसेज को, जो कि 75 बतलाये गये हैं, और जिन में कंसंट्रेशन आफ एकानमिक पावर हो गई है, कंट्रोल करेगी। इस मिलसिल्व में मुझे गांधी जी की भी एक बात याद है। उन्होंने कहा था कि :

"A nation can do without its capitalists, but it can never do without its labourers."

और यह हमारा इन्डस्ट्रियल प्रिंसिपल भी तो है। इसलिये यह खयाल करना कि कांग्रेस सरकार मोनेपोलीज को बढ़ने देगी नाइसस्त है।

मैंने बहुत सी तकरीरें सुनीं जो कि बजट पर हुईं। उन में मैंने यह देखा कि बहुत से मुवजाद प्रश्न यहां रखे गये। मतलब कि टैक्सेशन को कम किया जाये, इनकम पर 10 परसेन्ट कटाती और इम्पोज की जाये। यह बात रखी गई कि डिफेंस बजट को कम किया जाये, यह सजेशन भी रखा गया कि डिफेंस बजट को बढ़ावा मिले। यह बात रखी गई कि हम को अमन और सुलह से रहना चाहिये, साथ में यह बात रखी गई कि न्यूक्लियर वेपन्स को बनाना चाहिये। यह सब मुतजाद तजवीजें जो यहां आईं वह उभरी और डूबीं। मगर देखना यह है कि वह कौन सी बातें हैं जो सब ने कहीं, उधर से भी कहीं और उधर से भी कहीं। वह यह थी कि कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं, प्रोडक्शन और ज्यादा हो फूड फ्रंट पर भी और कन्स्यूमर आर्टिकल्स भी। यह कहा गया कि एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन को बढ़ावा दिया जाये, यह कहा गया कि हम को टैक्स स्ट्रक्चर बेहतर बनाना चाहिए। यही वह तमाम बातें हैं जो माननीय मंत्री के बजट की बेसिस है। और इमोलिये, मैं समझता हूं कि यहां पर मंत्री महोदय के बजट को जनरल सपोर्ट मिला। जो बेसिस बजट की है वही अप्रोच इस बजट के लिये सब माननीय मेम्बरों की है। लेकिन देखना यह है कि क्या बजट कोई छू-मन्तर है? यह छू-मन्तर तो ही नहीं सकता।

बहुत बरस हुए हम ने प्लैनिंग शुरू किया। इस उम्मीद से उसे शुरू किया कि हमारी कौम, हमारा मुल्क, हमारे लोग मेहनत करेंगे और मेहनत से हम बहुत आगे जायेंगे। इसलिये हम ने डेफिजिट फाइनेंसिंग की। मगर चूंकि मेहनत उस दर्जे पर नहीं हुई इसलिये नतीजा यह हुआ कि हमारे रुपये की जो ताकते खरीद थी, वह कम हो गई। साथ में जब प्रोडक्शन नहीं बढ़ा तो उस का लाजिमी नतीजा यह हुआ कि स्केप्रसिटी भी हुई और प्राइसेज बहुत बढ़ीं।

फिर हम को धूलना नहीं चाहिये कि एक तरफ तो चीन ने पंचनील पर इस्तक़त

किये और दूसरी तरफ उस ने जंग की वैधारी की। अचानक एक ऐसा बकत आया कि हिन्दुस्तान पर उस का हमला हो गया। हम को यह भी भूलना नहीं चाहिये कि हमारा एग्जिजेंट पाकिस्तान ने माघ भी हुआ। अभी हम चीन से निपट नहीं पाये हैं कि पाकिस्तान से निपटना पड़ा। पाकिस्तान से निपटने के बाद से दो माल लगातार ड्राउट (बुधकसाली) हुआ। इस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि मुल्क के बहुत से पाकेट्स में बदहाली हो गई। यह सब बातें ऐसी थीं जो मुश्किलान पैदा कर सकती थीं। यह एक ऐसा बकत था जब मुल्क एक हो जाता, हुकूमत का हाथ बंटाया जाता और उस को इन सब बातों में फुरसत दी जाती ताकि वह मुल्क को रिस्कट करती। बहुत से मुल्कों में जंग हुई और उन्होंने उस के बाद अपने को रिस्कट किया। इस चीके पर कोशिश यह होनी चाहिये थी कि हम आगे जायें।

अभी दो रोज हुए मैंने अध्यक्ष जी आप का एक मजमून "योजना" में पढा। उस में आप ने फरमाया था कि गंसे मीके पर मुल्क की तमाम पार्टीज को एक हो जाना चाहिये जब कि ऐसी टर्मजेंनी हो। छोटी छोटी बातों को अलग रखना चाहिये। उस बकत से मेरे जहन में एक बात आई कि यह बात ठीक तो है क्योंकि भारत माता से सब को बफा है, भारत माता से सब की मोहम्बत है, कोई पार्टी ऐसी नहीं है जो भारत माता की जोसेस नहीं चाहता। उस बकत मेरे जहन में आया कि :

"महजरे बक्रा के फ्रक से जीके बक्रा में फ्रक क्या जाओ मुबू अलग सही, मैं का अमर तो एक है।"

अगर यह बात हमें उस बकत याद आ जाती जब जंग के असरात थे, जब कहत के असरात थे, तब हमें कोशिश यह करनी चाहिये थी कि हम सरकार की मुश्किलान को कम करें और उस को मीका दें कि वह आगे आ सके। अगर हम ने क्या किया? हम ने यह किया

कि कभी स्टूडेंट एजिटेशन को हवा दी। कभी सूबे की मांग हो गई। और फिर काऊ एजिटेशन, और मुझे उम बकन बड़ा शक हुआ, जब मैंने देखा कि हमारे काश्मीर में भी एक डिमांडेशन हुआ। डेढ़ दो सौ बरस से हम काऊ को मुतबरक मानते हैं। अब घाबत हो गई है और हर मजहब वाले उस को मुतबरक समझते हैं। अगर वहाँ डिमांडेशन हुआ। उस की जरूरत नहीं थी। सबाल यह है कि यह सब चीजें बकत पर होनी चाहियें। एक ऐसे बकत में जब कि मुश्किलान का समां था ऐसी बातों के उपर हमें अपनी एनर्जी को फिटर अवे नहीं करना चाहिये।

मैंने कहा कि बजट को हर तरफ से सपोर्ट ही घाई है। जो अग्रोच बजट में रक्खी गई है वही सब लोगों की है। इस मिलसिले में मैं चन्द प्रश्न आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि जहाँ तक फूड प्रोडक्शन.

**Shri D. C. Sharma: (Gurdaspur):** The treasury benches are not attending to the speech. They are talking to each other. They are indifferent.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. member should conclude now.

श्री अश्रमब आगा : मैं यह कह रहा था मैं चन्द बातें यंजी महोदय के विचार के लिये रखना चाहता हूँ। पहली बात यह है कि फूड प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ावा देने की बात उन्होंने भी कही और दूसरे लोगों ने भी कही। सब ने कहा कि ठीक है। अगर फिर भी मैं समझता हूँ कि चन्द बातों का कहना जरूरी है। मसलत यह काफी नहीं है कि हम इम्प्युट्स को बढ़ायें यह काफी नहीं कि बेहतर सीड्स और इन्सेक्टिसाइड्स दिये जायें। आज हमारे किसानों के पास होल्डिंग्स बात कम है। हर अकस ट्रेक्टर खरीद नहीं सकता है। उम के लिये वह एकानमिक पोलीशन नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हर स्टेट में एक कारपोरेशन होना चाहिये जो ट्रेक्टरों को किराये पर भी वे और हायर पर्चेज सिस्टम पर भी दे, ताकि

## [श्री ग्रहमद भागा]

उस को ले कर हम बेहतर सीडबेड तैयार कर सकें। हमारा हल जमीन को खोदता नहीं है, उस को खुरचता है, इस लिये हमारी पैदावार बढ़ती नहीं है।

दूसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ फूड के सिलसिले में वह यह है कि मेरे पास एक किताब है जिसका नाम स्टैटिस्टिकल पाकेट बुक है, उस में दिया गया है कि यहाँ पर ग्रनकल्टिवेबल बेस्ट 36 मिलियन हेक्टेअर्स है। फैलो 21 मिलियन हेक्टेअर है, ग्रनकल्टीवेबल बेस्ट 36 मिलियन हेक्टेअर है और नाट-ग्रबेलेबल 50 मिलियन हेक्टेअर है। मुझे मालूम नहीं कि यह नाट-ग्रबेलेबल के क्या मानी हैं। इसका तजारीह नहीं की गई है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह सारी जो जमीन है इसको जेर कायत लाया जाना चाहिये।

गवर्नमेंट यू० एन० स्पेशल फंड की मदद के फारेस्ट बेन्ड इंडस्ट्रीज का प्लान कर रही है, उसका सर्वे भी कर रही है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस काम में हकूमत, काश्मीर को याद रखे। वहाँ पर जंगल बहुत हैं और वहाँ पर फारेस्ट-बेन्ड इंडस्ट्रीज बहुत लग सकती हैं।

काश्मीर में फूट बहुत होता है। लेकिन फफसांस की बात यह है कि 33 परसेंट उस में से जाया हो जाता है। यह जो फूट है इसको गाय भी खाने से इन्कार कर देती है। यह जाया न हो इसका तरीका हमें ढूँढना होगा। एक तो ट्री फाल होता है जो कच्चा फल सड़ जाता है वह होता है। उसको बाहर नहीं भेजा जा सकता है। इसके बाद जब फल पक कर तैयार हो जाता है तो उसको भी बाहर नहीं भेजा जा सकता है क्योंकि वह रास्ते में ही सड़ जाता है। इस वास्ते एक तो वहाँ पर कोल्ड स्टोरेज का इंतजाम होना चाहिये। पांच बरस से कोल्ड स्टोरेज की बात सुनने में था रही है लेकिन कुछ नहीं हुआ है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस तरफ ध्यान दिया जाए। एक बार

यह प्रश्न भी उठा था कि काश्मीर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट यहाँ की मिनिस्ट्री आफ डिफेंस के साथ इसकी कोलैबोरेशन से वहाँ पर एक फूट प्रासेसिंग प्लांट बड़े पैमाने पर बनाएगी। वह भी नहीं हुआ है। मैं पुरजोर अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर काफी बड़े पैमाने पर सेंट्रल प्राजेक्ट प्रासेसिंग के लिए बनाये। यह बहुत जरूरी है।

वहाँ पर हैडीक्राफ्ट्स होती हैं। वे काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज इम्पोरियम के जरिये कभी कभी कारेन माकिट्स में बली जाती हैं। लेकिन वह तो काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज एम्पोरियम है वह तमाम हिन्दुस्तान के हैडीक्राफ्ट्स का एक्सपोर्ट करता है। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि काश्मीर के जो हैडीक्राफ्ट्स हैं उनके लिए धरम से कोई इंतजाम घाप करें।

फूट प्रासेसिंग के लिए शूगर हमें यहाँ से ले जानी पड़ती है। शूगर की कमी है और फूट कामटेन्ट बढ़ाया जा सकता है। बीट रूट से शूगर बनाई जा सकती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसको बनाने का भी इंतजाम घापको करना चाहिये।

टूरिज्म को घाप बहुत बढ़ावा देना चाहते हैं। इससे काफी कारेन एक्सचेंज भी मिलता है। काश्मीर में किस तरह से टूरिस्ट और ज्यादा तादाद में आ सकते हैं इसके लिए भी तदबीर सोची जानी चाहिये। इस वक्त श्रीनगर एयरपोर्ट इंटरनेशनल रूट पर नहीं है। वहाँ पर इंस्ट्रूमेंट लैंडिंग नहीं है। अब तक वह इंटरनेशनल रूट पर न आ जाए, उसको इंटरनेशनल रूट पर न रखा जाए तब तक हमारे यहाँ टूरिज्म को बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ावा नहीं जा सकता है। घापका एक रूट यू०के०—मास्को—दिल्ली है। मैं अपील करता हूँ कि इस रूट पर घाप श्रीनगर को रखें। जापान से हिन्दुस्तान लोग आते हैं, पाकिस्तान यूरोप की तरफ जाते हैं, अगर श्रीनगर में

इंस्ट्रूमेंट सैडिंग हो और उसको इस तरह के कूट पर भी लाया जाए तो मैं समझता हूँ कि बहुत से कारेन ट्रिस्ट काश्मीर जा सकते हैं। बाईस हजार के करीब जो लोग हिन्दुस्तान यू०के० से और 33 हजार जो अमरीका से आते हैं, अगर श्रीनगर को उतरे कूट पर ले जाएँ तो वायव्य के काफी तादाद में वहाँ आएँगे।

काश्मीर में बाल नट बहुत होता है। लेकिन उसके एक्सपोर्ट का मुनासिब इतना नहीं है। आपके वहाँ पर सैटर में एक नेशनल फैब्रिकेशन है। वह जहाँ और चीजें एग्रिकल्चरल प्रोड्यूस को खरीदती है और एक्सपोर्ट करती है, उसको चाहिये कि वह बाल नट की तरफ भी तवज्जह दे। अभी तक उसने नहीं दी है। उसको हिदायत मिलनी चाहिये कि वह काश्मीर के बाल नट को बेहतर तरीके से एक्सपोर्ट करने की कोशिश करे। वहाँ पर बाल नट की प्रोड्यूसर को बहुत ही कम कीमत मिलती है। उसको वे फिजूल की चीज समझते हैं। लेकिन इसके एक्सपोर्ट की बहुत ज्यादा पॉसिबिलिटी है। इस तरफ भी आपके ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

वेजिटेबल सोड के इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस का आप से मुतालबा भी होता है और सीड इम्पोर्ट करने के लिए लाइसेंस की भी मांग बहुत ज्यादा होती है। आप कहते हैं कि काश्मीर में सीड हो सकता है। यह ठीक है कि वहाँ सोड होता है। लेकिन कम होता है। इस वास्ते आप पर जोर दिया जाता है कि हमें इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस दो। लेकिन जो सीड वहाँ बनता भी है उसके मार्केटिंग की कोई इंतजाम नहीं है। दो तीन प्राइमी ही हैं जो उसको खरीद लेते हैं। एक पोशा है और एक सैटन है। वहाँ सीड की प्राप्ति मंडी नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर इसकी मंडी हो, इसकी बिक्री का प्राप्ति इंतजाम हो।

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Guna): Mr. Speaker, Sir, to begin with, I have a complaint against the Chair. Shall I ventilate it here or in his chamber?

Mr. Speaker: It is left to the senior member. Whatever he thinks proper he should do.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: All right, I will do it in the chamber so that the time may not be lost here.

The Finance Minister is to be congratulated, and he is not to be pitied, as one Congress lady member has said, that he has made a fair analysis of our economic position. Yet, I must say that it is not an exhaustive analysis. He has pointed out certain vicious circles that have bound up our economy; he has pointed out certain vicious circles into which it has fallen. But if he had taken a comprehensive view of the whole economy, as it has developed since independence, his budget would not have been, what everybody has called, an orthodox or status quo budget; he would have had a budget which was radical, if not revolutionary. Chronic diseases of long standing require very drastic remedies and sometimes even operation. But here there is nothing like that. It is the book-keeping budget, which tries to make the two sides to square, and in order to make them square he has given us a dose of indirect taxation.

If we look at our economy from the time of our independence we will see that our economic career began with a good deal of inflation on account of the second world war. But, to counteract it we had a good deal of foreign exchange available to us in the sterling balances with England. What did we do with these sterling balances? As soon as we became independent we forgot the dharma of swadeshi and opened wide the gates to imports from outside of goods that were not needed or that we could have made ourselves. This is how we squandered away our foreign exchange. In those days any number of licences were being granted. I remember one Commerce Minister who seemed to believe in free trade. He told me that what-



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ever anybody required from any quarter of the world he should be free to get, including toilet papers. The licences for foreign goods were being freely sold in the market.

Afterwards; we wanted to strengthen our economy by our Five Year Plans. I submit, as I have said often, that these plans were not scientifically made, nor were they properly, that is to say, honestly and economically executed. That they were not scientifically made and that they were not properly or economically executed was admitted by Shri Asoka Mehta when he was inducted in the Planning Commission as its Vice-Chairman. He admitted that the plans were not properly made and that they were improperly executed. I do not know what his opinion now is, because he might have thought his induction in the Planning Commission would take away the unscientific character of the plans and that their execution will be more honest and efficient.

We began our planning with over-emphasis on capitalist industry to the neglect of agriculture and consumer goods industry. We did not understand that food, agriculture and consumer industries were the base of all industries. Throughout history it has been found that when nations have tried to industrialise themselves they have tried to see that the labourers get cheap food and raw good material is available for industries. Those in Europe got them from the colonies. England had to repeal the corn laws so that cheap food might come from the colonies, and Germany and France depended on the colonies for cheap food and raw materials for their industry. So far as America is concerned, it is considered the greatest industrial country. They can produce anything they like. They produced one ship a day during the last war. Their industry is entirely based upon their flourishing

agriculture. 7 per cent of the population, it is said, supply food not only to America but also to other countries which need it and which cannot grow in quantities in which the United States grow food. It is only in recent years, in the Communist countries, that this process was reversed and emphasis was laid on capitalist industries, because they wanted to militarise their country. Both China and Russia did that, but slowly and slowly, finding their mistakes, both China and Russia have now given more attention to agriculture and to consumer goods industries.

In planning we did not allocate priorities. Not to talk of the public sector, the private sector we left in a jungle, as it were. Anybody could ask for anything and these licences were freely given. A few days back we had heard of the licences given to Birlas who fore-cornered many industrial enterprises. The firm of Birlas is blamed for that. I do not think that Birlas are a philanthropic association. They take every advantage of the law in order to expand their business empire. The fault lies with the Government that went on issuing blindly these licences to them and when the licences did not materialise or when they did not put up the proposed plants their licences were not cancelled. Whose fault is that? Not of the Birlas but of those who allowed them to do these things and it was the Government. The Government neither allotted priorities nor did it co-ordinate business enterprises. It went on giving licences because the licensing authority was different from the planning authority. The planning authority did not know or did not care to know what licences were being granted and the licensing authority did not care to know what the Planning Commission wanted them to do because the Planning Commission had not decided upon the priorities and the co-ordination of industries.

What were the results then? The result is that we have very great inflation. I said on a previous occasion that inflation is robbery. Inflation is theft. It takes out of the pocket of the people what it has no right to take out. It is not an income-tax; it is not a tax upon what you earn but it is a tax upon everybody indiscriminately imposed in which the poorer sections of society suffer more than the richer section of society because the richer section of society has certain ways of escaping from this inflation, by black-marketing, by refusing to pay, by avoiding paying their due income-tax and other taxes. So, we must understand this inflation in its proper perspective. It is a theft which people rarely understand which the common people do not understand. But this inflation is called by a respectable and high-placed prince or financing. This is a respectable name. It is just like when a respectable and high-placed prince or a rich man commits a theft he is not called a thief; it is said that he is suffering from a disease called kleptomania. So, this respectable name does not make inflation less of a curse upon the people than it is.

I am very sorry that the Finance Minister had the hardihood to say that the rise in prices is not due to inflation. Of course, he did not use the word 'inflation'; he used the more respectable word "deficit financing". He also said that the rise in prices is not due even mainly to inflation. This, when it has been admitted on all sides, is something which I cannot quite understand. Well, the Finance Minister's economics must have been something very different from the economics of the specialists.

Inflation led to ever-rising prices and the result was that we went on borrowing indiscriminately from other countries. Today there is no country in the whole of Europe, the least developed, with which we have

not an adverse balance. We have an adverse balance with America, USSR, Canada and Japan. Even with a poor country, like Rumania, we have an adverse balance! So, this borrowing has gone so far that we have to pay this year Rs. 300 crores as interest only. It is not called interest but it is called by some other respectable name. It is called debt services. We are in such a plight that we have asked for a moratorium on these debts.

The result of these Plans has been that we have a great deal of idle capacity in industrial sector which we are unable to use. This has led to increasing unemployment and a fall in the real wages of the lowest, the poorest, strata of our society. This was voiced by one of the former Presidents of the Congress who was bold enough to say that after independence the rich have grown richer and the poor have grown poorer. Even our first Prime Minister was constrained to admit that though the poor have not become poorer, the rich have become richer. There were committees appointed to go into the question of monopolies. The Mahalanobis Committee was appointed to find out how monopolies had been created; there was the commission, recently, appointed, the Monopolies Commission under one Supreme Court Judge, Mr. Das Gupta and there was another committee under Dr. Hazari. All these reports show how big houses have become bigger.

Mr. Speaker: It is time we adjourn for lunch; he may continue after lunch.

13 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Kripalani may resume his speech.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I was speaking about the painful influences and the result of those influences on our Five-Year Plans, which are unscientifically formulated and defectively carried out.

In addition to that we have an increasing administrative expenditure. One Congress Member said that it had increased seven-fold. I submit that the work load on the administration has not increased to that extent. Even Ministers have said that they could do with about 33 per cent reduction in administrative personnel and that efficiency would not decrease but increase. We had an example in U.P. where there was the strike of non-gazetted officers, once for ten days and another time for 25 days, and I do not suppose that the administration suffered very much; rather I know that after the first strike, on the administrative side, there was less confusion in the Secretariat than usual and files moved more quickly.

For all these reasons our economy has come to be in a sorry plight. It is said that the country is passing through economic crisis. All these things have resulted in our economy being as critical as it is and it cannot be cured by a budget which is a status-quo budget. As I have said, something more radical was required which would not allow our economy to move in the old grooves in which it has been moving. That means that if there are to be Plans, they have to be more scientifically made and more meticulously executed. Sometimes the money spent on particular schemes has been more than what was sanctioned and yet, the result has been 30 per cent or 40 per cent or even 50 per cent less in industrial production.

The greatest need of the hour is utmost economy in the expenditure of Government. I would suggest to the Finance Minister and to the Cabinet, if they have not already thought

of it, that some prestige posts should be run more economical. I do not see why the Rashtrapati who is only the Head of the State and who has no administrative functions to perform, should live with greater pomp and show than the Prime Minister who actually carries on the government. There are other posts also which could be downgraded so far as superfluous expenditure is concerned.

Then, we find that Government go on multiplying Ministries. I do not know how many Ministers there are in the Central Cabinet. I hear there are 52, and there may be one or two jokers also added, because now-a-days, a pack of cards carries two jokers.

Then, there are certain departments which are absolutely useless in the Centre. Take, for instance, Community Development Department. Recently, they took to some agricultural activities. These may be transferred to the Department of Agriculture and we could do away with this Department of Community Development altogether.

There are other Departments where all the work is to be done in the States, and yet we have elaborate Ministries here. Take, for instance, the Education Ministry. Education is a State subject and yet we have a full-fledged Cabinet Minister with all the paraphernalia that goes with it. It must be remembered that it is not the Minister alone that matters. Ministers have got their big tail of subordinate officers like secretary, joint secretary, deputy secretary, under-secretary, assistant secretary, and then not only these, but a number of clerks, stenographers and also a number of peons and class IV staff. I say that all these do not be fit a poor country like ours that is suffering from chronic want of food and has to import food to the extent of millions of dollars worth every year.

I would also suggest that there should rationalisation not only in the

civil but also in the military expenditure. This rationalisation would give us all the Rs. 150 odd crores that are sought to be raised by indirect taxes which affect all classes of society.

Then, there are various conferences and seminars. These conferences and seminars consist of about 30 to 40 people sometimes, and all these people gather in the cool climate of Kashmir or in some of the hill stations in the Himalayas or in the south. They never meet in the plains.

I am told that our Finance Minister, when he was not in office temporarily, talked of 10 per cent cut. But I say that 10 per cent apart, if he has a cut of even 0.5 per cent, his budget will be balanced without recourse to indirect taxes. I also hold that these indirect taxes are absolutely unjustified. They are unjustified on the ground that they do touch the poor man. Take, for instance, tea and coffee. Tea is taken in northern India. People have no milk to drink, and the price of sugar also, if you go to the market, has risen two-fold or three-fold. They have nothing else to drink. To deprive them of their tea or coffee or to make their tea and their coffee more expensive is, I do not think, warranted. One may be puritan enough as not to like tea and coffee, but they are the drinks of the poor man, especially today because he cannot get milk.

**Shri Pileo Mody (Godhra):** The price of beer has also gone up.

**Shri J. B. Kripalani:** Then the tax on rayon. Rayon is cheaper than cotton and even the handloom weavers use rayon, and it helps the poor man and the middle-class man.

The result of these indirect taxes, whatever the Finance Minister may say, would be to increase the prices. Not only they would increase the prices, but even before the Budget

announcing the taxes was out, prices had risen, because some people had a shrewd suspicion that our Finance Minister is allergic to certain things and those things were bound to be taxed. It is not only the commodities that are taxed, whose prices have increased, but in sympathy the price of almost every commodity has registered a rise. We are told that the Finance Minister will see to it that there is no rise in the prices.

It is said that certain taxes will not be paid by the consumer. This is a strange proposition, because the capitalists know how to throw every burden on the consumer, in spite of the good intention of the Finance Minister that commerce and industry will bear these taxes, it is the consumer who will have to foot the bill. I fear that our economy will be as sluggish as it has been heretofore. There is no remedy for that. I think inflation will increase not only because of indirect taxes but, as one of my hon. friends of the Swatantra Party said, owing to the fact that there are Rs. 144 crores or so of PL 480 funds also available the Government and that will add to our inflation.

**Shri R. K. Amin (Dhandhuka):** Rs. 135 crores.

**Shri J. B. Kripalani:** The unutilized capacity of our industry will not be utilised. Prices will go on rising and our economy will suffer, as it has been suffering before, and the suffering will be deepened, not mitigated. This is all I have to say so far as the Budget is concerned.

If you will bear with me for a few minutes, I will talk about what goes at the very root of our democracy. I am talking of the elections. It may be that this time, because certain high personalities in the Congress were defeated, it is possible to believe that the elections have been peaceful and also fair. But there have been

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certain States where the elections have been neither fair nor peaceful. It is my misfortune that I have always to come to Parliament through a bye-election. I had to fight two elections. From wherever I may stand in the whole of India, the Congress organisation at the Centre and in the States and the Congress Governments at the Centre and in the States make it a prestige contest. Every effort is made to see that I am defeated. For instance, the first time that I fought my election from Madhya Pradesh, Raipur, three days before the election, we were holding a meeting. That meeting was attacked. The magistrate had not declared the meeting to be unlawful, nor had he informed the people that they must disperse. The meeting had already been announced as having dispersed, by the chairman of the meeting, and yet there was a lathi charge. Against whom was the lathi-charge made? Not against the crowd. The police went directly to the stage, and attacked the people who were sitting on the platform. Some 12 people were injured, and nobody was there to take care of them or take them to the hospital. The people there had to take them to the hospital, and the hospital had no arrangements at that time. 12 in the night, to receive all these patients. They were lying, and I was called. I went there and I saw that some of them were bleeding, a couple of them were unconscious. I enquired where the magistrate was. The magistrate, they said, was in the kotwali. I went to the kotwali myself and told the magistrate about the condition in which the people were lying. I said: "You better see them now because you will have an idea of what has happened." He said he would not go. I said: "Go for humanitarian reasons", yet he would not budge an inch. He said after great argument that he was going to send his assistant. His assistant went there, but he did not record the statement of those lying wounded; those who were unconscious may get

conscious in a few hours. I said somebody should be there to record their evidence. He said he had not brought a police officer with him. I asked him to phone. He said he would phone, he remained there and made no attempt to phone. Then I asked him to go to the kotwali, he went there and never returned. After one hour, I again approached the district magistrate, but he did nothing. He went to the hospital at 9 o'clock next morning.

All this happened while the Deputy Home Minister of the Centre was present, and I believe the attitude of the officers was due to the encouragement that his presence gave them. He has now been exalted into Minister of State for what he did perhaps on that occasion.

If such things happen, we cannot say that our elections are free and fair. I phoned to the Election Commissioner. I wrote to the President of the Republic, I wrote to the Prime Minister, I wrote to the Home Minister, nothing was done. Afterwards when I came here I approached the Home Minister. I told him that I would be sending two people whom I had taken from here, whose arms and ribs were broken. He asked me to send them. I sent them, but nothing happened. Of course, the administration can say that my contention is wrong, and theirs is right. How can the truth be found unless they appoint a commission of inquiry! This is what happened in the first election.

In the bye-election, some 30 Government servants were transferred from my constituency. One police officer happened to have the name as of the Chief Minister. He was called Mishra. So, he told everybody to be careful. He said: "If you vote against the Congress, you will have to pay the price."

When the people approached the authorities for grain and for sugar, they were told that they must go to the Rajmata of Gwalior; since they had voted for her, she must provide them sugar and grain. Of course, they would get all the taxes but sugar and grain are to be provided by the others. I am sorry to say that one ex-Governor who happened to be there, even he told the people to go and seek relief from those for whom they had voted. Then, there were any number of officers transferred and new officers brought in.

I would submit that if the Government in office is not willing to resign, then they must at least see that official influence is not used in the way in which it was done. Especially in Madhya Pradesh, it was said that nobody can say anything to the Chief Minister because the Chief Minister himself had declared that he had not only once, but twice, put the Prime Minister in power and so nobody could touch him. I am sorry, he is not present here. I am saying all these things because they came out in the local press. When there are king-makers and prime minister-makers, we must know that the dynasty or the regime is on its last legs. We have read in history that when such persons appear on the scene, the regime is finished. I do not want the Congress regime to finish before their time. They must take care of these things. They must learn from the reverses that they had received this time.

The authority of the Election Commissioner should be increased. He should be able to send some mobile officer at once wherever there are serious complaints, more so in a bye-election when his hands are free and when he has the necessary personnel with which he can deal with such situations.

We have also the example of Bastar tragedy in Madhya Pradesh. The findings of the commission of enquiry are unable to bear out the contention

made here by the then Home Minister Mr. Nanda that the police firing was due to the desire of the Raja of Bastar to create an independent kingdom. (Time Bell rung). That would be madness without method. The Commission has said that it was not so. If you ring the bell, I think I have to finish somehow. Thank you.

**Shrimati Lakshminanthamma (Khammam):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the hon. Finance Minister while presenting his budget has taxed tea, coffee, cigarettes and such articles which are, according to him, injurious to health and while taxing them he says: it is not for me but for your health and longevity that I am taxing these. I agree with him. I do not grudge his taxing them, but how is it that he has conveniently forgotten taxing the liquors, beers, brandy or whisky? Article 47 in our Constitution says that in particular the State shall endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption except for medical purposes of intoxicating drinks and of drugs which are injurious to health.

**Shri Pileo Mody:** The endeavour has failed.

**Shrimati Lakshminanthamma:** It was for nothing that the Father of the Nation—a great son of a great country according to Mr. Madhok—put his soul into this problem. He said that if he were to rule this country for three days, the first thing he would do would be to introduce prohibition. How is it that our Finance Minister has forgotten prohibition? Is not prohibition an economic, social, political, moral, mental and physical problem?

Sir, the effects of drinking are well known to us in this country. Whenever prohibition has been successfully implemented, we have seen better houses, better family relations, better education for their children and better housing and all these things. As far as prohibition is concerned, it should not be left to the mercies of

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the States, the sweet will and pleasure of the States. The State Government which have half-heartedly tried this measure have found an excuse to scrap it whenever it suited them. This morning, I read in the newspapers that even the Congress Organisation is now relaxing this. The BPCC passed a resolution that it will leave it to the Government saying that if they feel that prohibition has to be relaxed, it should be relaxed. Even the Andhra Pradesh Government has relaxed prohibition. There are other States like Kerala which are on the way of scrapping it altogether.

**An Hon Member:** Already scrapped.

**Shrimati Lakshmi Kanthamma:** You have said that prohibition should be taken up as a total programme for the whole country, and so long as this is not done, the chances of success will be very slender. When it is taken up as a nation-wide programme, the financial and other implications will be worked out cogently and methods to implement it effectively will be found.

The present debate on the gains and losses of prohibition followed by vacillation and cynicism should be put an end to forthwith. If we are convinced that prohibition will not be successful, on mere sentimental grounds we should not hesitate to scrap it altogether. But before giving it a fair trial, it is not proper or realistic to jump to such conclusions based on half-hearted measures of some State Governments here and there. This is not the way of implementing the will of the people as enshrined in our Constitution. Either the constitutional provisions should be relentlessly carried out or it should be scrapped altogether. It appears to me that there can be no middle course and that any attempt to find a middle course is bound to fail.

We are a poor country. We cannot afford the luxury of drink. Drink is a luxury and also a calamity, according to the persons who take it. For me, I think it is in most cases a luxurious calamity. From any point of view, a poor country like India cannot afford the luxury of a drink. Whatever may be the distant calamity, the immediate calamity seems to be the greatest votary of prohibition becoming the Finance Minister of this country. In this process, the cause of prohibition has suffered most. Inasmuch as the Finance Minister who has earned the reputation of being fanatic as far as prohibition is concerned, has left this unhappy child to the tender mercies of semi-starving State Governments. What will become of it is obvious for everyone to see. I appeal to the Finance Minister to try out prohibition in every nook and corner of this country, with the zeal and determination which he is credited with, and the efficiency and thoroughness required for a programme of defence, for, to my mind, the programme of prohibition is part of the programme of defence.

Members from the other side, Mr. Masani and other Members of the Swatantra Party, have mentioned about the Plan cut. I would like to mention here what Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had said. I will come to the implications of the Plan cut later on.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara):** There is no Plan now; where is the cut?

**Shrimati Lakshmi Kanthamma:** Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had said:

"Unless the process of socialism is speeded up, people may become impatient and discard peaceful methods of economic transformation."

He also had said about Indian capitalism.

"The Indian capitalists were apparently not aware of the latest trends of thinking in the capitalist world and their fear was that they would stand to lose if the country went the socialist way. They did not realise that capitalism would not survive long if it failed to secure social justice for the people."

He had also mentioned about the implementation of land reforms. He said that the delay in implementation was "unpardonable" and said it was a matter of great regret that legislations already adopted many years ago had not yet been enforced in some of the States. I would request the hon. Finance Minister not to pay heed to counsels of despair from the other side, dinning day in and day out, desperation and frustration in the mind of the Finance Minister. Whenever members from the Swatantra Party paid compliments to or sympathised with somebody on this side, it has always proved a calamity to the person whom they have praised. Mr. Masani and his party are against any progressive measures in the country. They are for the freedom of private enterprise and foreign monopolies. He mentioned about steel plants. It is a different matter if we have to give priorities to certain projects at a certain time. But to say we should not have steel plants in this country—what does it mean? As Mr. Pant, the Minister of State, said in his reply, even now we are able to meet only a little percentage of the demand in this country. There is a private Member's resolution of Mr. Nambiar which says that within 24 hours of the decontrol of steel, prices have shot up. If we did not have steel for the consumption of our industries and for making agricultural implements, we would have had to import more and more steel from America and other western countries. We would have been bound to these countries and we would have had to lose our freedom.

They want us to get bound more or less to the western world and lose our freedom. Let history not dub us as Hamlets, when just one determined push would steer the ship of the country out of these difficulties and place it on a progressive plan.

We have completed huge five year plans. The results of these five year plans are there for everyone to see. But there appears to be no correct and realistic evaluation and assessment of the five year plans. In particular, the outlay on the infrastructure should always bear some relation to what the people, as the ultimate beneficiaries actually receive at given time through a given programme. In addition to these two, there is a third factor, viz., the amount of saving from national income which is made available for ploughing back into the plan hotchpot.

There should be a wholesome relation among these three factors. The relation may vary from activity to activity or from State to State. But some rough and ready overall formulae should be improvised and aimed at in the implementation of our plans. There can be no absolute and unfailing method in planning a subsistence economy so as to make it a self-generating economy. Each method or approach has its own limitations. Each approach in order to succeed requires its own follow-up action, in addition to simultaneous action on many other fronts. The failure of this action and consequent setbacks should not make us jump to the conclusion that the original approach itself was all wrong.

We have had an interminable debate regarding a big versus a small plan. It was more or less our settled view that in a big country faced with big problems, a big plan alone could be effective. In pursuance of this, we have drafted our plan and we have started many things in a big way. Even deficit financing was accepted on a fairly large scale, not



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because its long and short-term effects were not known or anticipated, but because in the given conditions, it was considered a necessary evil. Where has this approach failed? Mainly in a price rise, the magnitude of which turned out to be more than what was expected. Obviously this failure in reality is not a failure of the policy as such, but the failure of the Government to take effective measures to supply the essential commodities at reasonable prices. This has nothing to do with the virtues of a big versus a small plan.

Sir, even if the reversal of a policy is to be accepted as inevitable, the transition to the new policy should not be all too sudden. All contingent situations have to be carefully studied and provided for. If this is not done, there will be only confusion everywhere, especially in the implementation of our Plans.

And, what is the next policy anyway? Is it our policy hereafter to make our Plans strictly in accordance with available internal resources? In that case, what happens to the rate of progress envisaged? Does it mean that the rate of progress envisaged is to be scaled down proportionately? Then what happens to the social objectives whose achievements within a stipulated time is the very starting point of all planning? Thus, is the stipulated time for the achievement of the objectives also to be prolonged suitably? If so, what happens to the aspirations of the people and the political and democratic expression thereof? Will the people accept a way of life which promises only stagnation on the economic front? I am asking my hon. friend, Shri Piloo Mody, whether the people are prepared to accept this stagnation in the economic front in the form of a cut in the Plan. Will the tremendous forces swaying the world, especially newly indepen-

dent countries, not sweep this country also and hurl it into totalitarian or other situations which may ultimately prove more disastrous than today's temporary adversities, like inflation and other economic adversities that we are now facing?

If, therefore, the real implication of a change in our policy is to be the survival or otherwise of the democratic way of life, is the price worth paying? Are we accepting the change in policy with fully realisation of the implications and with a full sense of responsibility? In particular, does it conform to the pattern of the manifesto which we have promised to the people for five years as far as the Central Government is concerned?

All these aspects, Sir, have to be carefully examined and all these questions answered satisfactorily before the essentials of our planning and the basic postulates involved therein are sought to be reversed. World experience clearly tells us that no nation can achieve progress unless it is prepared to make the sacrifices required of it in the short run. One who wants to eat the whole cake today cannot be expected to have anything for tomorrow. In our political obsession, we went on constantly increasing the urges and desires of the people, never daring to demand sacrifices from them and never setting an example in sacrifice and hard work. But this approach has now failed to bring in the expected political dividends and we find ourselves in a quandary today.

Today, since all important political parties are in power somewhere or the other this is a great opportunity when, without making such of small adversities, we should, all of us, go to the people and make them feel the responsibility.

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

**Shrimati Lakshminthamma:** Sir, I must be allowed at least 15 minutes.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member has already taken 15 minutes. I will allow her two minutes more.

**Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai):** Sir, when you have got a chance, why not be chivalrous? Where else can you show your chivalry?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I have to be chivalrous to this side also.

**Shrimati Lakshminthamma:** Sir, I have hardly taken seven to eight minutes.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** No more arguments. The hon. Member should conclude in two minutes. She has already exhausted 15 minutes.

**Shri Umanath:** Sir, be kind to her.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Then I will have to curtail your time.

**Shrimati Lakshminthamma:** Sir, the policy of a big plan with specified

social objectives and a predetermined projection into the future so as to make the economy self-generating within a stipulated period, allowing various dynamic economic forces to function with sufficient freedom within the overall framework set by the Plan, this in essence is the process of planning adopted by us for this country.

Controls and curbs had to come as a necessary concomitant of this policy. Yet, it cannot be seriously contended that these controls had any crippling effect on the economy. It is true that where some people are determined to exploit every adversity faced by the nation and try to defeat every reasonable restriction imposed for the common good, the capacity of a democratic system to find antidotes to such nefarious activities is put to severe test. It is also true that in this test our governmental machinery has, by and large, not succeeded in delivering the goods. There is no point in denying these facts. But this failure does not prove that the basic policy adopted by us was wrong; nor does it indicate that the adoption of the opposite policy would have solved all our problems.

Today, Sir, after a somewhat boom period, the clouds of a sudden recession are looming large on the horizon. Unemployment is threatening to assume impossible proportions and to engulf the nation and its government into an unprecedented turmoil. Already in a single State like

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Andhra Pradesh more than 1,000 engineers have been thrown out of jobs while thousands are coming out of engineering colleges and polytechnics year after year. If the Plan is cut drastically, the whole nation will be plunged into enforced idleness.

At a crucial time when we are in need of all the sacrifice, all the zeal and all the intense activity, we are capable of, are we to tell the people that we shall hereafter sit idle, close, our educational institutions, wind up our projects in panic and withdraw into the shell of backwardness and stagnation in sheer despair? Sir, how is this situation going to be better than the present inflation and high prices?

We wanted the State to take considerable responsibility in the supply of essentials like foodgrains, pulses, oils etc. We wanted the State to enter the rice-milling activity. We wanted the State to undertake procurement and distribution through the Food Corporation of India. Here I will not be revealing a secret when I say that most of the honest and sincere officers have chosen to leave the Food Corporation out of sheer disgust and frustration. The Food Corporation was started in a year of drought when it could do nothing. If there is a good crop in a harvesting season, I will not be surprised if the Food Corporation is dispensed with. Is this the way of implementing the food policy? For want of time I am not able to deal with the other problems.

Shri G. S. Dhillon (Taran Taran): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, so many words have been used to describe this budget during the course of this debate. While some hon. Members have described it as a stagnant and stale budget, others said that it is a budget of progress. Some said that it is an orthodox and status quo budget. While there may be difference of opinion about the allocation of funds here and

deductions there, certainly it is not a stagnant and orthodox budget. After all, when we are developing the country we have to build up our resources by taxation here, excise duty and customs duty there. All the credit goes to the Finance Minister for presenting before this House a very genuine and correct appraisal of the economic situation in the country. It is progressive, streamlined and rational. It is also production and export oriented budget.

So much has been said about the levy of taxes on ordinary day-to-day consumer goods like coffee, tea, sugar, footwear and tobacco. I must say that when these commodities are taxed very cogent reasons have been advanced, that the taxes inside the country are meant for concessions to be given to the exporters for tea, coffee and other things. Of course, the internal consumption, specially of tea, has gone up so high that we could not help taxing it. So far as tobacco is concerned, the Finance Minister has advised the use of less cigarettes and more bidis. The people of my community are least interested in it. As a matter of fact, I remember that when a Sikh was sitting by the side of a smoker, the smoker apologized but the Sikh said: do not mind, you are simply burning my enemy. So this tax on tobacco is a tax on our enemy. It is a greater torture to tax than burn one. If our people are happy that tobacco is taxed, they are also happy that hon. Finance Minister has taken a reticent attitude towards prohibition. He has also made an effort to rationalise the tax structure.

When we take an overall picture of production whether agricultural or industrial, on a bird's eye view, in 1951 we started with a production of 53 million tons of foodgrains in 1950-51 and how we came to 89 million tons in 1964-65. Of course, last year due to drought and other natural causes we were not able to reach that level

of production; still if we review the progress made, while before 1948 the average increase in production was half a per cent, after partition and independence, more especially after the planning started it increased to 3 per cent. I do not say it is much but it is quite creditable. In the field of fertilizers we have reached a figure from 5800 tons in 1951 to 1.3 million tons in 1967-68. The same is the case in the matter of utilisation of water power; from 17 per cent utilisation at the time of partition we have come to 33 per cent, almost double.

Then, the production of cotton has doubled. From 11 yards cloth per capita we have come to 15 yards in 1965-66 in spite of the growth of population. So it cannot be said that it is a stagnant budget.

In the field of industrial production, from the production of 99,000 cycles in 1952 we have come to about 1.6 million cycles; the same is the case with radios. Then, in the production of ingot steel, from 1.5 million tonnes we have come to 5.6 million tonnes. Same is the case with aluminium which rose from 4,000 tonnes to 6,000 tonnes and the same is the case with coal from 33 million tons to 70 million tons, cement 2.7 to 7 million tons and machine tools worth 34 lakhs to 32 crores of rupees.

As we see, there is an overall general progress. Much has been said about inflation. One of my hon. friends opposite said that excise and other taxes might lead to inflation I was not able to understand that. If we could not have gone in for that taxation, then of course on the other side there was the question of subsidy on food and so many other concessions. Inflation can be avoided only by one commendable decision of the Finance Minister, that to avoid deficit financing.

While putting before this House these few items for their attention, I can suggest certain economies so far as Punjab is concerned. I think, it was a very sad day in the history of Punjab when the partition of India took place. Punjab, which spread from Rawalpindi and came right up to the border of Delhi, was bifurcated. The remaining part of Punjab, which we developed with so much effort and sacrifice, for political reasons and expediency, not for national interest, was however further trifurcated into Haryana, Punjab and a part of it, with population almost equal to that of Haryana, went, over to Himachal Pradesh.

**Shri Bal Raj Madhok (South Delhi):** Will the hon. Member work with us for the reunification of Punjab?

**Shri G. S. Dhillon:** I think ahead I will go ahead of you.

The future of the State was decided more by sentiments and impulses than by national interest and by the interest of the State itself.

Coming to Chandigarh, if at all the State were to be trifurcated or bifurcated, all the States are without any capital. Both the States are just tenants of the Union territory, unheard of in history. I collected some figures the other day. The charges, both revenue and capital expenditure, are on the Consolidated Fund of India. When I see the Budget with the split-up from the date of partition, that is, 1st November, 1966 to 31st March and then for the current year, I am surprised at the way money in the Government of India is being employed for purposes which could have been avoided otherwise. It is high time that the arbitration on Chandigarh should

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have been given by the Prime Minister. It was not a decision in the hands of an ordinary persons who could back out; it was a decision backed up by both the then governments, of Haryana and Punjab. As the House will agree, a change of government does not mean that they have the right to back out from commitments made with each other and where the persons involved is of as high a status as the Prime Minister of India. It is so painful to read about the controversy between the two Vidhan Sabhas of the States and of the two Chief Ministers of the States and no decision coming forward.

As the House will see in this Budget—it is a charge on the Consolidated Fund of India—the administrative services cost during the interim period from 1st November, 1966 to 31st March, 1967, Rs. 32 lakhs, social services Rs. 79 lakhs, public works Rs. 18 lakhs, transport and communications Rs. 6 lakhs and other miscellaneous expenditure Rs. 5 lakhs. The total comes to 1.41 crores as against the current estimates of Rs. 2.91 crores. So is the case in capital expenditure. When we deduct expenditure from income, in spite of the fact that we are a tenant government there, we incur a loss of Rs. 23 lakhs. Why should Government allow the situation to continue, just for lack of decision, for such a long time as to make it not only a white elephant for the country but also to create a suspenge in the minds of the people of both the States as to which place they are going to select for their capital sites.

Before this trifurcation of the already bifurcated state of Punjab took place—I am in full knowledge of it—I was a member of the States Reorganisation Advisory Committee both in 1956 and again during the last bifurcation and I know Chandigarh and surrounding areas known as Kharar Tehsil formed part of the Punjabi regional area. Whether due

to confusion or whether due to collusion, I do not know how this area was taken out and later on converted into a Union territory. Now Punjab is a border State and if Punjab is to be a border State, it is a well-admitted fact to my friends who have the background of history that at the time Sind and North-West Frontier Province were divided, the then Governor decided—I forget the name of the Governor—that all the cantonment areas should be situated in the border State and the Capital of the border State should be as far removed from the border area as possible. In this case Chandigarh is as far removed, so far as Punjab is concerned, from the border area of Pakistan as is possible. There is no further scope for Punjab to expand; it cannot go beyond this limit. We cannot enter into Haryana; we cannot enter into Himachal Pradesh; we cannot enter into Rajasthan. This is the maximum limit. But for Haryana, for any other State, there is ample scope. There may be reorganisation of U.P., Haryana and Delhi, Rajasthan or some other States later on. The only feasible step for them should be to have another capital which could be situated with foresight in the centre of the State which definitely is not Chandigarh.

I very well remember, when we approached Sardar Patel, when I was the Speaker of the Assembly, we put up the case of capital to him—there was so much agitation—and he said, "Place capital in such a way that it should be at equal distance for the hill area, for PEPSU area, for Haryana area and for Punjab area." That is the reason why we selected this central position. But the position does not hold good and now it is high time, whatever have been the decisions taken about reorganisation, whether right or wrong, let the Prime Minister honour her commitment. She should come forward for arbitration and give Chandigarh this way or that way I

do not think any Government would back out. They should not back out.

Now, coming to the border areas, I come from a border State, from the District of Amritsar in which the whole of the last war between India and Pakistan was fought. Lahore sector, Khaira sector and Khem Karan sector are all situated in my constituency and I am very proud to say that the people in my constituency gave a good account of themselves at that time. The battle they fought was not for their District or for Punjab but for the country. They fought as citizens of India. It was the duty of the Government of India to do something to properly compensate them when they have suffered so much. But I am very sorry to say that after the War—I can definitely say this—not a single Minister has found time to visit those border areas where the war was going on, not to talk of visiting during the war. They had no occasion to know, and had no information, about the sufferings and privations of those people on the spot.

15 hrs.

The city of Khem Karan, which was the pride of our district at that time, was almost in ruins. What did we get? 2,000 or 3000 or at the most 5,000 commercial establishments, shops and factories which had a value in terms of lakhs were given only a couple of thousands of rupees to build just their roofs and headcourses, and so far no compensation has been granted for crops damaged in war. I was shocked to hear the information which I got from the Ministry only last week. Mr. K. K. Shah, who was not a Minister at that time, was accompanied by me to Khem Karan because I happened to be a Minister at that time and be announced before the people that almost a decision had been taken by the Government to re-build the city of Khem Karan.

But to our great sorrow we find that there is no question of re-building, there is no question of concessions or liberal compensations. This is almost a neglected area. About Rs. 35 lakhs have been sanctioned only for building officers' buildings complex and nothing more. I do not think that even with that money, they will be able to rehabilitate those areas which belong to the various offices of the Government of India and Punjab.

Coming back to the city of Amritsar and the surrounding areas, Ferozepur and even Ludhiana, the cities which were the pride of Punjab are now deserted places. The business-men are almost migrating from there; they are shifting their factories either to Faridabad or to some other States because they cannot face the fear that even if they build up from their hard earned resources, there will be no security for the future, unless the Government of India provide rehabilitation facilities, and financial help and banking facilities. This is impossible unless some responsible people like the high departmental officers and the Minister of Commerce or the Minister of Industry go there and assesses the position.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may conclude now.

Shri G. S. Dhillon: It is a very unfortunate area that has been neglected all these years.

Shrimati Suseela Gopalan (Ambalapurha): The Finance Minister says that whatever proposals he has made in the Budget are for the welfare of the poor and the down-trodden. He has said this and I quote:

"As long as we in this Honourable House remain responsive to the needs and aspirations of the poor and the down-trodden, there

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will always be need for the Government, no matter what its persuasion, to command a growing volume of resources from year to year."

But what has he done for this? I want to know this. Take the case of taxation, the indirect taxation. In 1951-52 it was Rs. 322.4 crores; in 1965-66 it was 1,271.2 crores and in 1967-68 it is Rs. 1,888.71 crores—that is the expectation. Generally the one target that the Congress Government has fulfilled hundred per cent or 150 per cent is only in indirect taxation. Last year itself what they have fulfilled is only indirect taxation. I can prove this with the relevant figures. As regards Union excise duties, the expectation in the budget was an yield of Rs. 1010 crores, but the revised estimate is Rs. 1030 crores. When you come to direct taxes, you can easily see the difference. As regards corporation tax, the expectation was Rs. 372 crores, while the revised estimate is Rs. 345 crores. In the case of income-tax, the expectation was Rs. 293 crores, but the revised estimate is Rs. 280 crores. In the case of wealth tax, the expectation was Rs. 8.1 crores, while the revised estimate is Rs. 6.8 crores. This means that direct taxation has come down as compared with what was expected last year. But in the case of indirect taxation, the revised estimates have exceeded the expectations.

Now, let us see what has been proposed in the present budget. In the

present budget also we find that indirect taxation has been increased. The expectation in regard to excise duties is Rs. 1160 crores, which is more than what was expected last year. Coming to corporation tax, however, we find that whereas they expected only Rs. 372 crores last year, this year, the expectation is only Rs. 350 crores. In the case of income-tax, the expectation last year was Rs. 293 crores, but during this year it is only Rs. 280 crores. In the case of wealth tax, the expectation was Rs. 8.1 crores last year but this year it is only Rs. 7.2 crores.

So, the leniency of Government towards the richer sections is clearly shown by this. When you impose indirect taxation, it affects the common people and goes down to the common people and by imposing indirect taxes, Government are hitting the common people. Yet, the hon. Minister of Finance is claiming that Government are working for the welfare of the poor and down-trodden. I ask you whether this kind of thing will help the poor people in the country.

This kind of thing has been going on for the last twenty years, and we have been suffering because of that in our country. The gulf between the living standards of the richer people and those of the poor is widening day after day. Twenty years have elapsed after the attainment of Independence, and yet we find that the gulf

is widening day by day. This is the plight of the people in our country.

Since the time at my disposal is limited, I shall mention only the main points. Let us now take the case of the States and see how they are functioning. The Congress will speak of *gramswaraj*. But what is the position of the States? I shall cite some figures which will show you how the dependence of the States upon the Centre has been increasing year by year. In 1951-52, the States had to give by way of interest on the loans that they had taken from the Centre about Rs. 5.2 crores; in 1956-57, it was Rs. 35 crores, but now it is Rs. 155 crores. Instead of making the economy of the State self-sufficient, we find that Government are making them dependent more and more upon the Centre. That is the consistent policy which the Centre has been following. Even after the Fourth General Elections, Government are not prepared to change this policy of theirs. The States are being made more and more dependent upon the Centre, and the Centre is tapping all the sources of revenue from the States; they are giving that money by way of loans to the States and the latter have to return that amount together with interest. In spite of the talk about *gramswaraj* that the Congress Party indulges in, we find that they are not prepared to allow the States even to stand on their own legs. This is what has been happening for the last twenty years. This is how Government have been carrying on at the Centre. In some cases, they have to revalue the loans and reduce them, and in some cases, they have to write off the loans.

Coming to the question of regional development, if we examine the pattern of regional development in our country, we can see very clearly that two States in our country are getting about 49.8 or nearly 50 per cent of the industrial progress of the country. All the backward States are being neglected. They are actually creating the people in these backward areas.

I can quote an instance. The value of machinery added in Delhi is more than that for the whole of Orissa State. If you take Assam, Orissa, Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir and Rajasthan together, the total increase in the machinery is 7.2 per cent. This is less than that for Gujarat State alone. In 1959, the value of machinery added in Kerala was 2.8 per cent; in 1963, it is 2.1 per cent. In the case of Assam, it was 4.1 per cent in 1959, but in 1963, it was 1.3 per cent. This is how regional development has been looked after for the last twenty years.

They always talk about national integration. How can national integration be effected if we are going at this rate? If they do not change this policy, which is nothing but cheating the people, how can we hope for anything better than the present state of affairs?

Take the case of Kerala. There we can cite instance after instance. Important projects are located in very few areas. Even in the case of the Shipyard, what is the position? It was begun in the Second Plan. Now in this House one Minister was courageous enough to come and say that 'something will be done before the end of the Fourth Plan'. This was his reply. I admire his courage.

There is another instance. There is a project called Hindustan Insecticides. I will tell you how Government have been cheating the people all these years. They have acquired 56 acres for that project. Now the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals in its study has made no provision for it in the Fourth Plan or the Fifth Plan. When the land has been acquired, people will naturally think that something is going to come up. This is how they are cheating the people.

Again another instance. Kerala has to depend very much on rice from other States. We are at the mercy of the Central Government in this respect. There is a scheme called Than-



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nirmutham Project which will cost Rs. 3.30 crores. It was to be completed by the end of the Third Plan. But upto now only Rs. 130 lakhs have been spent and this year I hear only Rs. 8 lakhs have been set apart. If things go on at this rate, it will take 20 years for that project to come into fruition. If the project is completed, we could have 50,000 tonnes more of rice production in that area. But Government are not taking that aspect into account. Still they talk about national integration. They never heed the wishes of the common people. Regional disparities continue; the States are not independent in these matters. No change in policy is visible. This is the history.

What is the remedy? In his budget? Our Finance Minister will asks us to reduce internal consumption of everything, even tea. One of our ministers was courageous enough to say that if we raise the tax of tea, it will not hit the common man of the country. I do not know what common man he meant by that. I know the people in my own village. Some weeks they got six ounces, in some weeks three ounces, and in some weeks no rise at all. What will they do when they are starving. So many of them in the morning, even little kids, take concentrated tea. No sugar will be there, no milk will be there, there will be a small piece of jaggery in their hands. They will take a bite of the jaggery and swallow a mouthful of tea. With that tea they can carry on for four or five hours. Now, our Finance Minister is coming and telling us to reduce the consumption of tea. What else is there to consume?

Shri Umanath: Water:

Shrimati Suseela Gopalan: Till this day at least now and then women were going to the kitchen. Now, when the budget is passed, there is no need for the women to go to the kitchen. They can be sitting with the men in the front. For giving that full equality to us, I am thankful to him.

So, my contention is that as long as this policy of giving more and more incentive to the rich and laying more burden on the poor is there, nothing can be changed in our country, and people know it. People know you cannot change it. You have been behaving in such a way for the last 20 years that they are sure that nothing can be changed without changing you. They are prepared for that. It has begun in the States, and the wave of current is coming. I do not think our Finance Minister will be given the trouble to pass many more budgets. Our Finance Minister is coming and telling us about health and all that. I think the post of a drill master will be more suitable for him than that of Finance Minister.

Shri N. K. P. Salve (Betul): Before I come to the budget, I should like to make a reference to certain comments made by Acharya Kripalani regarding the official machinery in Madhya Pradesh. My respectful submission is that that his comments were very highly unwarranted. The fact that he lost the election in Raipur does not mean that the election there was unfair. The very fact that he has won from the very same State with a thumping majority is a tribute to the fairness with which elections were conducted in this country. The fact that he lost at Raipur does not mean that the official machinery interfered and that the elections were not carried out fairly.

Coming to the budget proposals, I submit that the comments offered by hon. Members from different sections of the Chamber, if analysed, will be found to have emanated or originated from three basic objections to the budget proposals. The first basic objection is failure of the Finance Ministry to economise in wasteful Government expenditure, administrative and defence. The second basic objection is the adverse effects on the economy as well as on the common man consequent upon the selections of

the commodities and the quantum of increase in excise levies. And the third basic objection is failure to take adequate steps to resuscitate the stagnant economy and stimulate industrial activity.

Mr. Masani who initiated the debate on the budget suggested an alternative budget. He said there could be economy to the tune of Rs. 150 crores, Rs. 20 crores in civil expenditure, Rs. 50 crores in defence expenditure and Rs. 80 crores by dropping Bokaro and the Cement Corporation. Shri Dwivedy and Shri Dandekar and all the other Members who commented on the budget proposals found fault with the Finance Minister for not having made a provision in the Budget to bring about economy in Government expenditure. These Members seem to have suffered from temporary amnesia. If they had referred to para 54, the first sentence says "that by far the best way of mobilising resources is to economise on Government expenditure without sacrificing efficiency." They after enumerating certain measures which the Finance Minister proposes to adopt bring about economy in the Government expenditure in the last sentence, he says that in matters like this, it is best to take credit for success when that success is already achieved". Therefore, notwithstanding as to what the budget estimates are the question is no longer whether to be or not to be engaged in a crusade for economies. The question is whether the Finance Minister would have been justified in assuming that there is going to be economy without his being fully assured that he would be able to bring about such an economy. Everyone of us will be justified in levelling criticism against him should he fail to endeavour his best, as he should, to economise on both fronts civil and defence expenditure. But to assume for Budget estimates that there is going to be economy without there being an absolute hundred per cent guarantee that such an economy will be brought about would amount to deception simpliciter—capital 'd' and capital 'r'. He has used the most

judicious and conservative way of making a budget.

The excise levies have been attacked on two grounds. It is said that they would adversely affect the economy of the country. secondly, they say that they have an adverse effect on the common man..... (Interruptions.)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is his maiden speech.

Shri N. K. P. Salve: ..of a knowledgeable person. The excise levies, Shri Dandekar said, were going to affect the cost factor adversely, volume factor adversely, profitability adversely and the various other factors adversely and that it was going to strengthen inflationary forces. Members should carefully consider in this connection the second part of the budget speech where the Finance Minister enumerated areas of immediate concern which had been ascertained and which need to be fully catered to by the budget. These relate to certain problems, namely, relief to scarcity areas, arresting the rising prices, reviving industrial activities and reversing the adverse trend in export trade. For this purpose, it was necessary that not only the available resources had of necessity to be diversified but additional resources were also to be found. He has to provide Rs 55 crores more by way of assistance to State plans over and above what was provided in the interim budget, 38 crores for scarcity areas, 10 crores for financial institutions and Rs. 16 crores for contingencies. In the interim budget rates of levies of magnitude there was no contingency provision for escalation in expenditure etc. If the critics were to consider budget from this angle. What wrong was there in the increased quantum of expenditure? The Government expenditure has been reduced to a point beyond which it could not be reduced. And at such point if we take the revenues on the basis of the despite its direct and indirect taxes at the 1966-67 level, there was a shortfall of Rs. 68 crores. There are some known ways of meeting this shortfall. This is the

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difference, between the enhanced expenditure on the expenditure side and the levies on the revenue side. It was possible for the Finance Minister to issue treasury bills, and print notes, which would have led to commencing yet another round of general price increase, and boost to inflationary pressure. I am sure no hon. Member here would like to be saddled with this proposition. If he had done i.e., had he printed notes, that would have unleashed another round of fresh increase in prices.

Secondly, it was possible to increase the excise levy on a larger number of commodities than he has hitherto. That too would have resulted in the same adverse effect as printing of notes. Thus, it was necessary to adopt an expedient which was least harmful and would keep the adverse effect on our economy to the barest minimum.

So far as direct taxes are concerned, I submit that there is no scope for augmentation of revenues. There may be scope for increasing indirect taxes, but there is absolutely no scope left for augmenting revenues by way of direct taxes by increasing rates. Just as, in case of a horse, on continuous and merciless whipping, will go on increasing his speed only to a point and any further lashing only means a recession in the speed, we have already whipped our taxpayers by high rates of direct taxes, far beyond the point of no return.

Reference was also made to collection in respect of direct taxes. I had pointed out that there was a total shortage of Rs. 44.42 crores in the collection of direct taxes, as compared to last year's budget estimates. The result, that the tax revenues fell, was due to high rates of direct taxes. And therefore, when all these aspects are considered, the Finance Minister could not print notes; he could not increase the indirect levies on a larger number of commodities; he could not increase the direct taxes. So, what was the way out to raise Rs.

68 crores. The way out was the one that he has followed; to find Rs. 67.86 crores which consists of Rs. 41.98 crores to meet the net enhanced expenditure over and above that provided in the interim budget, Rs. 10 crores as additional provision for financial institutions and Rs. 16 crores by way of contingencies. Thus, the balance between the expenditure and the receipts was brought about.

My submission is that so far as the increase in indirect levies are concerned, the Finance Minister has enumerated certain tests, on the basis of which he said he was going to increase the levy of indirect taxes. These tests were, restraint on domestic consumption to augment export, high profits and other items where increase in prices are socially undesirable. Now, applying these tests, let us see the position. There has been no criticism against these tests. Applying these tests, the items he selected were too most apt and proper item. One of them is cigarettes, which would additionally yield Rs. 28.50 crores; the next one is motor spirit, refined diesel, vapourising oil and certain other petroleum products, which would further yield Rs. 25.60 crores. The third item is rayon synthetic fibres and yarn, which additionally yield Rs. 22 crores. Thus, he collected a revenue of Rs. 103.84, crores. After giving a share to the States amounting to Rs. 22.98 crores, he would have been left with an additional revenue for the entire year, amounting to Rs. 80.86 crores. For the rest of the financial year, he would be left with Rs. 67.86 crores. Therefore, I submit that the allegation that the burden has fallen on the common man is not fully correct for the simple reason that the levy on footwear is only the duty which was withdrawn in 1965. It was levied earlier and withdrawn in 1965. It has been reimposed. Further, there is no duty on hand-made shoes or shoes made in small power operated establishments. So far as coffee and tea are concerned, there is to be a lesser increase on cheaper

variety of coffee, Robusta or Liberica, and the higher increased levy is only on the superior variety of coffee, such as Arabica. In regard to tea, there is a higher levy only on superior variety of tea. Therefore, I submit that those who show considerable concern for the fate of the common man in this country, fail to see that the levies which are going to fall on the richer man are far more than those which fall on the common man. It was thus the Artistry of Financial Wizard in giving what I consider to be the most judicious and wisely devised financial programme of the Government in the budget for 1967-68 within the principles followed by the Finance Minister. But I have my own apprehension. The implementation of the programme calls for top efficiency and strict watch on any further increase in wasteful expenditure. Therefore, before I offer my congratulations to the Finance Minister on this budget, I shall wait and watch until 29th February, 1968, which is a leap year—I understand it is his birthday. If I find that in case of failure of monsoon, the deficit does not exceed Rs. 150 crores, and in case there is no failure of the monsoon if the deficit does not exceed Rs. 50 crores, then I shall congratulate him and offer my felicitations.

So far as direct taxes are concerned, I submit there is no scope for their augmentation. In fact, they need to be reduced. Have a good look at the state of our economy, the pace of our savings as reflected in the investments by the general public and determine whether there is any scope left to take chances in our reckless spree of raising tax rates still higher. The wholesale price index has risen by 16.5 per cent in 1966-67. New capital raised is Rs. 46 crores, out of which less than Rs. 8 crores only is by the general public. I submit it is necessary for us to examine our tax system, which provides the vital life-blood to the economy of the country. What human blood is to the human body, tax revenues are to the economy of any

country, pledged to a democratic way of life. The tax system of our country is suffering from a dangerous disease. It is suffering from Leucemia, cancer of the blood. The treatment needed is massive doses of radiation in the shape of a bold, courageous, incentive-oriented fiscal policy.

Just see the trends of fiscal policies of the countries which have achieved a marvel of economic growth and unmatched standard of living. We need without any delay a stable long-term fiscal policy which will create a climate of confidence in the minds of the citizens, so that any honest citizen who helps strengthen the economy of the country by adding to the stream of national products by larger and larger qualitative and quantitative production of goods and services is assured of successive reductions in tax rates, provided the tax cuts in their wake bring successively higher tax revenues to the Government exchequer.

In all humility, I suggest three changes in direct taxes. I should have made this suggestion at the time of the discussion on the Finance Bill, but since they have their ramifications, I am making them now. I suggest three changes which are not only imperative as expedient fiscal measures, but have to be adopted for making our tax laws just fair and civilised. Firstly the exemption limit to taxation must be raised from Rs. 4000 to Rs. 6000. Secondly, the annuity deposits must be abolished. Thirdly, at a cost of Rs. 16.5 crores, the maximum rate of taxation on individuals at the highest must be reduced to 65 per cent. I submit that if this is done, our tax revenues will be augmented. There is no necessity to provide any amount for counterbalancing consequential loss to the exchequer. It will by itself be adjusted. But if it cannot be so done, for the sake of balancing the budget, let liquor be taxed. After all, I am sure the strong anti-prohibition opinion has not bludgeoned the Finance Minis-

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ter into a compromise to a point that he is not willing to tax something which is necessary in the name of social justice, in the name of economic justice and in the name of welfare of our people. I submit that these changes may be brought about.

Shri Humayun Kabir (Basirhat):  
Sir, I would like to congratulate the Finance Minister on a very clear assessment of our predicaments; I would have been happy if I could have congratulated him equally honestly on the solution of the problem which he has indicated. I think while his analysis has covered a very wide field and has pointed out many of the major defects and difficulties from which we are suffering today, two aspects have not been adequately dealt with. This year only a few days ago we had the anniversary of devaluation. While the Finance Minister is conscious of the evils of devaluation and he has referred to it in passing in his speech, I would have been happy if some attempt has been made to see how devaluation has affected almost every aspect of our economic life. Our exports have not gone up. Our imports have increased. On both grounds we have lost heavily. But even more, in practically every sphere of economic activity the unprecedented folly of devaluation last year has left a mark which cannot be wiped out so easily.

I would have congratulated the Finance Minister most sincerely if he had taken measures to eradicate that evil. I will mention only one example of the effect of devaluation, though I could have given many. I do not want to refer to the general price index which has risen by over 16 per cent within twelve months. The general price index does not mean so much for the ordinary man. It is his food which is the essential part of his budget. This has been affected in a disastrous way by devaluation last year. The price of food articles has gone up by 24 per cent. If we take foodgrains alone, the price has gone up by almost 30 per cent. This,

I think, is the price of devaluation, and I would have been happy if the Finance Minister in his speech had dwelt a little more—there is, no doubt, a reference to it in the Economic Survey—about some of the measures by which he proposes to take the people out of the present economic difficulties from which they are suffering.

Another field where the Finance Minister would have rendered a great service to the country would have been if he had gone into the problems of planning. It is obvious that in an economy where demands are many and resources are inadequate some planning is essential. But the question is, what kind of planning? I think I have to say with regret that the type of planning that we have had has been based more on theoretical considerations, more on slogans, than on the actual requirements of the people. It is true, we have said that we shall plan from the bottom and sometimes there have been exercises, there have been plans prepared from States, from districts and sometimes even students have been asked to have discussions about plans in school and university forums. But we have not built our plan from the bottom, we have imposed it from the top. I will give you only one example.

If we had planned from the bottom, if the minimum plan had been to provide two square meals for every citizen in this country, at least four dhoties or four sarees for every adult individual, one or two pairs of shoes—I think, he must have a decent roof over his head,—the minimum educational facilities for his children and the minimum essential health services, then we could have worked out the implications and set for ourselves what we require in terms of steel, what we require in terms of chemical fertilisers, in terms of cement and so on. Instead of that, very often the plans are being super-imposed from above, from abstract theoretical considerations. I remember one discussion in one National Development Council

menting. When the Chief Minister of one State—I can name him—the late Dr. B. C. Roy, asked why a particular target of 6.5 million tons of steel was fixed, the answer was not that this is the amount that we require for fulfilling our social objectives but that if China could produce 16 million tons, if the United States could produce 70 to 80 millions tons, if the USSR could produce so much, why India should not produce 6.5 million tons. The consideration was more often theoretical. That is the one reason why we have not been able to get those results from planning which everyone has a right to expect.

I do not for a moment deny that planning is essential. Especially in an economy like ours where scarce resources have to be distributed and directed towards the advance of economic life, where need is the greatest and where profits may not be the greatest, planning is necessary. But this should have been, what I would call, employment-oriented planning. Our planning should have been man-oriented. Instead of that, we have sometimes talked of agriculture-oriented and sometimes of industry-oriented plans. If they had been plans which were man-oriented, plans which had been employment-oriented, we would have got increase in both agriculture and industry without some of the social costs we have paid in recent years.

Another result which has followed from this kind of planning, and this has permeated the entire national life, is a lack of sense of commitment. There is not that sense of involvement of every man in the total national effort. I think here the Finance Minister will not disagree with me when I say that many of us are concerned only with our own immediate personal objectives. There is not that sense of national purpose, there is not that sense of everyone being involved in a total effort, where

sacrifices can be made because everyone feels that he is contributing, he is a creative partner in a gigantic effort to recreate national life. We have not been able to create that sense of participation, and that sense of participation has not come primarily because, I think, the planning has been theoretical, planning has been from the top, planning has been according to slogans, planning has not been actually for involving the individual in the upliftment of the nation. Now, if this sense of commitment were there, we would have got the results or consequences immediately all these years.

I know that the Finance Minister has made a very eloquent defence of the finances for defence and I quite agree with his ends. I am sure that there is not a single member of this House who does not want that every penny required for defence should now be allotted to it. On that point I do not think there is a single dissentient opinion in this House. But I believe that there are people in this House who say, and I am sure the Finance Minister will agree with them here, that we must also ensure that every penny spent on defence is actually spent profitably and usefully. We do not want money spent on roads which were never built, which existed only on maps; we do not want money spent on old and obsolete and what was sometimes called re-conditioned but what actually was de-conditioned instruments which we brought from abroad, things which were almost junk. We should not spend any money on any luxury items in defence. We are sure that if the money had been properly spent, perhaps the same amount of money or even a smaller amount would have given a far greater return to the nation.

In that context, I would also like to place before the House and, through you, Sir, before the Government and the Finance Minister that defence is most effective when it is backed by

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the morale of a happy, contented and proud people. It is not money alone which can ensure the defence of the country. Take the example of Vietnam. Whatever you may think of what is happening there, one thing is certain. Here you have a people who have not invested very heavily on defence but who through their sense of dedication, who through their sense of commitment, who through their sense of participation in national life, who through their sense of national liberty and freedom, who through their sense of service and sacrifice for the country have been able to resist the mightiest military machine that the world has ever known; and this has been going on for a number of years. Defence, therefore, depends on a contented people. In providing funds for defence we have also to remember that the expenditure, that the burden on the ordinary man, should not reach a stage where perhaps money is spent but results are not obtained. We have seen in our own life time in China how colossal expenditure on defence does not always lead to adequate defence of the country; very often it has resulted in unfortunate and unexpected results.

15.45 hrs.

[SHRI G. S. DHILLON in the Chair].

I hope the Finance Minister will keep this in mind and see that whatever is spent on defence is properly and adequately spent and that in the name of defence a hush-hush policy is not followed. Sometimes it has happened in this House and elsewhere. It is a fact that in many Parliaments of the world, defence is discussed in a far more devastating manner, in far greater detail and Members go into questions which here are not very often discussed on the ground of so called national security. There cannot be any national security question when Parliament is concerned. Therefore, I would plead with the Finance Minister, through you, that he should also look into this aspect of the question.

In his very able analysis—I have said earlier that it is a very able analysis and that credit should be given to him—the Finance Minister has stated that he is disturbed by certain areas of concern. If I had the time I would have liked to touch on all of them but since the time at my disposal is very limited, I shall touch only two or three areas of concern. Very rightly, he has mentioned food as his first area of concern. On that question, there is no doubt in this country that we are faced with rather unfortunate results. Three plans are over and we do not know where the Fourth Plan is. We do not know if there is a Fourth Plan. I believe this is the second year of the Fourth Plan, and yet its shape, its objective, its magnitude, all these are matters of speculation. There has been, whether we like it or not, a *de facto* holiday from planning. These two years nothing has happened. But even in the earlier Five Year Plans, it is a tragic commentary on our planning and on our accomplishment that while in the First plan on an average we imported roughly about 1 million tons of grain every year, during the second Plan we imported on an average about 2 million to 2½ million tons every year, in the Third Plan it went up to 5 million tons while in the last two years it has been of the order of 10 million tons.

I know that it will be said that there has been unprecedented drought in the last two years but this, I do not think, is an adequate excuse. In a vast country like India it will never be that all the areas will get equal monsoon every time. Then, drought also, to some extent, can be fought by man.

When I was in the United States recently, throughout people challenged us and said, "It is true, you have had drought but you also have 500 million people; you have 200 or 250 million adults which means about 125 million adult males; could they not do something to bring underground

water up to the surface? You could have canals and other irrigation schemes by which water could be brought". In America water is brought to California from 600 miles. It will have to be admitted that we have not paid sufficient attention to this aspect.

Very often—I do not refer to the present Finance Minister—Ministers have come forward and said, "What are we to do? God was unkind." But God is kind only to those who help themselves and we have not helped ourselves. Let the Finance Minister set a target before this country. This year, I think, we are perforce compelled to import something like 10 million tonnes of foodgrains. Let him announce here and now that next year it shall not exceed 5 million tonnes, the year after 2 million tonnes and in the third year we will not import foodgrains and we will see to it that we produce enough foodgrains within our country. After all, what is the shortage today? According to some estimates it is 5 per cent. Even the maximum estimate of the shortage is not more than 10 per cent. With proper and equitable distribution, with proper handling, 10 per cent shortage is not such a thing that it cannot be handled by a great nation like India. If, therefore, he sets this target that whatever happens, next year we shall not permit more than 5 million tonnes of foodgrains to be imported, the next year 2 million tonnes and in the third year there shall be no imports and we will have to make do with what we have—You cannot do that this year because the people have not been given sufficient warning or notice—if the Government work to a plan like this, I am confident that within three years' time the food deficit in the country can be wiped out. The moment the food deficit is wiped out it will have a number of consequences, internal and external.

Today we are like a nation of beggars. I have never felt so humiliated in my life as I did when I went out

last year. Even when I was abroad as a student and when India was not free, we did not have this sense of humiliation. We were then a subject country and were fighting for freedom. All the countries honoured us as a nation deprived of freedom by unfortunate circumstances but which was trying its hardest to regain its freedom. But for 19 or 20 years after freedom we have been going with a beggar's bowl to big and small nations. This humiliation has to be wiped out. There will be new stances of foreign and economic policy inside and, therefore, I appeal to the Finance Minister, through you, that he should give a direction to all his colleagues that there shall be no import of foodgrains after three years and we have to produce what we need within the next two years.

On this point I would like to add one or two comments more. The measures which have been suggested for the reorientation of agriculture are welcome so far as they go. They are moving in the right direction but I do not think they go far enough. One of the major reasons why agriculture is not more productive in this country, I think, is firstly, that many of the people are not involved; they do not have a sense of commitment. Till we have land reform measures and till we give the actual peasant a sense of participation and ownership in the land, we cannot get that kind of productivity which we get where the peasant is the owner of his land.

We have talked of ceilings; we have not generally talked of floors in this country. Both ceilings and floors are necessary. But in respect of ceilings, I would like to remind this House that in a country like Japan, which has perhaps the highest productivity per acre in the world, the ceiling is only 10 acres in a country like Taiwan or Formosa it is only about 7 acres and in Denmark—I have myself visited it and seen—the vast majority of farms are three acres or less. And the productivity in these countries is perhaps the highest in the world because the number of owner-farmers



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is the largest and the number of landless labourers the least.

We have also to work towards a state where the largest number will be owner-farmers and the smallest number landless labourers. That will require a kind of a peaceful revolution throughout the countryside. This can be done only if we find alternative employment for the millions of people who will be taken off the land. The major cause of the distress of our agriculture is that about 70 per cent of the people depend on land and the land cannot support 70 per cent of the people. The most prosperous country in the world, the United States, has only about 9 or 10 per cent—perhaps, the figure is even lower today—depending on land for a living.

We cannot do it immediately; I cannot even think about it. If we could reduce it to 60 or 55 per cent, there will be an immediate upsurge of economic activity in this country provided we find employment for those who are taken off land. For this, what is needed are tens of thousands of small rural industries of every type. Japan, Taiwan and Denmark have, to a large extent, succeeded in their agricultural policy, because they have linked up their agricultural policy, their agricultural programme, with small-scale industries, cottage industries, dairy farming and various other types of industries. For this, it will be necessary for the Government, I think, the Centre itself, to initiate measures to provide funds, to provide credit, so that there will be whole-time jobs for those who are taken off from the land entirely and part-time jobs for a vast number of people who have spare time during the off-season in agriculture.

I welcome the development of chemical fertilisers; but I would like to add a word of warning. Chemical fertilisers extremely useful but like many other good things, they are excellent if they are our servants and they do not become our masters. Chemical fertilisers, without water and without

the support of organic manure, will sometimes do more harm than good. Here, I have to say with regret the same emphasis has not been given, in spite of our protests, to small-scale irrigation and to the development of organic manures of various types. I understand, in West Bengal, in Calcutta, they are now trying to develop organic manure from the sewage, the garbage and other waste of the city. I understand that a plant like that would cost only Rs. 1.20 crores with Rs. 20 lakhs of foreign exchange element and will give about 50,000 to 60,000 tonnes of manure per year at a value of Rs. 70 lakhs to 75 lakhs. This sort of thing should be pursued to ensure that there is adequate supply of organic manure of various types.

My hon. friend, Shri Yajnik, the other day raised a question, which has both economic and social implications, viz., the use of night soil and various kinds of wastage that go completely waste. Even cow-dung, largely, goes waste because so much of it is burnt. Even in this age of atomic race, so far as its development for peaceful purposes is concerned, we compete with so many advanced countries of the world, even today—I think, I am not wrong—20 per cent of the energy consumed in this country comes from not even coal and other traditional types of sources but from cow-dung and various types of vegetable waste. If this cannot be changed, we cannot change the village economy. I hope Government will pay adequate attention to this aspect so that we can have a simultaneous development of agriculture and industry in the countryside and transform our economy.

I now come to the second area of concern mentioned by the hon. Finance Minister and that is inflation and prices. I have briefly, referred to it when I mentioned the question of devaluation. Actually, it is inflation and rise in prices which is one of the most dangerous diseases which haunt

the land today. Unless we have a change in the fiscal policy, I do not think we can stem the rot. The Finance Minister has indicated some of the evils. But I am sorry to find, while he has indicated the evils, he has not suggested any measure, as to how to stem the rot. He has himself indicated that there is investment today in land, in gold and in various other kinds of unproductive things where, because of the devaluation and the falling value of money, the profits of the investor go up. There is, therefore, a tendency today to invest in these useless and unproductive types of investments rather than in industries where there will be a definite addition to National Wealth. As I suggested a moment ago, in the field of industrial policy also steps must be taken to see that, as far as possible these resources are directed to those channels where there will be the largest employment of men, that is, small-scale industries and cottage industries, so that a vast number of men are involved and in this way we have both products and also employment for a very large number of men. I would call him, not an investor but a speculator who wants to run to gold and land. If the Finance Minister had put a tax on unearned increase in land values, in urban areas, if he had put a tax by which houses, above a certain capacity, costing more than a certain amount, were subjected to very severe curtailment, I think, this would have given him additional resources and it would have been generally welcomed by the entire House.

But instead of this, there have been taxes on a number of articles which have become necessities. Tea is no longer a luxury. I know that the Finance Minister will say that it is not a luxury thing that he has taxed it, but he has taxed it in order to curb consumption. But I think that this is not the correct way. What we really want is increase in production. For dealing with the whole question of inflation and rising prices, the first and most important thing is to see that the productive process is given an impetus and the total production in the country

is increased, which unfortunately has not been done. If socialism means anything, it means equality in economic, political and social spheres. This can be guaranteed only if we have taxation measures by which disparities are reduced and in that direction, I do not find sufficient indication in the Finance Minister's budget which will lead us towards a socialistic society, a society where there will be equality....

Mr. Chairman: He may conclude now.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I will finish in a minute or two.

I would also suggest that forward marketing should be stopped in all edible products and not only in foodgrains. This also is a source of speculation. When you have no forward marketing in foodgrains, why should there be forward marketing in edible products and various other things.

I would also suggest for his consideration de-monetisation. This looks rather severe, I am not suggesting confiscation, but I am only suggesting de-monetisation so that all the black money which today is hidden and which is acting as a check on the growth of industries and economic activities in this country will be forced to come out in the open. If this measure is taken and is backed up by other measures by which any payment above a specified limit—whatever may be the limit, it may be Rs. 250 or 500—would be only through cheques, then you will immediately induce the bank habit in the country and you will also force the hidden money to come into the open so that there will be no occasion in future for this kind of hoarding or black-marketing.

I would also urge very strongly simplification of the tax structure. Today the honest tax-payer is the most persecuted man in this country. Every one who has a salary or a fixed income knows that he is harassed at every point whereas those who have various devious ways of income very often do not pay taxes at all. In a country like

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the United States, in cases of persons with an income of 5,000 dollars or less, the income-tax officers examine only one per cent of the assesses. A thorough examination is undertaken in respect of only one per cent of the persons where as in our country, whether the man's income is Rs. 4,500 or Rs. 6,000 or Rs. 8,000, the income-tax officers go through every single case. This is the category of tax-payers who are the least likely to defraud because they are very often salaried persons. If some methods were introduced by which income-tax officials do only sample checking at lower levels of income—it may be Rs. 6,000 or Rs. 8,000—these very officers would get a lot of relief so that they could pay far greater attention to those cases which deserve attention and where actually frauds take place.

Similarly, I suggest that you do something about sales-tax also. There are a number of returns and they drive an honest man to become dishonest. A small shopkeeper cannot give an honest return and, therefore, very often he has to cook up some figures. If some device could be found—of course, with the agreement of the States—to have either excise or Central sales tax so that there could be taxation at one point as is the case in respect of cloth and several other items, you will perhaps stand to gain: you save harassment, release creative energy and at the same time get a much larger income than you do today.

I have seen a report by an expert who suggests that without imposing a single new tax, with simplified procedure and more rational tax structure, the existing taxes can yield about Rs. 500 to 600 crores more per year. If that could be done, there will be no occasion for imposing new taxes every year as has been the practice almost every year. This, I think, is a matter to which I would draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister. I have already mentioned that one

rather peculiar feature of the present budget is that while some of the necessities have been taxed, some of the luxuries have been left untouched. My hon. friend who spoke just before me in a very able maiden speech twitted the Finance Minister a little about his reluctance to tax spirit and liquor. I do not know what the reason is, but whatever the reason may be, I would suggest that before taxing tea or coffee, perhaps, liquors and spirit might have been a more profitable source of revenue, and this could also have been more in conformity with the social philosophy of the Finance Minister himself.

Before I conclude, I have just one more word to say.

16 hrs.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा (कांटा) : रुभापति महोदय, श्री शिवनारायण जी मो रडे हैं ।

Shri Humayun Kabir: If my speech has a soporific effect I think I should take a patent, and I ought to tell those hon. Members who cannot sleep otherwise that they should come and listen to speeches of mine like this.

In conclusion, I would say that what we really want in this country is a sense of involvement. Millions of people must be involved in a creative effort, and this can be done if we adopt programmes and policies which will find employment for everybody. Today, there is educated unemployment. I personally have never recognised any distinction between educated and uneducated unemployment. In my opinion, unemployment is unemployment, whether educated or uneducated. When there is complete literacy in a country, all unemployment will be educated unemployment. But today there is educated unemployment as different from uneducated unemployment. If we take up a programme to wipe out illiteracy from this country within the next five years, there shall be no uneducated unemployment left. If similarly we