

Third Series, No.63

Friday, May 1, 1964
Vaisakha 11, 1886 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Third Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

13791

13792

LOK SABHA

Friday, May 1, 1964/Vaisakha 11, 1886
(Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Foam Plastic Units

*1273. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foam plastic units set up or proposed to be set up in the public or private sector during the Third Plan period;

(b) whether it will suffice the need of the country; and

(c) the total amount for which import licences were issued during 1963-64?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). Two Units including one Unit in the small scale sector, are in production and one more Unit is under installation. No separate target has been fixed for plastic foam. Import licences for about Rs. 5,51,000 in all have been issued.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: इस की मांग भारत में क्यों नहीं बढ़ सकी है। क्या वजह है कि इन की मांग बड़ी लिमिटेड रही है?

Shri Kanungo: It is now mostly used for bedding, cushioning purposes and ultimately it has got to be used for packing also. The demand is growing satisfactorily.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: क्या आपको इस मामले में किसी विदेशी कंपनी की

जरूरत पड़ी है किसी खास मैकेनिज्म के लिये।

Shri Kanungo: Not necessarily. But in any case this particular manufacture is at the lowest priority.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know the names of companies which have been granted this import licence?

Shri Kanungo: Eufoam (Private) Limited.

श्री बड़ै: क्या यह बात सच है कि इन कम्पनियों के होते हुए भी बहुत सा फोम प्लास्टिक का माल बाहर से आता है? यदि हाँ, तो वह कितने रुपये का है।

Shri Kanungo: I have not got the figures of import but the manufacture in the country is not yet adequate.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: In view of the answer given by the hon. Minister that these foam plastics will ultimately be used for packing, and knowing as we do that the price of timber has gone up very much, may I know to what extent these foam plastics are used for packing?

Shri Kanungo: This will certainly not replace timber. It will come for a little cushioning.

Shri P. N. Kayal: Where is the registered office of this company to whom this import licence has been granted?

Shri Kanungo: I have not got that information.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: The hon. Minister says that production is not

able to meet the demand. In that case may I know whether any new companies have come forward for getting licences of it and if so what is the reaction of the Government?

Shri Kanungo: It is on the lowest priority and we do not encourage it.

श्री ब्रज बिहारी मेहरोत्रा: जो विदेशी प्लास्टिक का माल बाहर से आता है क्या उसके बजाय हम देशी माल को प्रोत्साहन देंगे जिसे कि उमका उत्पादन बढ़ सके।

Shri Kanungo: It can be made from natural rubber as well as artificial rubber as well as various other raw materials. The question of protection does not arise.

Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal

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*1274. { **Shri Subodh Hansda;**
Shri S. C. Samanta;
Dr. P. N. Khan;
Shri S. M. Banerjee;

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

(a) whether the initial difficulties for shortfall in production in the Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal have been removed;

(b) whether advance provision of raw materials has been made and if so, for how many years; and

(c) whether orders for the requisite quantities of heavy castings and forgings have been placed and if so, on which countries?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) These are being removed gradually.

(b) Stocks have been built up varying from 3 to 12 months; this is, however, a continuous process depending upon diversification and expansion of production.

(c) Heavy Forgings and Castings, required for the manufacture of hydraulic turbines, have been order-

ed for from U.K.; tenders will be invited for supply of forgings and castings for the manufacture of steam turbines, from the various supplier countries.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The hon. Minister said that the shortcomings will be gradually removed. May I know when these will be removed and whether the Ranchi Heavy Engineering Corporation will be able to supply all the forgings and castings?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): I do not think Ranchi will be able to supply forgings and castings entirely. Our idea is to have a separate casting and forging unit to supply to Heavy Electricals.

Shri Subodh Hansda: What is the foreign exchange requirement for the forgings and castings which have been ordered from U.K.?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We are trying to work out the requirements of foreign exchange from the United Kingdom, and the Finance Ministry has agreed to take a long-term view for three years and make advance provision for this.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any attempts have been made to manufacture heavy castings and forgings which are being imported in so much quantity at present?

Shri C. Subramaniam: At present the capacity is limited and to the extent extra capacity is available we will be able to get some of these castings and forgings in the existing unit but, as I stated already, a separate unit is absolutely necessary.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether the attention of the hon. Minister has been drawn to a news item in the *Statesman* and the *Times of India* of today that production has not started in full swing and some labour trouble is apprehended and, if so, what is the reaction of the Government to that and what

steps are taken to see that normalcy returns here?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As the House is aware, there was a strike and then a shut-out. After that the factory has reopened and all the sections are functioning now. No doubt it will take time to reach normalcy. But my own information is that there is no fresh trouble there, unless the hon. Member has some advance information about it... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: There was a news item in the papers. I have received notice also, and so that information is with every hon. Member.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know whether an estimate has been made of the loss to production during this period of closure?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir. I answered that question—nearly one crore of rupees.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know as to how many trainees in HEL and other concerns have taken training in foreign countries for designing, etc. of these heavy castings and forgings, and since how long they are sitting idle?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am sorry; I do not have information with regard to that. But with regard to the last part of the question, I do not think that anybody is sitting idle during the period of training.

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: What is the value of the raw material and components that we import at present from abroad and by what time will we be self-sufficient?

Shri C. Subramaniam: With reference to the castings and forgings, as I have already stated, we are contemplating to set up a unit and when that unit goes into production, we will be able to meet the entire requirement.

Mr. Speaker: What is the value of raw materials that we import from abroad for this purpose?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am sorry I have not got that information.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Has the hon. Minister's attention been drawn to a news that has appeared today that wall posters had been fixed on the wall stating that *Shiva thandavam* will be done, meaning that the entire production will be destroyed, if arrested leaders are not released, and what is the precaution that Government is going to take in order to ensure safety to this plant?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As far as *Shiva thandavam* is concerned, that was brought to my notice and I do not think we should get frightened simply because some poster appears somewhere.

S.T.C.'s Profit

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{ Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri U. M. Trivedi:
*1275. { Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) the maximum amount of profit percentage the State Trading Corporation is allowed to earn on any particular commodity;

(b) whether there have been cases where S.T.C. has earned as much as 140 per cent profit; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Generally, the distribution margin on items handled by the State Trading Corporation and the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation varies between $\frac{1}{2}$ % to 10% (limited to only 0.5% to 3% in case of exports) to cover distribution expenses and other incidental charges including profit, depending on different commodities. In some export commodities, the corporations have even to bear losses rather than charge any profits.

However, in case of scarce commodities and commodities in short supply, the main objective is to canalise imports and distribution in order to mop up the difference between the ruling price in the market and the landed cost which would otherwise be cornered and exploited by a few importers without any benefit whatsoever to the consumers. Even in such cases the prices fixed by the State Trading Corporation or the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation are somewhat lower than the market prices of such scarce imported commodities.

With a view to illustrate the above policy, a statement dealing with a few commodities is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2831/64].

Mr. Speaker: This also is contained in the statement that has been laid on the Table?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Specific illustrations have been given.

Mr. Speaker: What the hon. Minister has read—is that also in that statement?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is already laid on the Table.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Is a periodic review held of the profits charged by the State Trading Corporation on both items of export and import, particularly of the latter? If so, on what basis is it held? Is it only on the basis of these principles or on the basis of previous practices in this respect?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The basis is as I have stated, and as is laid down. This is a broad policy statement which has been repeated on the floor of the House several times by me. The overall profits are also indicated in the balance sheet. We always see to it that where essential commodities are concerned, the profits are kept absolutely to the minimum as indicated in the statement; where items concerning a few scarce commodities are

involved, the difference is mopped up.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Certain items such as cloves, camphor and betelnuts are chargeable to a very high rate of profit by the STC. It is mentioned in addition that there are certain canalised imported scarce commodities on which also the Corporation charges very high rates of profit. What are these canalised items?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I would request the hon. Member to go through the statement....

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I have gone through it very carefully.

Shri Manubhai Shah: He will find that on fertilisers it is $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, copper 2 per cent, zinc 2 per cent. This will indicate that his assumptions are not based on facts.

श्री क.श्रीराम गुप्त : माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि जिन चीजों के मार्केट में दाम ज्यादा हैं और जिनके परते में फर्क है उनको पूरा करने के लिए दाम बढ़ाए जाते हैं और मुनाफा बढ़ाया जाता है। क्या इनका यह फल नहीं होगा कि मार्केट में और भी ज्यादा दाम उस कमांडिटी के बढ़ेंगे? यदि हाँ, तो इनको रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : यह शिकायत माननीय सदस्य की खाली उन चीजों के बारे में है जो बाहर से मंगायी जाती हैं, जनरल प्राइम स्ट्रक्चर के बारे में नहीं है।

श्री क.श्रीराम गुप्त : उन्हीं के बारे में मैंने निवेदन किया है।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : मैं आपको बीटिल नट्स के बारे में बताऊँ। देश में ४०००० टन पैदा होती हैं और इनको दुकानदार १६५ रुपया फी २० किलोग्राम पर बेचते हैं। पांच हजार टन बाहर से मंगायी जाती हैं, उनको स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन

११२ रुप प्रति २० किलोग्राम पर रिलीज करता है। इससे आप देख सकते हैं कि जो प्राइस लाकल कर्मांडी को है उससे तो यह कीमत कम है।

Shri Ranga: Are we to understand that the State Trading Corporation is allowed to have virtually the same price policy as that followed by ordinary merchants and, therefore, if there is any overcharging of price bordering on profiteering, it is found justifiable? Is betelnut not considered to be an essential commodity used by the ordinary masses and therefore even 140 or 100 per cent profit on it is considered to be justifiable?

Shri Manubhai Shah: All these statements made by the hon. Member are far from accurate. Firstly, it is incorrect to say that any profiteering is resorted to by the STC. I gave an example that consumers are being charged . . .

Shri Ranga: You won't say you are profiteering.

Shri Manubhai Shah: . . . Rs. 195 per 20 kgs. are charged by the traders who are distributing indigenous betelnut when production is about 40,000 tons. The STC releases them at Rs. 112 per 20 kg. from imported stock. Therefore, it will be seen that the consumers are, if anything, benefited by canalisation. I do not think it is the wish of the hon. House that the middlemen should profit and the consumers should not get any benefit.

Shri Ranga: On a point of clarification. Would not cheaper imports reduce the local price also? Why is he preventing it?

Mr. Speaker: He says that would be taken by the distributors.

Shri Ranga: How can it be? Why is it that cheaper imports are prevented by protective duties? Cheaper imports will force local prices down. On the other hand, what is happening is that he is charging so much

more for these imports so much so that local prices never come down.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: These figures do not carry conviction.

Shri Ranga: They are going about in an arbitrary way—a law unto themselves.

Shri P. N. Kayal: On a point of order. Is it proper for the Minister to go on chewing while answering questions?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No.

Mr. Speaker: People were talking of betelnuts. He was demonstrating also.

Shri Bade: Fertilisers are supposed to be imported by the STC and distributed on the principle of no loss, no profit, but the Public Accounts Committee have passed strictures that they are taking a profit of 50 or 80 per cent. What has the Minister to say regarding fertilisers?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I may take this opportunity of explaining what Shri Ranga mentioned. It is entirely inaccurate to believe that the STC, through its small imports, can control the price. Betelnut cannot be rationed and given given to all the 45 crores of people in India at the rate of one ounce. It is not subject to price control, and when the STC did not canalise it, the importers charged the same price for the imported stuff. Therefore, the House will appreciate that all the profits were cornered by the middle men. Canalisation has helped us to purchase goods in the international market of better quality at a lower price, and give the benefit of this to the community; it takes away the intermediary's profit and it is also sold at lower profits.

Shri Ranga: Abolish all import duties.

Shri Bade: My question has not been answered.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Shri Bade's question is already covered by this. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Let Mr. Ranga's question be first finished. That has not yet been finished. Can I go to the next or not?

Shri Ranga: Into whose eyes do they want to throw dust?

Mr. Speaker: May I now go to the next Member?

Shri Ranga: Yes, Sir.

Shri Bade: I wanted to know whether they are making any profits on fertilisers or not.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The over-all distribution charge on fertilisers by the STC is half a per cent, which includes handling, warehousing and godowning. Can anybody do the business in less than half a per cent?

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: May I know the maximum percentage of profit that the STC has charged for any scarcity commodity during 1963-64?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is given in the statement. The maximum is on betel nuts, that is to mop up profits, and it is about 33 per cent of the landed cost.

Mr. Speaker: He need not repeat.

Shri Firodia: Does the Minister feel that this method can be followed by consumer co-operative branches when they import goods?

Shri Manubhai Shah: They have not been doing that. We have given them licences, and to the extent they are coming forward, we are trying to help them.

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी: माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि बीटिल नट का ११२ रुपए फो २० किलोग्राम स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन चार्ज करता है और इसमें ३३ पर सेंट का मारजिन है। जो लोकल प्रोड्यूस है उसको दुकानदार १६५ रुपए के हिसाब से बेच कर फायदा उठाते हैं। लेकिन स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन ३३ पर सेंट का लाभ उठाता है। मैं

जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसको कम करने के लिए और लोकली प्रोड्यूस आर्टिकल की कोमत कम करने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है।

श्री मनुभाई शाह: लोकल प्रोड्यूस पर कोई कंट्रोल नहीं है।

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी: ३३ पर सेंट तो आप लेते हैं।

श्री मनुभाई शाह: ८४ लेंडेड कास्ट है और २८ रुपया का डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन चार्ज पड़ता है। यह १६५ के मुकाबले में तो कम है। फिर जो मुनाफा आता है वह सरकार के पास यानी प्रजा के पास आता है। क्या यह मुनाफा प्राइवेट आदमी को दे दिया जाए और सरकार इसको न ले।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन की पालिसी कारपोरेशन खुद तै करता है या सरकार तै करती है?

श्री मनुभाई शाह: सरकार तै करती है।

Shri Kapur Singh: Can the Minister indicate the items in respect of which the STC has suffered sizable losses during the last year?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Lemon grass, groundnut oil—that also is given in the statement—tobacco, potassium dichromate.

Lemon Grass Oil

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*1277. { Shri Warior:
 { Shri Daji:

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 800 tons of Lemon Grass Oil has accumulated in the State Trading Corporation godowns in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to promote export of Lemon Grass Oil?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). About 960 tonnes of lemon grass oil were purchased by the State Trading Corporation as a price support measure. More than 90 p.c. of this quantity has already been sold to foreign buyers. The remaining small quantity is also expected to be sold shortly.

Shri Warrior: Is the STC buying only through the middle men or is it buying from the producers direct?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Direct from the producers.

Shri Warrior: Is it a fact that the STC has only very few purchasing depots in the area, and those depots are far away from the region of production by the small producer?

Shri Manubhai Shah: You can very well judge from the fact that out of 1,100 tons, STC has purchased 980 tons.

Yarn Purchase by Powerloom Owners

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*1278. { **Shri Jedhe:**
 { **Shri Lonikar:**
 { **Shri M. L. Jadhav:**

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that prior permission of the Textile Commissioner has to be obtained by the powerloom owners for the purchase of yarn on sized beams or weft pirns;

(b) whether this formality causes great hardships to the powerloom owners; and

(c) the efforts made by Government to remove such hardship?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise. I may add that there is restriction on sale.

Shri Jedhe: May I know whether there have been any complaints regarding difficulties experienced by powerlooms?

Shri Kanungo: No, Sir. We have received no complaints, nor has the Textile Commissioner.

Gypsum

*1279. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the various industrial uses of gypsum in India;

(b) whether Government are considering the location of any industries in the areas where gypsum is found; and

(c) whether Government have experienced any difficulties in respect of the supply of gypsum for certain industries which are located at considerable distances from the areas where gypsum is found?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Gypsum is mainly used in the manufacture of Fertiliser and Cement. In Ceramic Industry, the use of gypsum is limited to the manufacture of plaster of Paris from which moulds are made.

(b) No Sir; not at present.

(c) The Sindri Unit of the Fertiliser Corporation of India, which is situated at a very considerable distance from the sources of gypsum, is experiencing some difficulty with respect to the supply of gypsum from Rajasthan, both in respect of its quality and adequacy of supplies.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: In view of the fact that the Government have admitted in the statement laid on the Table of the House that difficulty is being experienced with regard to the supply of gypsum from Rajasthan both in terms of quality and adequacy, of supplies, may I know what is the reason why Government have not considered or do not propose to con-

sider the location of a fertiliser factory in places where gypsum is found?

Shri Kanungo: The gypsum available now is not of the required purity. Therefore, the existing Sindri units is not being fed properly.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: My question was, what is the reason for not locating a factory at places where gypsum is found.

Mr. Speaker: He has said that it is because it is not of that purity.

Shri Kanungo: That is not of the proper quality.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: As a matter of fact, if I may be permitted to amplify, the statement says that they are experiencing some difficulty both in terms of quality and adequacy. The reason now sought to be given is that it is because of the quality. I want to know whether there is any other substantial bulk of gypsum which is used in this factory from anywhere else except Rajasthan?

Shri Kanungo: They used to get good quality, but now somehow or other, it has deteriorated. Therefore, the Fertiliser Corporation has been asked to go in for gypsum in about six areas in Rajasthan where they are prospecting for better quality of gypsum.

Mr. Speaker: He says that this is the only area where gypsum is to be found, and gypsum is not available anywhere else in the country. If this is to be utilised in the fertiliser or other factory, why should not that factory be there where gypsum is found, whatever its quality?

Shri Kanungo: Gypsum is available all over the country in plenty of quantities, but the quality is not good enough.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: He is circumventing the question. He says gypsum is available all over the country. At the same time, he admits that gypsum used at Sindri is from Rajasthan. Why

should he try to mislead the House by giving such replies?

Mr. Speaker: Gypsum used in Sindri may be from Rajasthan, and yet there may be other places where gypsum may be found. Therefore, the two answers are not irreconcilable. He should not get impatient.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: The bulk of the supplies of gypsum to Sindri are from Rajasthan. Why was it not at that time or later on considered to locate a factory in a place where gypsum is found?

Mr. Speaker: That we cannot take up now, saying Sindri should have been constructed in Rajasthan.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Is Government aware that in Jammu and Kashmir there are large deposits of quality gypsum—some in Jammu and some in Kashmir. May I know what steps are being taken to cart it down to the different fertiliser or other factories in the country or to set up a fertiliser or other factory there?

Shri Kanungo: Possibly gypsum is available there and it has been noted. But the quality has not been checked. In any case, for supplying Sindri or any other plant, haulage from Kashmir is not economic.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The Minister just now stated that gypsum is available all over the country. Sindri is at a very very long distance from Rajasthan. If gypsum is available all over the country how is it that we are not taking gypsum from some nearer place instead of taking it all the way from Rajasthan and paying so much?

Shri Kanungo: Gypsum occurs in India in Rajasthan, Madras, Jammu and Kashmir, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh. When Sindri plant was constructed, it was based upon Rajasthan gypsum because it was the nearest place at that time. Even now, I think the Madras occurrence is perhaps not nearer.

श्री तन सिंह : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने यह बतलाया कि वहां पर जिप्सम की क्वालिटी खराब है और उसके कारण कठिनाई हो रही है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सच है कि ५ रुपये प्रति टन उसकी कोस्ट है और वहां पर जाने पर वही जिप्सम ४५ रुपये प्रति टन पड़ जाता है ?

Shri Kanungo : I have not got the rates of freight charges with me.

Shri Ranga : In view of the fact that the Minister of Food and Agriculture had promised to start at least one fertiliser factory in each State, was any effort made by the Government as a whole, by this Ministry or by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, either to encourage private enterprise or by themselves to start a fertiliser factory there; if so, may I know whether any applications were received from private enterprise and licences given?

Shri Kanungo : It has been answered in this House that most of the licences issued did not fructify.

Shri Ranga : What about the Government? Sir, if he has not got the information with him let him say that he has not got the information. Why should he take one suitable part of the question and straightaway think that he has given full answer to the question. I want to know whether the Government has made any effort to start a fertiliser factory?

Shri Kanungo : That question may be addressed to the Ministry of Heavy Industry which is dealing with the subject.

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : जसा कि अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि राजस्थान का जिप्सम कुछ खराब क्वालिटी का है तो मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूँ कि गवाई माधोपुर की सीमेंट फ़ैक्टरी के अन्दर जो सारा जिप्सम लगता है वह जोधपुर का जिप्सम लगता है तो क्या वह क्वालिटी के खराब होने पर भी लगाया जा रहा है

यदि हां तो क्या वह खराब सीमेंट बना रहे हैं ?

Shri Kanungo : Gypsum used in cement work may be of a lower quality, but for fertiliser and chemical factories the gypsum used should be of a high quality.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi : Would the Minister be pleased to tell the House as to what proportion of total deposits of gypsum in the country is found in Rajasthan and what remainder is found in the rest of the country? Would the Minister also tell us whether it is proposed, in view of the alleged bad quality of gypsum in the country, to set up a plant based on anything else but gypsum?

Shri Kanungo : There are discussions about beneficiation of low quality gypsum.

Mr. Speaker : He also wants to know what proportion of the whole production of gypsum in the country is found in Rajasthan?

Shri Kanungo : At the moment, the largest exploitation is in Rajasthan.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi : What a long cross-examination we have to do to elicit the proper answer!

श्री विजय हारी मेहरोत्रा : जिप्सम गुजरात, राजस्थान व काश्मीर में पाया जाता है तो क्या उसके पास इसकी फ़ैक्टरी स्थापित करने का विचार है क्योंकि सिंदरी ले जाने में वह काफी महंगा पड़ता है।

Shri Kanungo : That question may be asked of the appropriate Ministry.

Abolition of Teachers' Constituencies

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*1280. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka :**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena :
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad :

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to refer to the reply given to Star-

red Question No. 110 on the 14th February, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the proposal in regard to the implementation of the recommendations made by the Election Commission to abolish teachers' constituencies has since been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Bibudhendra Misra):

(a) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: If the abolition of teachers' constituencies is due to the overlapping of the graduates' constituencies, because the graduates can also contest in the teachers' constituencies, may I know the reasons why the teachers' constituencies are going to be abolished and not the graduates' constituencies?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: As I said earlier on another occasion, it is not only the Election Commission but seven out of eight States having legislative councils have suggested that this constituency should be abolished. The reasons given by them are many; not only the one mentioned by the hon. Member. It is not only because it overlaps, because as graduates they have a representation, but, also, because no separate functional representation has been provided for any separate group like lawyers, doctors, engineers and even men of commerce. Then, also, it introduces an element of politics—that was the main objection taken by the State Government—among the teachers to the detriment of the standard of teaching in the educational institutions. Also, they said, it discriminates, under article 191, because whereas the Government teachers are precluded from contesting for these seats it is only the teachers of private educational institutions who can contest for these seats. So, in view of all this, not only the Election Commission but

seven out of the eight States having legislative councils have suggested that it might be abolished.

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: As Mysore State desires the continuance of teachers' constituencies, will not it be unjustified to abolish the teachers' constituencies in those States which might have conveyed their acceptance of this proposal?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: There must be a uniform policy. As I said, seven out of eight States have objected to it.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it not a fact that all the representative organisations of teachers including the All-India Federation of Educational Associations have protested against this move of the Government; if so, what action is being taken on this move which is very unpopular with the teachers?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: I do not know; I cannot say if all the teachers' organisations are opposed to it, but I know that many of the teachers' organisations and the Secondary School Teachers' Federation have approached the Education Ministry as also the Prime Minister that these may not be abolished.

Shri Dhuleshwar Meena: Will not the teachers be deprived of the benefit of representation in legislative councils if the teachers' constituencies are amalgamated with the graduates' constituency?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: They can be represented as graduates because graduates also have got representation. As I said, there is no functional representation granted to any other class.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether, while taking a decision on this vital question, Government has taken into account the fact that the idea of giving representation to teachers in the legislature brings in an element of politics? Is that why the decision is proposed to be taken to keep them out of it?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: That is one of the recommendations. As I have said, no decision has been taken. It is under consideration. But that is also what has been pointed out by the Vice-Chancellor of UP, namely, that they should be debarred.

श्री सरजू पांडेय : श्री मंत्री जी ने बताया कि जिस तरह का प्रतिनिधित्व टीचर्स को दिया जाता है, उस तरह का प्रतिनिधित्व और किसी वर्ग को नहीं दिया जाता है, इस लिए राज्य सरकारों ने इस को समाप्त करने के लिए कहा है। क्या सरकार ने अपर हाउस को ही समाप्त करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों से बात की है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सोचने में समय लगता है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : माननीय मंत्री जी के बयान से जाहिर है कि डाक्टर्स और प्रोफेसर्स को रिप्रेजेंटेशन नहीं मिल रहा है, लेकिन क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर गौर किया है कि हमारे कांस्टीट्यूशन में एम० पी० का इलेक्शन लड़ने के लिए पच्चीस हजार रुपया मंजूर किया गया है, तो चूंकि टीचर्स को सौ, सवा सौ रुपया माहवार तन्क्वाह मिलती है, इसलिए वे जनरल इलेक्शन में नहीं जा सकेंगे। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब टीचर्स की तादाद पैंतीस लाख से ज्यादा है, तो क्या उन की कांस्टीट्यून्सी को खत्म कर के उन के साथ हकतलफी नहीं की गई है ।

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: I do not follow the question, but I do not think it is relevant to this.

Mr. Speaker: He says that they are poorly paid and would not be able to fight the General Elections to Parliament. Why should they come to Parliament, as somebody said?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अगर उनकी कांस्टीट्यून्सी खत्म हो गई, तो वे किस तरह जनरल इलेक्शन में जा सकेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सरकार इस बारे में अभी जांच सोच रही है ।

Shri Ranga: The hon. Minister has given many reasons, as have been advanced by others, why there should not be a separate constituency for teachers; but, at the same time, they are considering this proposal. In that consideration are Government also trying to consider the possibility of not abolishing the graduates' constituency also but extending this constituency for teachers to all Government teachers also including the graduates so that there would be some opportunity for the teachers' community as a whole to get themselves represented directly through them, because it was intended by the Constitution-makers to provide for functional representation? Therefore, would consideration be given for this also?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: This is a suggestion. The matter is under consideration. I cannot say at this stage what the decision will be.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: While the Government is thinking of bringing all the schools in the same category of Government schools, do Government think that automatically these teachers' constituencies will be abolished when they would be brought in the same category?

Mr. Speaker: It would take some time yet to take up the whole field of education under Government control.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: As it is a very vital question, may I know whether the Parliament will be taken into confidence, whether it will be referred to the Parliament, and whether the representatives of the teachers will also be invited when this question will be discussed.

Mr. Speaker: Teachers invited to Parliament?

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In the Ministry.

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: When a decision is taken, certainly the Parliament will have the right to discuss it in the sense that a legislation has to be brought forward before the Parliament under article 171 of the Constitution.

Shri S. Kandappan: What are the reasons given by the Election Commission for the abolition and whether the Commission has suggested this of its own accord?

Shri Bade: What is the main reason?

Shri S. Kandappan: What are the main reasons given?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: I gave the details. It is the States and also the Election Commission.

Soft Coke Depots and Dumps

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*1282. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
 { **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Governments have been urged upon through the Coal Transport Advisory Committee to consider the question of freely granting licences and permits for opening of soft coke depots and dumps; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the State Governments thereto?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri Thimmaiah): (a) and (b). Yes. This question was discussed at a few meetings of the Sub-Committee of the Coal Transport Advisory Committee, when representatives of the various State Governments were also present. The State Governments were requested to consider the question of relaxing procedures for grant of licences for opening soft coke depots and coal dumps, as adequate supplies of coal were now available. The represen-

tatives of the State Governments agreed to consider this matter.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the Central Government has been in touch with the State Governments on this matter and, if so, what is the information received from the State Governments by the Central Government?

Shri Thimmaiah: We wrote to the State Governments during the month of March and some of the State Governments have replied that the matter is being considered very actively by the respective Governments.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the setting up of soft coke depots and dumps will be entirely the concern of the State Governments administratively, economically, and otherwise or the Central Government will also have some hand in it?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): Governments are not involved in it. It is giving permission for private people to have these dumps.

Shri Bade: What is the amount of soft coke deposited with you already and how will it be distributed among the States?

Shri Thimmaiah: I can give the production of 1963. It is about 2.29 million tons.

Shri Bade: How will it be distributed to the States. Will Madhya Pradesh get more quota?

Shri C. Subramaniam: These are generally distributed in the northern States. Whatever we have produced has been sold.

Shri Heda: May I know whether with a view to encourage consumption of coke in rural sector, so that the cow-dung may be saved from being used as fuel, the Government are considering to give some subsidy by which more depots and dumps could be opened, accessible to the rural areas?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Firstly, the question will have to be tackled with regard to production of these fuels, soft coke and smokeless coke. We are taking up this matter to produce smokeless fuel by low temperature carbonisation method, and if there is sufficient production, I do agree that there will be sufficient propoganda for this purpose. But in a commodity like this, I do not think it will be possible to give subsidy.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो कोयले के छोटे व्यापारी हैं, जो कमजोर लोग हैं, क्या उनको कोयले का लाइसेंस देने का सरकार ने विचार किया है।

Shri Thimmaiah: As I have already said, we have requested the State Governments to grant licences freely for setting up coke depots without any restriction.

श्री सरजू पांडेय : कितनी राज्य सरकारों ने अब तक केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी राय भेज दी है और क्या सरकार ने खासतौर से स्वर्णकारों के लिए इस बात की व्यवस्था की है कि जिन के पास रोजगार के साधन नहीं हैं, उनको लाइसेंस दिये जायें ?

Shri Thimmaiah: Some States have sent their replies stating that they are considering the matter very actively, and the Governments concerned are those of Assam, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that such an experiment was made in Delhi and private traders were given licences but it failed because a lot of irregularities was there?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Whenever there is scarcity there is some trouble. So, our idea is to produce more, when this question will not arise.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether Government propose to make additional facilities available to soft coke producers so that soft coke could

be used as a substitute for cow-dung in regard to domestic fuel.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Now, they are being allowed to produce without any restrictions. To the extent they are able to produce, they will be able to supply the rural population. But as I have already stated, soft coke alone would not meet the demand. We shall have to produce smokeless fuel from low grade non-coking coal.

पोजनान में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मेला

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श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरबा :
*१२८३ { श्री गोकरन प्रसाद :
श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद :

क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ७ जून, १९६४ से पोजनान में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मेला लग रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस में भारत भाग लेगा ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वहां पर कितने मूल्य की वस्तुएं भेजी जायेंगी ?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Goods of the value of Rs. 1,65,000 are likely to be displayed in the Fair.

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरबा : इन मेलों में हमारी कौन कौन सी चीजें ऐसी हैं जो ज्यादा भाव पर बेची जाती हैं और कौन कौनसी ऐसी हैं जो कम मूल्य पर बेची जाती हैं ?

श्री मनु भाई शाह : भाव वही लिया जाता जाता है जो वहां खरीददार देने के लिए तैयार है। इस मेले में हमारा चालीस लाख का माल पिछले साल बिका था और उस में ज्यादा तर इंजीनियरिंग गुड्स, कैमिकल्स और जूट गुड्स थीं।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरबा : इस मेले के अन्दर भी क्या लड़कियां भेजी जायेंगी बिजिनेस

करने के लिए और अगर नहीं तो क्यों नहीं और कौन इस काम को वहां करेंगे ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : यह छोटी इयूरोशन का मेला है और इसके लिए वहां जो हमारी एम्बेसीज वगैरह में गाइड्ड है, उन्हीं को इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है ।

Shri Kapur Singh: Are the gains that we derive from participation in these international fairs in any way commensurate with the huge amounts that we have to spend on them?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The House can judge from the fact that the expenditure of Rs. 1.65 lakhs promoted a trade of Rs. 40 lakhs in one single season. Without fairs, we cannot sell the goods.

Shri R. S. Pandey: Since our country is participating in the various world fairs, may I know whether we have succeeded in increasing our exports by popularising our goods?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is obvious from the results.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether Government have decided to appoint permanent expert salesmen or saleswomen to take charge of these international fairs and exhibitions, since from experience it has been seen that our fairs suffer mostly for want of proper expert salesmen and saleswomen ?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is true. That is why we have established a National Council on Trade Fairs and Exhibitions, and they will take charge of all the minor and medium type of fairs. Exhibitions at the national level will be controlled by Government themselves.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: In view of the fact that the Audit Report (Commercial) during the previous year and also the year before last mentioned that the goods exhibited in the international fairs participated in by India were never returned to our country when they were unsold, may I know what precautions are taken

by Government to see that the goods remaining unsold in the various exhibitions and fairs are returned to the country safely?

Shri Manubhai Shah: These are small quantities. Unfortunately, the fair regulations are not of a sovereign character. And the import-export policies of the host countries to which we send the goods also intervene. But this is a thing which we shall have to live with, that certain goods will never be returned.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेले में जो चीजें पहुंचाई जाती हैं उन में प्रमुख कौन सी होती हैं जो ज्यादा भाव की चीजें होती हैं, उन पर कितना मुनाफा कमाया जाता है और उस मुनाफे का वहां के लोगों को कितना हिस्सा दिया जाता है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : मुनाफा कमाने का सवाल नहीं है । माल बेचने का ही सवाल है । काफी माल बेचा जाता है ।

Foreign Exchange for Industry

*1286-A. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange made available to (i) large scale,

(ii) medium scale and small scale industry in private sector since 1st November, 1962 for import of machinery;

(b) the number of applications received, foreign exchange demanded and sanctioned since 1st November, 1962; and

(c) what was the rationale in making foreign exchange allocations?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-2832/64].

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know why it is not convenient to have separate figures of foreign exchange made available for small, medium and large-scale industries and in the absence of these figures

what is the total which has been given by way of foreign exchange to the entire industrial sector for the import of machinery?

Shri Kanungo: The total amount for import of capital goods is of the order of Rs. 25 lakhs during this period.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: During the last three half-years....

Shri Kanungo: I am talking of the current half year.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: My question is in two parts. The first is: why it is not possible to give separate figures of foreign exchange made available for the import of machinery for small, medium and large-scale industries? Second: if it is not kept, what is the total foreign exchange made available for the import of machinery for all the three put together?

Shri Kanungo: I could not give the total. I will say that during the current period it is about Rs. 25 lakhs; the previous periods must be about Rs. 10 lakhs or five lakhs this way or that way.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I have asked a specific question.

Mr. Speaker: Why is it not possible to keep accounts separate for foreign exchange provided for the different kinds of industries?

Shri Kanungo: In the statement it has been explained why it is not possible to provide separate figures. About the other part of the question which the hon. Member has asked about the total amount available from 1962 to 1964, I have not got the total figure. The indication that I can give is that it is of the order of Rs. 25 lakhs during the current period; it may be Rs. 10 lakhs this side or that side during that period.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Mr. Speaker, the reasons are not explained there. Anyway, may I know why not a single farthing was made

available to the National Small Industries Corporation of India which is the only organisation which helps small-scale industry to get some machinery imported?

Shri Kanungo: It is correct; free exchange has not been made available.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I have not asked about free exchange. Again, there is confusion, Mr. Speaker. He may please correct his answer regarding the other question also. I never asked about free exchange. He should say what is the total foreign exchange, free and otherwise, made available for the total imports. Now, the second question is..

Mr. Speaker: The only question now put is: why not a single naya paisa of foreign exchange had been given to the NSIC?

Shri Kanungo: The NSIC sells machines on hire purchases and it has been operating foreign credits because it has got to go in for hire purchase programmes: it does not deal with direct imports. The point which the hon. Member has made is that during this period neither from the free exchange or otherwise has any exchange been made available.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I asked: why?

Mr. Speaker: Because it does not deal directly with any imports.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: If it does not import anything, why should it want any foreign exchange?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: They are allowed foreign exchange.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot enter into arguments over that now. Next question.

International Trade Conference at Geneva

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 *1287. { **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Conference on International Trade held in Geneva in March, 1964 was attended by a delegation from India and if so, the personnel of the delegation; and

(b) whether the case of less developed and developing economies was put forth at the Conference and if so, with what result?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. A list showing the members of the Indian Delegation is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2833/64.*]

(b) Yes, Sir. An indication of the results in terms of what will be done for the expansion of trade and development of the less-developed countries will be available after the Conference is over. Relevant documents regarding the background, agenda and main Indian statements before the Conference are placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2833/64.*]

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: What was particularly India's standpoint and the general trend of discussion at this conference with respect to regional economic groupings and with respect to freer access of non-industrialised countries on a non-reciprocal basis?

Shri Manubhai Shah: With regard to the second part of the question, India's attitude is categorical: that there should be free and full access to the products originating in less developed countries into the markets of the industrialised countries and that no reciprocity should be expected from the less developed countries. Regarding the first part of the question about regional economic group-

ings which are inward looking, they are totally disfavoured by India; we are for regional economic groupings which are forward looking and which have preference towards the products of the less developed countries.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: What, in the opinion of the Indian delegation and what, in the opinion of the general consensus of discussion at the conference, are the possible methods of changing the existing institutional machinery for effecting the expansion of international trade?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We have sponsored a resolution; very soon our delegation will submit to Committee IV that the conference must be made permanent; that it should be a standing committee of the United Nations answerable only to the General Assembly; that the budget money must flow from the U.N. and there should be an experts commission attached to the Permanent Secretariat and that the standing committee should meet periodically, at least once in six months.

श्री म० ल० द्विवेदी : डा० रौल प्रेविश, सेक्रेटरी जनरल आफ दि यूनाइटेड नेशन्स कांफरेंस आन ट्रेड ऐंड डेवेलपमेंट, की रिपोर्ट के पेज १०६ पर लिखा है :

"This policy would require the industrial countries to grant preferences to the developing countries in order to create markets for their exports of manufactures."

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस दिशा में क्या कोई सफलता मिली है, और यदि हाँ, तो क्या क्या ।

श्री मनुभ ई शाह : जी हाँ, सफलता की थोड़ी बहुत शुरुआत हो गई है। सोवियट यूनियन का जितना ब्लाक है उसने अपने

टैरिफ को बिल्कुल खत्म करते हुए एलान कर दिया है कि १ जनवरी, १९६५ से जितने मैनफैक्चर्ड गुड्स हमारे यहां तैयार होंगे उसके ऊपर टैरिफ नहीं लगेगा। दूसरे ई० सी० एम० के अन्दर १२ प्रोडक्ट्स को टैरिफ से निकाल दिया गया है, और पिछले दो सालों में इस वातावरण की वजह से बहुत सी योरोपियन कंट्रीज ने हमारे टैरिफ को कम कर दिया है।

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In the context of the resolution to give impetus to the less advanced countries on the developing countries, what are the expectations of India with regard to the promotion of her exports?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as tiers of preference are concerned, as it is termed in UN terminology, India is totally opposed to it because it will be difficult to measure degrees of development or under-development of the 85 countries, and therefore we have pleaded for preferences as a whole to the entire less developed world.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether as a result of this meeting at Geneva and its decision on procedures of this conference, the question of unreasonably high tariffs in some countries on some of our products such as tea, coffee and cocoa and other agricultural materials will be set right and whether this will receive help and co-ordination from the other importing countries in the matter of fixing prices etc. in the concerned markets?

Shri Manubhai Shah: About the latter part of the question, I may say that for primary products produced in temperate countries, we have asked for nil tariff. We have asked for general preference for the manufactured and Semi-manufactured goods.

Printing Industry

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*1288. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Team sponsored by the National Productivity Council has, after studying the printing industry in Britain, U.S.A. and Japan recommended that printing machinery be manufactured in India with foreign collaboration; and

(b) if so, whether it is intended to establish a plant for this purpose in the public sector?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Seth): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No such decision has been taken.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: इसको कब तक कायम करने का विचार सरकार रखती है और कहाँ कायम करेगी।

श्री प्र० च० सेठी: जैसा बतलाया गया, अभी इस पर कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह: सवाल यह है कि निर्णय कब तक लिया जायेगा।

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): There is no intention to have a public sector project now; we have licensed private sector projects and we hope that they would be able to produce enough machinery.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: क्या प्राइवेट सेक्टर में कुछ लाइसेंस दिये जायेंगे।

Shri C. Subramaniam: Nine licences have already been given and they would, I hope, go into production.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: When was this team appointed under the auspices of

the National Productivity Council and when did it submit its report and when was the position of Government finalised?

Shri P. C. Sethi: The team was appointed in 1961 and it submitted its report to the National Productivity Council.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is stated that 9 licences have been given to the private sector people. What are the names and what is the value of the licences?

Shri P. C. Sethi: I have not got information about the value with me. But the names are: Messrs. Printers House Ltd., New Delhi, Messrs. Oriental Electrical Engineering Co. Ltd., Calcutta, Messrs. Ramkrishna Machinery Corporation, Coimbatore, Messrs. Sahu-Jain Ltd., Calcutta, Messrs. Orient Engineering and Commercial Company, Calcutta, Messrs. R. S. Doshi, Rajkot, The Gujarat Machinery Manufacturers Ltd., Messrs. Manubhai and Sons, Messrs. P. R. Ramakrishna, Coimbatore.

Shri Ranga: Is it the policy of Government to give them active help and assistance in addition to providing know-how facilities also in order to enable them actually to establish these concerns and make them go into production?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We are interested in the development of this industry and we are trying to give all possible assistance.

Shri Rajaram: Has any collaboration been arranged with West German concerns for manufacturing printing machines here?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not think there has been any collaboration with West Germany. I do not have all the details.

Shri S. C. Samanta: The hon. Minister stated that 9 licences have been issued. May I know whether 9 plants will have to be imported?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes. These will be separate plants and to the extent machinery is required, that will have to be imported.

Shri Sonavane: May I know whether these 9 firms to whom licences have been issued are genuine manufacturers or bogus ones?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I hope they are genuine ones, and some of them are taking very active steps to implement the project.

Export of Iron Ore

*1290. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri Maheswar Naik:

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation has entered into agreement with a number of socialist countries for sale of iron ore in the current financial year;

(b) if so, the countries with which it has entered into the agreement;

(c) total quantity of iron ore to be exported under this agreement; and

(d) the mode of payment of the amount due as the price of ore?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Poland and Hungary. The contract with the German Democratic Republic is yet to be concluded.

(c) Agreements have been concluded for export of 22.20 lakh tons (including 4.00 lakh tons at Buyer's option).

(d) The payment will be made in non-convertible Indian rupees.

Shri Subodh Hansda: I would like to know what is the grade of iron ore and the iron content of the ore, that is to be exported?

Shri Manubhai Shah: About 62, 63 and also some 67.

Shri Subodh Hansda: Since negotiations with GDR are going on, when will they be finalised?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is just to be signed. Otherwise, it is all finalised.

Shri R. S. Pandey: Which are the countries interested in the import of low-grade iron ore from us?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It does not arise out of this. But I may say that particularly Japan is interested in low-grade iron ore.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: May I know whether Bailadilla and Kiriburu iron ore are fully exploited to supply iron ore to these countries? Or are we making any other arrangements to export iron ore since Japan is interested in this particular ore?

Shri Manubhai Shah: In Bailadilla, as the House is aware, we have sunk Rs. 28 crores. Why should we abandon it? We are exporting from Bailadilla.

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: What is the quota allocated to Orissa for export?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No. There has been no quota system. But the Tonka Daitara area and the Pachmati area are being developed in Orissa. As the House is aware we are having also a big project at Paradip.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Cement Shortage in Delhi

S.N.Q. 22. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Municipal projects under the Delhi Municipal Corporation have been stalled due to serious shortage of cement;

(b) whether it is also a fact that only 600 tons of cement had been re-

ceived by the Corporation as against its requirement of 6500 tons for the quarter beginning the 1st April, 1964, and that during the last quarter the supply fell short of the demand by 1200 tons; and

(c) whether Government have taken any steps to make up the shortage expeditiously and if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) No information in this respect is available with the Government.

(b) For the quarter beginning 1st April, 1964, against a demand of 10,000 tonnes for the Delhi Municipal Corporation, an allotment of 9,250 tonnes has been made to them by the Delhi Administration. During the quarter Jan-March, 1964, against an allotment of 6700 tonnes, supplies were made to the extent of 7,438 tonnes.

(c) Government have taken all possible steps to speed up supplies to Delhi Municipal Corporation against such quotas as may be allotted to them by the Delhi Administration.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: What are the main causes of the shortage of cement supplied to the Delhi Corporation?

Shri Kanungo: There is an over-all shortage of cement all over the country. The availability of cement is about 8 lakh tons manufactured as against an estimated demand of more than 15 lakh tons. Therefore, it has got to be rationed. Allotments are made to the Delhi Administration, and the Delhi Administration allots to the Delhi Municipality. As far as the Municipality is concerned, from the figures I have given it will be seen that they have received whatever they were allotted.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Am I to understand, in the light of the answer given by the Minister, that the shortage is of the order of 7 lakh tons every month?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, all over the country. I am talking of the country as a whole.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I would like to know whether the Municipality had informed the authorities concerned in good time in respect of its requirements; if so, why arrangements were not made to supply them cement on a priority basis.

Shri Kanungo: I have given the figures. During the last quarter, January-March, the quota allotted to them was 6,700 tonnes, and delivery was made more than that, namely 7,438 tonnes. Of course, the total requirements might not have been met.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is really alarming to know that there is such a wide gap between demand and supply. In the context of this, how is it that the Government is promoting housing schemes, advancing loans all over the country, with no cement to construct? May I know in this context what priority they are giving to agricultural works?

Shri Kanungo: There are several projects which are under construction, and production will go up. Certain incentives were given, as a result of which the existing plants have been producing a little more of cement also. By 1966 we will have a better position. In the meantime we have to live with the shortage.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: When here is shortage, why are they advancing loans for house constructions all over the country? This is confusion. There must be some co-ordination somewhere. What is this state of affairs?

Shri Kanungo: When a housing scheme is taken on hand, it does not mean necessarily that it will require all that cement.

Mr. Speaker: Why should loans be advanced when they have no prospect of getting cement for construction?

Shri Kanungo: Every State makes its own assessment and asks for its requirements, and every quarter they are told how much they are to get, and they accordingly arrange their housing programme.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The LIC has launched a big housing programme advancing loans very recently.

Mr. Speaker: There ought to be some co-ordination in this respect. The States should know the total quota that is there and the allotment that would be made to each State. When they are issuing loans, they should be aware of that fact also that that much of cement would be available to them and they should not advance loans recklessly or haphazardly. That is the question.

Shri Kanungo: That is what I have said. They are informed about the quantity of cement which is available with them in the States for every quarter.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या यह बात सही है कि जो विभिन्न बड़े नगरों और राज्यों को सीमेंट का कोटा दिया जाता है उससे दिल्ली को कई गुना ज्यादा दिया जाता है और वह ब्लैक से दिया जाता है ?

Shri Kanungo: Naturally some of the cities like Bombay and Delhi where there is greater demand are taken care of better in the allotment ratio than other areas.

श्री कछवाय : क्या ब्लैक से दिया जाता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने बतलाया कि किस तरह दिया जाता है ।

Shri Hem Barua: The hon. Minister just now made a very revealing statement that there is a very big gap running to several lakh tons of cement. On the other hand, he has also admitted that house-building loans are being advanced and the States have been advised likewise. May I know what steps have so far

been taken either to step up production of cement or cut down the programmes of house-building loans and all that?

Shri Kanungo: I have said that the stepping up of production is being taken care of and by 1966 the position will be, not comfortable, but not quite so bad. In the meantime, about the loaning policies of the State Governments and other authorities, the State Governments are told about the allotment per quarter and they have got to arrange their housing programme accordingly.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: May I know if in this scarcity business any priority is given to the requirements of agriculture and educational institutions?

Shri Kanungo: Yes; I believe requirements of agriculture means irrigation projects and such other things.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: जैसा कि मैंने पहले भी ब्रज किया था, दिल्ली की सीमेंट की मांग इतनी जबरदस्त है कि जब तक फरीदाबाद में या मेरठ में या दिल्ली के पास किसी और जगह सीमेंट की फैक्टरी नहीं लगायी जाएगी तब तक यह मांग मीट नहीं हो सकती। क्या सरकार इस दिशा में कोई कदम उठा रही है।

Shri Kanungo: I have said that new factories are coming up, which have been licensed, by the end of this year, next year and all that. There is no proposal to set up a cement factory nearabout Delhi because the raw materials like limestone are not available.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Rourkela Steel Plant

*1276. **Shri Maheswar Nalk:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the fourth blast furnace of the Rourkela

Steel Plant is being fabricated in a private heavy engineering factory;

(b) if so, where and with what percentage of foreign collaboration; and

(c) whether any plan is afoot to acquire self-sufficiency in the manufacture and fabrication of country's future steel plant requirements?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) The order for the blast furnace has been placed on a West German firm. They will have some of the equipment, structurals and refractories made in India.

(b) It is understood that the Contractor has not yet finalised arrangements for indigenous manufacture.

(c) Action is being taken to assess the likely indigenous availability of steel plant machinery and equipment during the fourth five year plan period in order to meet the demands to the maximum extent from indigenous sources.

Hindustan Steel Ltd.

*1281. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to probe into the main factors and circumstances resulting in the loss of about Rs. 23.91 crores in 1962-63 to the Hindustan Steel Limited;

(b) how far these factors continued to persist in 1963-64; and

(c) the steps taken in 1963-64 to minimise the loss?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) The loss of Rs. 23.91 crores in 1962-63 does not represent a physical loss by way of excess of operational expenditure over income. This is after making a provision of Rs. 30.59 crores on account of depreciation and Rs. 17.46 crores for payment of interest on Government loan which was due to be paid for the first time in April, 1963.

(b) Accounts for the year 1963-64 have not yet been closed. The financial results are, however, expected to show significant improvement over 1962-63 results.

(c) Steps have been taken to minimise loss by maximising production, improving yields and minimising consumption of raw materials.

Coking Coal

*1285. { **Shri Rameshwar Taatia:**
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred Question No. 903 on the 3rd April, 1964 and state:

(b) whether there is any restriction on the use of low grades of coking coal in the manufacture of soft coke;

(b) whether it is a fact that grade III has not been declared coking coal and deposits of grade II (equivalent to grade HH coking coal) are abundant;

(c) the reasons for imposing restrictions; and

(d) how Government propose to meet the requirement of soft coke?

The Minister for Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) There is no such restriction. In fact it is low grade coking coal that goes into the manufacture of soft coke.

(b) Grade III coal, i.e. coal with ash content exceeding 24 per cent is not classified as coking coal, as such high-ash coal cannot serve metallurgical purposes. The reserves of Gr. II (i.e. Gr.HH) coking coal are adequate, but because of the progressively expanding steel programme of the country, they cannot be considered too abundant.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) There is abundant supply of the type of raw coal needed for soft coke manufacture, and production of soft coke is adequate to meet the demand fully.

Loans to Tea Estates

*1289. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 384 on the 22nd November, 1963 and state:

(a) the actual amounts disbursed during 1963 by the Tea Board to tea plantations in different regions for financing their replantation/new plantation schemes out of the revolving fund of Rs. 5 crores; and

(b) how much of this fund has on an average been under circulation with the Tea Estates and how much of it is usually kept in reserve?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) While the actual amount disbursed by the Tea Board during 1963 by way of 1st instalment was Rs. 29.25 lakhs, the total committed loan amount for which documents had been executed by the borrowing parties was Rs. 174.09 lakhs. The regionwise breakup is as follows:

Region	1st instalment disbursed	Total amount Committed
	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
Assam	13.76	76.66
West Bengal	11.62	80.00
Southern India	3.87	17.43

(b) Funds are released by Government to the Tea Board from time to time against requisitions to meet the actual disbursements to the Tea Estates. No amount is kept in reserve by the Board.

Manufacture of Trucks

*1291. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether Messrs Ashok Leyland have submitted a proposal to Government to manufacture "Beaver" trucks and passenger transport vehicles of 20 to 25 tons capacity; and

(b) if so, what is the production capacity proposed to be installed and whether Government have granted a licence?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) The proposal submitted by Messrs Ashok Leyland was for the manufacture of 'Beaver' truck and passenger chassis with a maximum gross vehicle weight of 36,000 lbs.

(b) A licence has been granted to them for an annual capacity of 2,000 Nos.

Mechanisation of Mines in Bellary Distt.

2747. **Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether any technical and engineering investigation has been carried on by Government in order to enable them to advise the various mine owners in Bellary District (Mysore State) to mechanise their mines;

(b) if not, whether Government have any proposals to take up such investigation at an early date; and

(c) whether they consider such mechanisation would help increase the amount of ore mined and moved by the mine owners?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) No. But if mine-owners draw up any schemes of mechanisation, the same can be vetted by the Indian Bureau of Mines.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) This will depend on several factors, such as the extent of the deposit, its location, depth, related geological and economic factors.

Mechanisation of Mines

2748. **Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have provided any funds during the current year for mechanisation of mines and if so, the amount thereof;

(b) whether it is proposed to be used and what mines are proposed to be mechanised this year;

(c) whether Government have got adequate and qualified staff to carry out investigation of mechanisation of mines; and

(d) if not, whether they propose to appoint the requisite staff very early?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the Central as well as the State mining projects and will be laid on the Table of the House in a consolidated form as early as possible.

(c) and (d). Schemes for mechanisation are drawn up by the various projects who have the requisite staff or consultancy arrangements for the purpose.

Motor Cycles and Scooters in Himachal Pradesh

2749. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have given a licence to the Himachal Pradesh Government for the manufacture of motor cycles and scooters; and

(b) if so, when the factory is likely to be established?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Import of Wool from Nepal

2750. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state the quantity of wool imported from Nepal during 1962-63 and 1963-64 and the price thereof?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): During 1962-63 and 1963-64 (April 1963-February 1964) India imported 43,600 and 36,937 kilograms respectively of raw wool from Nepal. While information is not available about the price of wool during 1962-63, the average c.i.f. price per kilogram for 1963-64 was Rs. 6.85.

Latin-American Trade Co-ordination Conference

2751. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether India had been invited along with Yugoslavia and other Afro-Asian nations to a special session of the Latin-American Trade Co-ordination Conference held in Argentina in March, 1964; and

(b) if so, whether she participated in it?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, as an observer.

Manufacture of Heavy Electrical Equipment at Nangal

2752. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 187 on the 14th February, 1964 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken for setting up the proposed Industrial Undertaking for the manufacture of Heavy **Electrical Equipment** at Nangal; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C.

Sethi): (a) and (b). The application of the Government of Punjab for a licence for the establishment of a new Industrial Undertaking either at Patiala or Nangal for the manufacture of heavy electrical equipment is still under consideration in consultation with the State Government.

Industrial Management Pool Officers

2753. { **Shri Bal Krishan Singh:**
Shri J. B. S. Bist:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of posts of General Managers, Deputy General Managers, Senior Administrative and Personnel Officers under his Ministry; and

(b) the number of posts filled by the Officers of the Industrial Management Pool in the Public sector under the control of his Ministry?

The Deputy Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) The total number of posts under the various undertakings of this Ministry are as below:—

General Managers	19
Deputy General Managers	18
Senior Administrative and Personnel Officers.	255

(b) 56.

Powerloom Centres

2754. { **Shri M. L. Jadhav:**
Shri Jedhe:
Shri Lonikar:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts made to improve the working conditions of the weavers in the powerloom industry;

(b) whether there are any industrial estates and weavers' colonies at the weaving centres of the powerloom centres; and

(c) if so, the location thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2835/64].

Second Foundry Forge Plant

2755. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 93 on the 14th February, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the matter in regard to the establishment of Second Foundry Forge Plant in the country has since been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). The next step is the preparation of a Detailed Project Report and this has been taken up.

Second Mining Machinery Plant

2756. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

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

(a) whether the location of the second mining machinery plant to be set up with the help of Polish Government has been decided; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

Polyester Fibre Manufacture

2757. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for manufacture of polyester fibre in India pending at present with Government for consideration; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Two.

(b) (1) M/s. The Premier Films (P) Ltd., Vijayawada. They propose to set up a factory at Vizagpatam in collaboration of M/s. Von Kohorn Universal Corporation USA, with an installed capacity of 2 million kgs. per annum.

(2) M/s. V. S. Sivalingam Chettiar, Madras. They propose to set up an undertaking in Madras State for manufacture of 2 million kgs. per annum of polyester fibre.

Exhibition in Belgrade

2758. **Shri R. S. Pandey:** Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are organising an exhibition in Belgrade this year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Government have an intention of organising of an Indian Exhibition in Belgrade during the current financial year.

(b) Yugoslavian Importing Organisation have been repeatedly putting forward the plea that as our manufactured products—particularly consumer goods—have not received enough publicity in Yugoslavia, consumer interest has not been built up. It is, therefore, proposed to organise on a medium scale an exhibition in Yugoslavia towards the end of February or early in March, 1965, in which a vast

array of consumer goods will be displayed along with some selected Indian manufactures.

Shortage of Steel and Pig Iron

2759. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry at the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Council on Industries on 21st March, 1964 remarked that the shortage of steel and pig iron was the biggest hurdle in the way of industrial expansion;

(b) if so, to what extent the statement is considered tenable; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve the position and how far steel production is behind the schedule?

The Deputy Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). No Sir. At the meeting there were references however to shortages in the supply of iron and steel to industrial units.

(c) To ease the supply position of pig iron, imports of pig iron to the extent of 150,000 tons to 180,000 tons have been arranged during 1963-64. In regard to steel imports to the extent of one million tons of the categories of which the shortage is most pronounced are arranged with the restricted amount of foreign exchange available.

Small-scale Woollen Manufacturers' Association, Amritsar

2761. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the statement of the Amritsar Small-scale Woollen Manufacturers' Association recently issued regarding the closure or under-working of a large number of small units throwing a large number of workers out of employment; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The yarn shortage is essentially due to reduced foreign exchange allocation for raw wool/tops. However, within the overall availability, the spinning mills have agreed to make available by the end of June, 1964 the entire quantity allocated to the small scale units.

Income-tax Appellate Tribunal

**2762. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Yashpal Singh:**

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether any suggestion has been received by Government for the assimilation of the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal in the High Court;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Bibudhendra Misra):

(a) to (c). The Chief Justice of India in the course of his inaugural speech at the Conference of Members of the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal on 28-3-1964 expressed the view that it would be more satisfactory if the appeals on facts and law which are at present entertained by the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal are transferred to the High Courts in the different States. The suggestion is being examined by Government.

उड़ीसा में उद्योग

२७६३. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा :
क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने १९६४ में उड़ीसा सरकार को नये कारखाने खोलने के लिये ३३ करोड़ रुपये दिये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस घन से कौन-कौन से उद्योग खोले जायेंगे?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो): (क) और (ख). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह यथाशीघ्र सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

Heavy Industries in States

2764. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) the number of heavy industries which have been established by the Central Government in different States during the Third Five Year Plan so far;

(b) the names and location of such heavy industries established in Punjab during the Third Five Year Plan so far; and

(c) the names and location of the heavy industries which are to be set up in Punjab during the remaining period of the Third Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) 20 units of heavy industries (including expansion of existing units) are being set up by the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering in different States during the Third Five Year Plan.

(b) A Machine tools factory has been established at Pinjore in Punjab during the Third Five Year Plan.

(c) At present, there is no proposal for the location of any new unit of heavy industry in Punjab during the remaining period of the Third Five Year Plan.

Limestone Deposits in Singhbhum

2765. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a huge deposit of Limestone has been found in the district of Singhbhum (Bihar);

(b) whether this has also been examined by the Geologists of Rourkela Steel Plant; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) No new deposits of limestone have been recorded by the Geological Survey of India. However, limestone deposits of Singhbhum are known to exist for a long time.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The investigation is still in progress and it is premature to say anything at present.

Enrolling of Law Graduates as Advocates

2766. Shri Jedhe: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the provisions of the Advocates Act, 1961, all law graduates who obtained their law degree before the 28th February, 1963 are eligible for enrolment as advocates;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this date is going to be extended; and

(c) if so, when the suitable legislation for this purpose will be introduced?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Bibudhendra Misra):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The necessary legislation for the purpose, namely the Advocates (Amendment) Bill, 1964 was passed by the Lok Sabha on 25th April, 1964.

Spare Parts of Tractors

**2767. { Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the firms dealing in tractors are not allowed to import spare parts of the tractors for supply to farmers; and

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

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir. All Established Importers of tractors are allowed to import spare parts of tractors.

(b) Does not arise.

Steel Plant at Paradip Port

2768. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

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

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Steel Plant at Paradip Port in Orissa during the Third or Fourth Plan period; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Mineral Deposits in Orissa

2769. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that mineral deposits have been found in Koraput District (Orissa);

(b) if so, the names of the minerals; and

(c) the steps taken or being taken by Government to utilise these valuable minerals?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Deposits of bauxite, clays, iron ores, manganese ores and others have

been recorded by the Geological Survey of India.

Small and uneconomic occurrences of the following minerals have also been recorded:

Glass Sands, Gold, Graphite, ilmenite, Limestone, Mica and Soapstone.

(c) The State Government is considering the matter.

Shortage of Pig Iron in Orissa

2770. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that much difficulty was experienced by the small industries in Orissa in getting sufficient quantity of pig iron during 1963-64;

(b) if so, how many such industries were closed down in Orissa for want of pig iron during the same period;

(c) whether Government have any proposals to increase the quota of pig iron for Orissa during 1964-65; and

(d) if so, the total quantity of pig iron allotted to Orissa during 1964-65?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) There is an all round shortage of pig iron for industries not only in Orissa State but in other States also. The total availability of pig iron in 1963-64 was about 1.2 million tonnes against the estimated demand of over two million tonnes. It has, therefore, been possible to meet only a part of the demand of all States.

(b) Government is not aware of the closure of industries in Orissa for want of pig iron.

(c) and (d). Allocation of pig iron for 1964-65 has not yet been finalised.

Cement Requirement of Orissa

2771. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the present requirement of cement for Orissa;

(b) the quantity of cement actually supplied to Orissa during 1963-64; and

(c) the quantity of cement allotted to Orissa during 1964-65?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) The State Government have indicated a demand of 312,000 tonnes for the period II/64 (April—June 1964).

(b) 157,102 tonnes have been supplied to the Orissa Government during 1963-64.

(c) Allotment of cement to the States is made on a quarterly basis. Allotment made to Orissa for the 2nd quarter (April—June 1964) is 29,100 tonnes. An additional quantity of 25,000 tonnes has also been released.

Stainless Steel for Orissa

2772. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) the present requirement of Orissa for stainless steel;

(b) the quantity of stainless steel actually supplied to that State during 1963-64; and

(c) the quantity of stainless steel allotted to Orissa for 1964-65?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) No recent assessment of requirements of stainless steel for Orissa, or for that matter any State, has been made.

(b) Allotment of Stainless Steel Sheets was not made to Orissa or any other State during 1963-64.

(c) It is proposed to import 2,000 tonnes of stainless steel for utensil manufacture and out of this about 30 tonnes will be allotted to Orissa State.

Employees in Public Undertakings

2773. Shri D. J. Naik: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) the average monthly earnings of skilled and unskilled employees in the Public Undertakings in charge of his Ministry; and

(b) how those compare with average monthly earnings of employees in the administrative branches of those public undertakings?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2836/64].

National Instruments, Ltd.

2774. Shri D. J. Naik: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether negotiations with private firms for appointment as distributors of the products of the National Instruments, Ltd. for sale to private parties have been finalised; and

(b) if so, the terms thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is against normal commercial practice and in this case it would be prejudicial to the Company's interest to disclose the details of such distribution agency agreements.

Khadi Weavers of Assam

2775. Shri Liladhar Kotoki: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has restricted granting of rebate on sale of looms

and weaving accessories i.e. saranjams to only weavers on the roll of certified institutions thereby depriving most of the traditional weavers of Assam who produce cotton, endi, muga, pat (silk), all of which are khadis; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

Foreign Exchange for Singareni Collieries Co.

2776. Shri R. N. Reddi: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange allotted to Messrs. Singareni Collieries Company during 1963-64;

(b) the amount actually utilised; and

(c) whether a portion of foreign exchange could not be utilised as the sanction was accorded very late?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) Rs. 99.78 lakhs.

(b) Rs. 64.75 lakhs.

(c) The amount actually sanctioned so far against the allocation of Rs. 99.78 lakhs is Rs. 64.75 lakhs and all this has been utilised.

कोकिंग और नान-कोकिंग कोयला

२७७३. श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया :
श्री रामरतन गुप्त :

क्या इस्पात, खान और भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) १९६३ में पश्चिम बंगाल और बिहार की कोयला खानों में जितने कोयले का उत्पादन हुआ उसमें बढ़िया, बीच के

और घटिया दर्जे के कोकिंग और नान-कोकिंग कोयले का प्रतिशत अलग-अलग क्या है; और

(ख) जिन कामों में घाटा लूम का कोयला लगाया जा सकता था उनमें अनुमानतः कितना बढ़िया और बीच के दर्जे का कोयला खपत हुआ ?

इस्पात, खान तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) :

(क) १९६३ में श्रेणी अनुसार कोयले का उत्पादन, बंगाल व बिहार में हुए कुल उत्पादन की प्रतिशतता में नीचे दिया गया है :—

श्रेणी	कोरकर कोयला		जोड़
	Cokin coal	Non coking coal	
वर्तित (Selected)	१०.६	१५.५	२६.१
मध्यम	१६.१	२६.८	४२.९
निम्न श्रेणी	७.१	१६.८	२३.९
अश्रेणित	—	१.१	१.१
कुल जोड़	३३.८	६०.२	१००.०

(ख) कोयले का श्रेणी अनुसार वितरण श्रेणीबद्ध अनुसूची के द्वारा नियन्त्रित होता है। यह सूची उद्योग की विभिन्न श्रेणियों के पास चलाने के साधनों की उपलब्धता को ध्यान में रखते हुए, सरकार द्वारा नियत किसी उद्योग को दिये जा सकने योग्य उच्चतम श्रेणियों को बताती है। इसलिये सामान्य तौर पर उस उद्योग या उपभोक्ता को, जो निम्न श्रेणी के कोयले का अधिकारी है, मध्यम या उच्च श्रेणी का कोयला विनिहित (allocate) नहीं किया जाता।

Consumption of High Grade Coal

2778. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to

refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 999 on the 10th April, 1964 and state;

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement made by the President of the Indian Colliery Owners' Association that in 1963, 31.5 per cent of requirement of coal by the brick industry was met by grade I coal;

(b) how far the situation is likely to change during the current year; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to check the consumption of high grade coal for purpose of which low quality-coal can be utilised?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The brick-burning industry is generally given slack coal. At one time the production of Grades I and II coal was not adequate and supplies to this industry were restricted to Grade III coals only. Latterly, the production of such slack in Grades I and II has increased considerably. While steam coal of these grades is being taken by important consumers, like the Railways, an outlet had to be found for the use of slack coal of this grade also; otherwise the production of steam coal will be affected. As a temporary expedient, therefore, the brick-burning industry has been allowed limited quantities of slack coal of Grades I and II. This cannot be considered wasteful, as there is no other outlet for such slack coal. The use of Grade I slack coal for brick-burning has, however, since decreased, the percentage during March, 1964 being 12.33 only.

(c) The gradewise distribution of coal is governed by the gradewise schedule which indicates the highest permissible grades to any industry as fixed by the Government, taking into consideration the burning equipment available with the various classes of industries. Save in exceptional circumstances, therefore, industries or

consumers who are entitled only to lower grades of coal are, as a general rule, not allocated medium or superior grades.

Pig Iron Factory at Bailadilla

2779. Shri A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Bailadilla huge quantities of iron ore and cheap labour are available,

(b) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to start a pig iron factory there; and

(c) if so, whether Government will include this proposal in the Fourth Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) Bailadilla iron ore reserves are estimated at 1135 million tonnes. The indications are that skilled labour which is required for steel plants is not likely to be available in the area.

(b) and (c). In accordance with the recommendation of the Steering Group which has been appointed to help the Government to formulate its Fourth Five Year Plan, a study has been conducted in the Bailadilla-Vishakhapatnam region to ascertain the feasibility of setting up a steel plant there. The report is under examination.

Pig Iron Factory at Korba

2780. Shri A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme under consideration to set up a new factory for producing pig iron at Korba; and

(b) if so, when?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Kyanite Mining

2781. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) the total area quarried and production per acre of Kyanite Mining concerns, namely (i) I.C.C. (Lopso Kyanite), (ii) Kharswan Mineral Corporation and (iii) Mishri Lal Dharam Chand and Co., for the last five years; and

(b) the quantity of their exports for the same period and the amounts of money so earned?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) Information is not available about the total area quarried and production per acre of the three mining concerns. The leased areas of the concerns and

the production therefrom were as follows:

	Indian Copper Corporation Ltd. (Lopso mine)	Kharsawan Mineral Corporation	Mishri Lal Dharamchand and Co.
Area under lease (acres)	4,320	1,804	4,163
total production in tonnes			
1959	13,119	1,275	300
1960	16,767	2,306	177
1961	20,380	5,492	369
1962	41,791	4,823	1,999
1963	18,076	5,737	6,448

(b) The quantity of Kyanite despatched for export and its value are given below based on the information furnished by the mine-owners to the Director, Indian Bureau of Mines as required under the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1958:—

Year	M'S Indian Copper Corporation Ltd.		Kharsawan Mineral Corporation		Mishri Lal Dharamchand and Co.	
	(Quantity Tonnes)	Value (Rs.)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (Rs.)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (Rs.)
1959 . . .	16476	4455	3321	850	259	68(c)
1960 . . .	21582	5531	2343	600	117*	30(e)
1961 . . .	24864	6295	4268*	1071(e)	357*	90(e)
1962 . . .	28041	6951	4221	942	1619	393(e)
1963 . . .	18696	4502	4752*	1207(e)	6667*	1693(e)

*Railments for export.

(e) Estimated on the average F.O.B. price during the year.

Kyanite Mining in Bihar

2782. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) the terms of the lease granted to I.C.C. (Lopso Kyanite) Co. in Bihar and Mishri Lal Dharm Chand & Co. in Singhbhum; Bihar; and

(b) whether these two companies are violating certain essential terms of these leases to the detriment of our overall position of Kyanite exports?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and

(b). The information has been called for from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the House on receipt.

Khadi and Village Industries Commission

2783. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Khadi and Village Industries Commission's grants to producing centres have been stopped all over India;

(b) if so, what alternative scheme is being considered to meet the competition with mill-made cloth; and

(c) the steps being taken to make the cottage and village industries self-sufficient and self-supporting?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Commission's grants to producing Centres continue to be operative and have not been stopped. The Commission, has, however introduced with effect from 6th April, 1964 a free Weaving Subsidiary Scheme replacing the scheme of rebate on sales hitherto in force. The new scheme is aimed at self-sufficiency in clothing and increasing the present market for Khadi to meet the competition from mill-made cloth.

(c) The Commission has been endeavouring towards an intensified drive for fuller utilisation of capacity with an emphasis on improving quality. It is hoped that some of the industries will become economically more viable over a period of time.

Kiri Buru Mines

2783-A. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) what percentage of the entire labour force at Kiri Buru Mines are Adivasis;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Labour Welfare Officer and his staff

do not know the language of the Scheduled Tribes; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to reorient their training?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a). The percentage of Adivasi labour employed on Muster Roll basis and on regular basis is 72 and 3 respectively.

(b) and (c). The Labour Welfare Officer has not yet been appointed. The information about the other Labour Welfare staff is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Import of Cotton from U.S.A.

2783-B. Shri D. J. Naik: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of U.S.A. have agreed to supply cotton to India under the P.L. 480 programme; and

(b) If so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Yes, sir. The U.S. Government have agreed to allocate to India under P.L. 480 a quantity of 3,00,000 U.S. bales of cotton worth about \$ 47 million.

Delhi Co-operative Engineering and Oil Manufacturing Industrial Society, Limited

**2783-C. { Shri Koya:
Shri Abdul Ghani Goni:**

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working of the Delhi Co-operative Engineering and Oil Manufacturing Industrial Society Ltd., Delhi has been suspended, because it owes large sums of money to Government; and

(b) if so, what procedure has been adopted to check the irregularities and to recover Government funds?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Correction of Answer to Unstarred Question No. 1825, dated 3-4-64, reg. Small Scale Industries Corporation, Orissa

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): In reply to the Unstarred Question No. 1825 it was stated *inter alia* that 'for 1964-65 the State Government propose to invest a further Rs. 2.00 lakhs' in the Small Scale Industries Corporation of Orissa.

The State Government have since informed the Government of India that the proposal has been dropped.

12.06 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

BOMB EXPLOSION IN POONCH POWER HOUSE

श्री मोहन स्वरूप (पीलीभीत) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर गृह मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

"पूछ के विजली घर में ३० अप्रैल, १९६४ को बम विस्फोट, जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप विजली घर को पानी पहुंचाने वाला पाइप क्षतिग्रस्त हो गया।"

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): This explosion happened only yesterday at 8.30 hours on the 30th April near the power house at Poonch and the pipe-line feeding water to the power house which was generating electricity was damaged. Further details are awaited. Investigations are going on. As soon as I get further details, I will inform the House.

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :
शाम तक जवाब दे दिया जाए।

Mr. Speaker: Will he able to give the details by tomorrow?

Shri Hathi: I think so, but the investigations are going on.

Mr. Speaker: Whatever information he can obtain, he can give it, so that I will put it down for tomorrow.

Shri Hathi: If I get any further information, I will give it.

An hon. Member: Not tomorrow; Monday.

Mr. Speaker: When I said 'tomorrow' I meant the next working day, i.e., Monday.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Let him get the information. If hon. Members want, I can allow them to put questions now, but the Minister will say that he has no information with him. Hon. Members would not be able to get any further information. Then, what would be the use?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): It is much better that the questions are put on Monday when more information is available.

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : शाम तक चार घंटे का समय मिल जाएगा। इतने में इनफारमेशन आ सकती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कहते हैं कि भेरे पान और इनफारमेशन नहीं है। वैसे जैसा माननीय सदस्य चाहें मैं करने के लिए तैयार हूँ।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) :
क्या पाकिस्तानियों ने ल.इन काटी है ?

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): In the same news item in the *Statesman*,

there is another explosion mentioned. It says:

"Yesterday a plastic bomb explosion was reported at Mendhar, about 150 miles from Jammu town".

Information about this also may be given.

Mr. Speaker: That information also might be collected and given.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, it is reported that this is the work of Pakistani saboteurs. Information may be collected on that point also.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER THE MINES AND MINERALS (REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT) ACT, 1957

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 841 dated the 14th March, 1964, under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2822/64].

COIR INDUSTRY (REGISTRATION AND LICENSING) THIRD AMENDMENT RULES, 1964 AND RUBBER BOARD EMPLOYEES' CONDUCT (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1964

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Rules:—

(i) The Coir Industry (Registration and Licensing) Third Amendment Rules, 1964 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 585 dated the 11th April, 1964, under sub-section (3) of section 26 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2823/64].

(ii) The Rubber Board Employees' Conduct (Amendment) Rules, 1964 published in Notification

No. S.O. 1327 dated the 18th April, 1964, under sub-section (3) of section 25 of the Rubber Act, 1947. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2824/64].

REPORTS OF INDIAN PRODUCTIVITY TEAM

Shri Manubhai Shah: Sir, on behalf of Shri Kanungo, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following reports:—

(i) Report of Indian Productivity Team on Plant Layout Practices and Procedures, in Japan, USA and West Germany. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2825/64].

(ii) Report of Indian Productivity Team on Light Electrical Industry in Japan, USA and West Germany. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2826/64].

BOMBAY LABOUR WELFARE BOARD (RECONSTRUCTION) (AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1964 AND NOTIFICATION UNDER THE ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT, 1951

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications:—

(i) The Bombay Labour Welfare Board (Reconstitution) (Amendment) Order, 1964, published in Notification No. S.O. 1219 dated the 11th April, 1964 under sub-section (5) of section 4 of the Inter-State Corporations Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2827/64]

(ii) G.S.R. 816 dated the 18th May, 1963 making certain amendment to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954 under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2828/64].

[Shri Hathi]

STATEMENT OF CASES IN WHICH THE LOWEST TENDERS HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE INDIA STORE DEPARTMENT, LONDON AND THE INDIA SUPPLY MISSION, WASHINGTON

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Supply (Shri Jaganatha Rao): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a statement of cases in which the lowest tenders have not been accepted by the India Store Department, London, and the India Supply Mission, Washington, during the half year ending the 31st December, 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2829/64].

12.13 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

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

(1) I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Tuesday the 21st April, 1964, adopted the following motion :—

“That this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, five members from among the members of the House to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the Lok Sabha from the 1st May, 1964 for the duration of the present Lok Sabha”.

I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that at the sitting of the Rajya Sabha held on Thursday, the 30th April, 1964, the Chairman declared the following Members of the Rajya Sabha to be duly elected to the said Committee :—

1. Shri Abid Ali
2. Shri Lokanath Misra
3. Shri M. N. Govindan Nair
4. Shri T. S. Pattabiraman
5. Shri M. Govinda Reddy.

(2) In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 162 of the

Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Companies (Profits) Surtax Bill, 1964, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 22nd April, 1964, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill.

PRESENTATION OF PETITION

श्री मोहन स्वरूप (पीलीभीत) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं व्यवहार प्रक्रिया संहिता १९०८ के बारे में एक याचिकाकार श्री अग्रवाल द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित एक याचिका प्रस्तुत कर रहा हूँ।

12.14 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in Lok Sabha, during the week commencing 4th May, 1964, will consist of:

(1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(2) Consideration and passing of:

The Delhi (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1963.

The Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Bill, 1964, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

The Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill, 1964, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

The Durgah Khawaja Saheb (Amendment) Bill, 1963, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

The Wakf (Amendment) Bill, 1964.

The Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Amendment Bill, 1963, as reported by the Joint Committee.

The State Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 1963.

- (3) Discussion under Rule 193 to be raised by Shri Harish Chandra Mathur regarding Indian repatriates from newly independent countries of Africa on Monday, the 4th May, 1964 at 4 P.M.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, संसद के ३०, ३५ माननीय सदस्यों ...

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं दोनों को जोकि एक साथ बोलने के लिए खड़े हुए हैं, एक साथ तो बुला नहीं सकता हूँ ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : आप उधर ही से बुला लेते हैं, इधर हम वगैर बुलाये रह जाते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छा आप ही पहले कह लीजिये ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अभी कुछ ही दिन पहले इस हाउस में संविधान का सत्तरहवां संशोधन विधेयक हाउस में मैम्वर्स का पूरा नम्बर मौजूद न होने के कारण गिर गया था । मैं चाहता हूँ कि संसदीय कार्य मंत्री यह बतलायें कि क्या उसको फिर संसद के इसी सत्र में हाउस के सामने लाने की बात सोच रहे हैं जैसा कि अखबारों में भी इस आशय का समाचार छपा है कि वह संशोधन विधेयक सरकार फिर इसी सेशन में हाउस के सामने पेश करने वाली है ? संसदीय कार्य मंत्री बतलायें कि कब उसको हाउस में ला रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह आप उन से अलहदा पूछ सकते हैं ।

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): May we have an assurance, Sir, that we would not be taken by surprise, we need not have to be brought back again in Summer and the House would be given an opportunity of waiting till August? The Government also would have an opportunity of giving a second thought to this particular problem. In the light of the recommendations made by the Joint Committee and the observations made by the minority group during the discussion that took place here in this House, they might be able to be a little wiser than in the past and give a second thought to it. If they insist upon doing such an unpopular and wrong thing, they can at least amend the Bill suitably so that it would not be so dangerous.

Mr. Speaker: Here is a statement of the business to be brought. When that comes up we can consider.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Last week also, Sir, when the hon. Minister announced the business for the following week, I raised the question of a motion tabled by my hon. friend, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri and about 30 others. Through it we demanded a discussion on the Kashmir situation with particular referenc to the release of Sheikh Abdullah and the events after that. As there are forces both at the national and the international level who are trying to unsettle the settled fact...

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I cannot allow a discussion at this moment. The only question is that he wants that that discussion should take place here before we adjourn.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Bade (Khargone): When Shri Mathur's motion is to be taken up, why not this?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Prime Minister had said that no useful purpose will be served and that it should not be discussed when Sheikh Abdullah is here. But this is such an important matter that even if we have to sit for two days more, we should discuss it because it has international repercussions. Therefore we must have a discussion before the session ends. If that is not possible then let Sheikh Abdullah go back from this place and let us not adjourn....

Shri Ranga: We are certainly not in favour of it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee. He is not Sheikh Abdullah nor is he the Prime Minister or the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. I want an answer from the Minister.

Shri Ranga: I am telling the Speaker.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He may have a chance to do that.

Shri Ranga: I am not speaking to this gentleman, Sir; I am speaking to you. He also is a fellow-Member. That is all.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I may be a fellow-Member but I am not a fellow-traveller.

Shri Ranga: I am not a fellow-traveller. He may be an agent of China....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Ranga: He must withdraw that.....(Interruption). It is still a part of India.....(Interruption). Whoever gets a stand....(Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. When I stand up, every hon. Member will have to sit down....(Interruption). This must always be strictly enforced. I would request all the hon. Members to see that when I rise any hon. Member or Members who might be

on their feet must resume their seats. First of all, this must be enforced strictly; I will see to it....(Interruption). There ought not to be any offence taken. We are all fellow-travellers in this world; therefore, there ought not to be very serious offence taken so far as that is concerned. Shri Banerjee has made his point that a discussion on that should take place.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There are two other points.

The second point is about the Bonus Commission. You remember, Sir, we raised the question that Government's reaction to that should be made known to us before the session ends and the hon. Prime Minister was kind enough to concede our request and to say that he would refer the matter to the Minister concerned. We want to know as to what has happened to that.

The third point is that myself, Shri Nath Pai and others have demanded a half-an-hour discussion on the question of dearness allowance. You remember that yesterday the question was answered. We would only request that either the Minister should make a statement because the Pay Commission's recommendations have already been accepted in this House before the session ends, or a discussion should be allowed.

I never wanted to impute any motive to Shri Ranga. Simply because Shri Masani went to.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order; he is imputing another motive.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से बड़ी नम्रतापूर्वक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले सप्ताह जब संसदीय कार्य-मन्त्री इस सप्ताह की कार्यसूचि की घोषणा कर रहे थे और उस समय आप से यह निवेदन किया गया था कि इस सप्ताह में, शेख़ फ़न्दुल्ला के प्रधान मंत्री से मिलने से पूर्व कोई चर्चा यहां इस सदन में हो जाय जिससे

प्रधान मंत्री जी को भी देश की भावनाओं का पता लग सके और उनको निर्णय लेने में आसानी हो तो आपने और प्रधान मंत्री ने तथा संसद कार्य मंत्री सब ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया कि पहले उनको मिल लेने दिया जाय और उसके बाद यदि आवश्यकता समझी जायगी तो चर्चा होगी। अब उनको मिलते हुए भी दो दिन हो गये हैं और जब तक यह चर्चा होगी उस समय तक वह काफी और भी मिल चुके होंगे। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि इस समय सारे देश का ध्यान दिल्ली की ओर लगा हुआ है, दिल्ली की ओर लगा होने का मतलब है कि लोकसभा पर लगा हुआ है। लोकसभा का अधिवेशन ६ मई को समाप्त होने वाला है और इतनी बैठकें करने के बाद प्रधान मंत्री जी उन के मस्तिष्क और उनके साथियों के मस्तिष्क को या उनके साथ सहानुभूति करने वाले लोगों के भी मस्तिष्क को अच्छी तरह जान गये होंगे। अब तो सवाल सिर्फ यह है कि देश के मस्तिष्क को भी वह अच्छे तरीके से जान लें इसके लिए आवश्यक है कि सदन में इसी सेशन में ६ मई से पहले पहले इस पर चर्चा हो जाय। उससे दूसरे देशों को भी हमारा पक्ष जानने में आसानी होगी और जो सारे देश का ध्यान भारत की राजधानी की ओर और पार्लियामेंट की ओर लगा हुआ है, सारे देशवासियों को भी उससे बहुत सतौष होगा। यह एक अति महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है। मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि इसको अगले सप्ताह की कार्यसूचि में अवश्य सम्मिलित करा लें।

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): May I say a word on this subject? On the last occasion when this subject was brought up on the floor of this House, I joined the hon. Members who wanted a discussion and I agreed that the desire was just and proper. At that time the whole House seemed to agree with the consensus of opinion that no useful discussion can be held unless the broad contours of the trend

of the talks which are held between the Prime Minister and Sheikh Abdullah are known to this House. As long as the talks remain amorphous and as long as the hon. Prime Minister is not in a position to make a statement before this House, I fail to see what useful purpose can be served by discussing this subject.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी विनती है कि शेख अब्दुल्ला के हाल के स्टेटमेंट्स की वजह से सब के मस्तिष्कों में चिन्ता पैदा हो गई है और सारे हिन्दुस्तान का वातावरण गर्म हो गया है। प्रधान मंत्री को मालूम होना चाहिए कि इस बारे में पार्लियामेंट के व्यूज क्या हैं। प्रधान मंत्री काश्मीर के बारे में शेख अब्दुल्ला के साथ बातचीत कर रहे हैं। उनको पार्लियामेंट को कान्फिडेंस में लेकर यह बातचीत करनी चाहिए थी। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया है, तो कम से कम यहाँ पर डिस्कशन होने से प्राइम मिनिस्टर को जान हो जायेगा कि इस विषय में पार्लियामेंट के विचार क्या हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि लोक सभा का यह सेशन समाप्त होने से पहले इस बारे में डिस्कशन किया जाये। यह केवल हम ही नहीं चाहते हैं, बल्कि प्रत्येक भारतवासी सोचता है, आज सारा देश यह सोच रहा है कि इस वक्त पार्लियामेंट चुपचाप क्यों है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो किसी को ख्याल नहीं है कि पार्लियामेंट चुपचाप है। पार्लियामेंट बहुत बोलती है।

श्री बड़े : पार्लियामेंट में इस बारे में कोई डिस्कशन नहीं हो रहा है। माननीय सदस्य, श्री कपूर सिंह ने जो कहा है, उसके बारे में मेरा कहना है कि

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अब बैठ जायें।

Shri Hiren Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Sir, we in this House might hold whatever opinions we may have in regard to Kashmir question but I am sure we are unanimous that we should do nothing which might hinder the steps that are now being sought to be taken to solve the problem to everybody's satisfaction. If we cannot effectively help in the matter, at least we should not hinder. We might have our own convictions in regard to this point. But I consider that since the Prime Minister is holding very serious conversations with Sheikh Abdullah, it would be pointless at this stage for us in this House to have a discussion which might take on overtones which would not help but might conceivably hinder the progress of the talks. Therefore, I suggest that we should not have a discussion in this House before the Prime Minister is in a position to report to us something very objective and concrete in regard to the conversations held. But I say this also, Sir, that since we are going to adjourn in only a few days time, we should not go out of Delhi with a feeling that we have nothing whatever to do in regard to this problem which is being left to the good offices of the Prime Minister and his advisers. It is incumbent on this House to be in the know in regard to how the matter is going to be settled. Therefore, I feel that before the House adjourns, if it does adjourn on the 6th, the Prime Minister should come before us and give a resume of whatever is taking place in whatever manner he thinks fit. He should exercise his discretion and tell us what can be told in this House at this stage. He can also give us a definite guarantee that nothing is going to be done in regard to this issue behind the back of Parliament or over the head of Parliament when the Parliament is not in session. If there is going to be some concrete proposal which requires parliamentary sanction, in regard to this matter, it has got to be done before Parliament. Therefore, Parliament requires to be satisfied by the Prime Minister in regard to the progress of the talks

and meanwhile we should all wish well to the talks. We are sometimes getting rather confounded by certain reports which come from one place or the other. Sometimes, we are rather perturbed by certain movements which appear to be taking place in our country at the present moment on this issue. We all want to help and not to hinder. I make a submission that the Prime Minister should come before the House before we adjourn and take us into confidence. Let us know what he is likely to do in the matter.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): The other day, you, Sir, did a right thing when you said that there should be no discussion, before Sheikh Abdullah meets the Prime Minister, on this very important issue before the country today. Particularly, I can tell you about Delhi that the climate here is heated today because of this issue.

Shri Bade: The whole country.

Shri Hem Barua: It might be the whole country. But I am in Delhi and that is what I know of. There are different views projected by different people and most of these views often seem to be contradictory. I would say that it would not help any useful purpose if we have a discussion now because the Prime Minister and other leaders of our country are having important discussions over this matter with Sheikh Abdullah. But then I would say, because Parliament is supremely concerned and the entire country is looking up to Parliament for the decision or a direction, something of that sort, Parliament must be consulted. If the talks with the Prime Minister conclude before the end of this particular session, I would say that the Prime Minister should make, or you should ask the Prime Minister on our behalf to make, a statement about the progress of the talks and the nature of the talks. If the Prime Minister's discussions with Sheikh Abdullah do not conclude before this session of Parliament ends, then I would say that before making any

decision, if necessary, a special session of Parliament should be summoned to discuss this matter. Let us not leave it to Government alone; let us also have a share, and let us also participate in this major decision that faces the country today.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): I rise to endorse the submissions made by my hon. friends Shri H. N. Mukerjee and Shri Hem Barua. I wish to impress upon you, and through you, on the Prime Minister and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that it is imperative that the Prime Minister should make a statement before the House adjourns or before the House is called again, to apprise it of the whole situation. No commitment should be made at the back of the House.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Two or three points have been raised. I would like to reply first to the point raised by my hon. friend Shri Bibhuti Mishra. We are not going to have that Bill re-introduced in this session.

An Hon. Member: Which Bill?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: The Constitution (Seventeenth Amendment) Bill which, the other day, on account of the requisite number of Members not being present, accidentally, fell through.

But then we have decided that Government are going to summon this House on the 27th or 28th of this month, in order to avoid the need for suspension of the rules, which we do not like. We consider that as an urgent measure, and we are going to have a short session towards the end of the month. The exact date has not been decided upon yet.

Shri Ranga: Why should we meet so early?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: It may be in the neighbourhood of the 27th or 28th of this month.

An Hon. Member: That will be the next session?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: That will meet just for a week or so. Since we are going to have another session, a special session, we would try to have some other important Bills if they are not finished in this session, but the main purpose of the summoning of that session will be to have that Bill put through.

Shri Ranga: So wrong to do.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: That may be so; but for my hon. friends' intervention, this situation would not have arisen at all.....

Shri Ranga: The Prime Minister and Shri Satya Narayan Sinha are also my friends....

Mr. Speaker: Nobody doubts that.

Shri Ranga: They also co-operated in bringing forward that bad and infamous Bill here before this House.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Whether it was good or bad it was there, and just by fluke it could not be put through. There is nothing new that we are going to bring forward.

Shri Ranga: God was there, my dear friend. You should have heeded to his advice.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: As regards the second point which was raised by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri and other friends, that matter was raised more than once in this House, and it was raised when the hon. Leader of the House was also present. All those reasons which have been advanced today were advanced on that day also. As the opinion is very sharply divided although, I think, a large majority in the House will agree with the suggestions made by Shri H. N. Mukerjee and Shri Hem Barua, I would certainly convey to the Prime Minister the views expressed here; if the talks conclude and if he thinks proper to make some statement here as to what has happened, certainly I think that he will do so.

[Shri Satya Narayan Sinha]

But so far as the discussion is concerned, I think you will agree and the House will also agree that unless the talks have been concluded, it is no use having a discussion....

Shri Lahri Singh (Rohtak): But not finalised.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Supposing it is not finalised, then as Shri Hem Barua has suggested and some other friends also have suggested, nothing should be done at the back of Parliament.

Fortunately, we shall be killing two birds with one stroke, if necessary. My hon. friends wanted a special session, and the special session will be there on the 27th of this month or so, and if need be, we could have that at that time. Therefore, hon. Members should have no anxiety over that. Government would never like to do anything on such an important thing behind the back of Parliament. So far as the Government's stand is concerned....

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri: What is your stand?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: more than once in this House, and on the other day in the other House also, our stand has been made perfectly clear. But if anything more is needed, we shall certainly have to come before the House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He has not replied to the two other points which I had raised. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Members should not compel the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to make any statement in that respect.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: About this bonus business, I would again say if it is at all possible in the other session that we are going to have. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Shri Banerjee wants to know Government's reaction about it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My third point is this, Sir. The Finance Minister is going to make a statement. Otherwise, a discussion should be allowed on dearness allowance. They say that dearness allowance is going to be increased. Let him make a statement here and now.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I shall certainly consult the Finance Minister and let the hon. Members know on Monday.

श्री बटा सिंह (मोगा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे भी एक बात कहनी है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब सब को भुना था, उस वक्त आप भी कह सकते थे ।

श्री बटा सिंह : वह नहीं आपने गुना जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ ।

पिछले तीन सेशन में हर बार जब पार्लियामेंट का सेशन खत्म होने जा रहा होता है हम लोग मजेशन देने हैं और रिक्वेस्ट करते हैं मिनिस्टर पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स से कि जो गैड्युल्ड काम्स कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट्स हैं, १९६२-६३, १९६३-६४ और १९६४-६५ की, वे ली जायें, वे अभी तक इस हाउस में डिसकस नहीं हुई हैं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : १९६४-६५ की ?

श्री बटा सिंह : जी नहीं, १९६२-६३ की और १९६३-६४ का। व अभी तक भी हमारे सामने नहीं लाई गई है। १९६१-६२ की मिन्री है। यह एक ऐसा मसला है कि जिसके बारे में मैं समझता हूँ सभी माननीय सदस्य सहमत होंगे और एग्री करेंगे कि इसमें इतनी देर नहीं होनी चाहिए। मैंने उनसे बात की है और उन्होंने मुझे बताया कि किजो मिनिस्टर इंचार्ज हैं, वह बीमार

हैं। मैंने उस मिनिस्टर से भी बात की और उन्होंने मुझे बताया कि वे कभी भी बीमार नहीं हुए हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय हमें बतायें कि आया इस रिपोर्ट के ऊपर वह इस सेशन में या अगले सेशन में इसकेशन करवायेंगे और अगर इस सेशन में वह नहीं करवा सकते हैं तो क्या वह ऐसी कोई एम्प्लॉय दे सकते हैं कि अगले सेशन में उस पर विचार होगा ?

श्री शिव नारायण (वासी) : गवर्नमेंट हर साल जब सेशन बन्द होने का होता है यह एम्प्लॉय देना है कि इसको जरूर अगले सेशन में लिया जाएगा। जब आप स्पेशल सेशन करने जा रहे हैं तो क्या आप उस सेशन में हरिजन रिपोर्ट पेश करेंगे ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : बिना मिनिस्टर से पूछे मैं कुछ जवाब नहीं दे सकता।

श्री कपूर सिंह : बीमार है या नहीं ?

12.32 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: BOKARO STEEL PROJECT

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): Sir, I rise to make a statement on the Bokaro Steel Project.

The House has been showing great concern which I also share about the financing of the Bokaro Steel Plant, particularly with reference to assistance from foreign countries towards the cost of equipment to be imported.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members are all talking. I do not find that they are interested in listening to it. He may lay it on the Table of the House.

Some Hon. Members: No, no, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Nobody is listening. They should also listen to it. It is

such an important matter but they are talking among themselves without listening to the statement.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Now at least they may listen.

As the House is aware, after we had withdrawn the request for assistance for this project from the United States of America, we had planned to float global tenders on the basis of specifications drawn up by our consultants. Our intention was that on the basis of the successful tenders, we should negotiate credit from various countries. Steel plant manufacturers in various countries had shown considerable interest to participate in the tenders. We were also exploring the possibility of securing collaboration from U.S.S.R., who have extended large scale assistance to us in a number of Heavy Engineering, Electrical and Steel projects.

I have great pleasure in announcing for the information of this House and the country that the Government of the U.S.S.R. have now expressed their willingness to assist India in the building of the integrated Bokaro Steel Plant. The first stage of the project is intended to produce 1.5 million tonnes of ingots and will have a built-in provision for expansion to produce 4 million tonnes ultimately. The assistance which U.S.S.R. has now offered will be for building the first stage of Bokaro upto 1.5 million tonnes of ingots. Credit will be provided on the same terms as has been provided for building the Steel Plant at Bhilai.

Further technical details have to be worked out and a contract entered into. For this purpose a team of Soviet experts will be coming over here soon.

I take this occasion to express our thanks to the Government of the U.S.S.R. for having so readily come forward to assist us in building this national project which is of such vital importance to the growth of our country's economy. U.S.S.R. has been

[Shri C. Subramaniam].

of great assistance to our country in the planning and building up of basic industries. I am confident that in many more such projects to come, we can count on their friendly assistance.

I take this opportunity also of expressing my thanks to the various other countries who have shown keen interest in assisting Bokaro. As a matter of fact, as I mentioned earlier, some tentative proposals have been put forward for our consideration by private steel building interests in U.S.A., U.K., Japan, France, West Germany and Italy. I want to inform these friends abroad that Bokaro is not the only steel project which we propose to build in the immediate future. It is our intention to explore the possibilities of utilising these friendly offers to build other steel plants which are under study at present.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): In view of this statement, we would like to know whether this assistance would be only assistance in terms of credit or it would also mean technical assistance.

Mr. Speaker: These details can be worked out later on.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: This is not a detail; this is a matter of broad approach.

Mr. Speaker: Can the Minister reply to this at this stage?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Technical assistance to the extent necessary will be made available by the USSR.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): By what date the plant would go into production?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Just now they have made the offer of assistance which we have accepted and now other details will be discussed when the Soviet experts come over here.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): May I know if the work on the 5th steel plant will be taken up now?

Shri C. Subramaniam nodded assent.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): May I know whether the terms offered by the USSR are more favourable in the matter of interest, etc. compared to the offer from other places such as France, USA, etc.

Mr. Speaker: This might be taken up later.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What about my question, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: He has nodded his head.

12.38 hrs.

COIR INDUSTRY (AMENDMENT)
BILL

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Manubhai Shah on the 30th April, 1964, namely:

"That the Bill further to amend the Coir Industry Act, 1953, be taken into consideration."

Shri Maniyangadan may continue his speech.

Shri Maniyangadan (Kottayam): Sir, I welcome this Bill. Coir industry is a very old and very important industry in Kerala. It is perhaps an industry which gives employment to the largest number of people there and that is why I congratulate the Minister for bringing this measure to improve its present condition. It is true that there was a slump in this industry for a pretty long time...

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Some hon. Members think that this is the Central Hall or the Lobbies. They do not even realise that something is

happening here and this is a place where some discretion has to be exercised.

Shri Maniyangadan: The hon. Minister was saying that the industry is now doing well with the co-operation of the Coir Board. I do not deny that the Coir Board has done some good for the industry but during the last several years, due to various reasons, of which the most important is the failure to find markets in foreign countries, several factories had to be closed down and a large number of coir workers were rendered out of employment. Even now that position continues. But since the formation of the Coir Board, especially in the last few years, there has been considerable improvement and export also has increased to some extent.

I take this opportunity to congratulate the present chairman of the Rubber Board who is taking very keen interest in this matter. He, with co-operation of the Ministry, has been able to improve the condition of the industry. Export has gone up.

Shri Vasudevan Nair was mentioning here that export of coir manufactured goods has dwindled to zero whereas the export of coir yarn and fibre has increased. If the figures which I got from the Ministry a few weeks back are correct, this is not a correct statement. Taking the figures of export for 1962 and 1963, it is true that the total quantum of export of coir goods has gone down, in 1963 as compared to 1962. But as regards coir manufactures, we find that in the year 1963, there is an increase of 1,071,000 kgs. as compared to the export in 1962. But as regards yarn and fibre, there is a decrease of 1,746,000 kgs. This is a good trend. I do not know what was happening in the previous years. It is true yarn is being exported from here and goods are manufactured in foreign countries which compete with goods manufactured here. That will be a matter of concern as regards our export potentialities.

The main object of the Bill is to allow the Coir Board to start mechanised factories where mechanised methods could be adopted for manufacturing these goods. It is a good thing. It is several years since this idea was mooted and it was originally suggested that about one-third of the present capacity of the factories may be mechanised. I do not know what happened to that idea.

Now, it seems the Board itself is going to start one or more factories. I do not know why the owners of the existing factories could not be allowed to mechanise their own factories. If exports are to be improved, if we are to stand competition with foreign countries where these goods are manufactured, it is admitted on all hands that the quality of the goods has got to be improved, and that is possible only by mechanisation. So there is no meaning in putting objection to that. Of course, there were objections from my State from certain quarters, not from the Government of Kerala, but I am happy to see that that objection also is not there.

So this mechanisation will improve things. Along with this, it is true that by increasing exports, we will be earning more of foreign exchange and we will be increasing the production of goods which will give more employment. Of course, by mechanisation, the present labourers engaged in factories will be finding it difficult to find jobs. That is an aspect which has to be considered. Yesterday, Shri Vasudevan Nair was saying that alternate employment must be provided to these people. If I remember correctly, the hon. Minister also stated on a former occasion that alternate employment would be found for those who had gone out of employment. But I do not know what is the method that he has in mind. Whatever it be, it is a question which he must very seriously consider.

Another factor I wish to bring to notice, apart from the two aspects of promotion of exports and

[Shri Maniyangadan]

also employment of a large number of people which have to be considered, is the aspect of improving the market for coir products in India. What steps are being taken for that? I do not know. Of course, the Coir Board have opened certain shops and certain show-rooms in different parts of the country. But I would request the Minister to see that the various departments of the Government of India and also of the State Governments and several bodies under the control of Government purchase for their use a large quantity of coir goods. If that could be done, I am sure the factories which are closed could be reopened and the workers employed. Along with that, mechanisation will improve the quality of goods and exports will also increase.

Another thing I would like to bring to the Ministry is regarding certain other connected industries. Take, for example, rubberised coir materials. I know certain applications were sent to the Government for licence for starting certain factories. Rubber is available; so are yarn and the other goods. But I do not know what happened to these applications for licences. If this new scheme is allowed to go through, the coir yarn could be utilised in a very very useful way.

In this connection, I may also say that of the coconuts produced in Kerala, about two thirds of the quantity of husk now available is not utilised. Only one third is used, the rest is wasted. The coir industry thrives only in the coastal areas because brackish water is available there. I am told there are certain chemicals which could be used for this purpose. I understand certain methods are found out by research and with the use of these chemicals, the husk could be processed and fibre obtained very easily. If this is true, other parts of the State where no brackish water is available could also start this industry and almost all the coir husk produced there could be utilised for this industry without wasting it.

Coconut grows not only in Kerala but in certain other States also. The Board is taking steps to develop the coir industry in those areas also.

My submission is that all these aspects must be taken into consideration. Along with this, I would also submit that the present duty on manufactured goods should be reduced. As was recommended by the Coir Board last year or so, the Government raised the duty and now it is equal to the duty on coir yarn. That must be reduced and the prayer of many people affected that this must be reimbursed must be given due consideration. Otherwise, the export business will encounter difficulties. For encouraging exports, manufacturers must be encouraged.

So while welcoming this Bill, I would submit that all these aspects must be considered. Specially the question of giving more work to people and developing the internal market must be given very serious consideration. I support the Bill.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): I too would like to congratulate the Minister on taking some action in a matter where things were allowed to drift for years. It is true that the Coir Board had been doing something for the last ten years. But what result it has produced, I do not know.

I do not agree—I cannot agree—with my hon. friend, Shri Maniyangadan, in showering congratulations and handing bouquets to the Rubber Board Chairman or anybody else connected with it. As a matter of fact, this jolt which the hon. Minister may perhaps end it or mend it. I hope it mends it. Even if it is ended, I for one am not going to be very sad over it because this industry has been in that position of being on the death bed, of being a nuisance to everybody and never giving employment properly to any section of people, engaging, as the Minister himself said, 1.5 million people in various areas in the country, not even providing minimum wages to

the spinning side of the industry. This has been a nuisance for the last ten or fifteen years. If it is ended, of course, there may be some heart-burning in the initial stages, but we may get over it; if it is mended, a big industry involving tens of thousands of families will be saved. So, this is certainly a step in the right direction. This is a major experiment which I hope will succeed, but the main defect has all along been that there was nobody to care for this industry. As in the case of every other industry in the State of Kerala, neither the State nor the Centre cared to experiment and do research in the various branches of the industry.

We knew that artificial fibres were coming; we, who know nothing about industrial and technical matters, used to raise a hue and cry that something must be done. We also knew that in certain countries, especially in the cold countries, this fibre, though it is very strong, because of the present type of tacking it and making it, could not serve properly as matting for a long period. So, experiments on that line were also necessary.

Again, certain countries were importing this, and then setting up their own factories. This was brought to the notice of Government. We also pointed out that not only were the duties on manufactured goods in those countries prohibitive, but that the freight rates for manufactured goods as against yarn were four, five or six times higher in the olden days, though it has come down slightly now. All these aspects of the question were raised several times before the Government of Kerala and the Government of India, but no action was taken.

Now, the hon. Minister hopes that by mechanising these plants, the demand may be doubled. I am not very sure whether it will be possible because these countries which take it up take it not as a necessary or essential article. It is an article of luxury. They can very well say they

do not want it. Even if we compete with them, they can put a higher duty. So, this is a matter of much speculation, but this is something which should be attempted if the industry is to survive.

The real aspect is lack of control from the bottom to the top. Whether Government can introduce it, whether it is bold enough to introduce it, whether the State Government will like it—all these are issues to be faced, but this industry can never revive unless from the bottom the green and retted husks are controlled. It is there that the whole canker lies. If there is a rise of Rs. 50 in the price of yarn, the cost price of the husk goes up by Rs. 60, and then the intervening people who purchase this will take so much profit that the worker gets no wages.

The minimum wage fixed for this industry is the large amount of Rs. 1-4-0. This magnificent amount of Rs. 1-4-0 has never been paid during the last 15 years. The maximum that has been paid is ten or twelve annas. That is a definite breach of law in this country, it has been pointed out to the State Government, but there is nobody to take action, because they say that the moment they take it up, the industry will collapse.

What is the good of employing 1·5 million people on this basis? Four annas, six annas, ten annas, whatever they please, they give the workers, and the workers take it hoping that tomorrow they would get Rs. 1-4-0, hoping that Government will enforce the minimum wage, because they have no other go. People come, especially womenfolk and children, and start working. They are left to the tender mercies of the middle men who are handling it.

So, this industry has to be controlled from the bottom to the top. Unless and until you do it, it can never survive, it will never do any good to the people.

[Shri N. Sreekantan Nair]

Another aspect is competition. Any one who has got any means of borrowing Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 10,000 sends a wire that he can supply mats at 15 per cent less than the market price. Then he runs about for mats. Of course, he gets all sorts of rotten things which are cheaper and sends them. He gets the money for the first instalment, then he loses the market. The price in the market goes down, and the industry is in dol-drum.

As a matter of fact, my hon. friend Shri Maniyangadan was not correct. There were 50,000 people engaged in the manufacturing industry, but there have been only 10,000 in the last ten years. These people get not even two days work in a week.

The increase in the so-called export of finished goods or mechanised goods, is something which is artificial. There are some firms, British firms, which continue to sell at a high price, but when the price of the coir yarn goes up, naturally these buyers do not buy, they wait till the price goes down. That is why there is a difference of 17,46,000 KG in exports in one year. They wait because this is not an article of daily necessity. It is an article of luxury. They bide their own time, and then buy at the cheapest rate. So, this industry has to be put on a better basis.

Though the Minister himself or the Government as such is not responsible, it may be said there is an area, which is a desert area, where you find white sand spread all around and only diseased cocoanut trees are there. They have been there for decades, they have gone bad because of disease which cannot be cured. The Government of India have set up experimental stations, and the Coir Board has tried its best, but the cocoanut trees have not escaped the devastating attack of this disease. So, in all that area there is nothing ex-

cept diseased cocoanut trees, nothing can grow there, with white sand spread all over.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): And sea water.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Of course, they can jump into the sea and commit suicide if that is a solution.

So, industries have to be found. One textile mill which was granted, but that has not been set up. There is no scheme to industrialise that area and as a matter of fact, the Kerala area has been neglected by the Centre. There is not a single major industry in the public sector instituted by the Central Government in that State. The Defence Ministry has not set up a single ordnance factory of theirs anywhere in Kerala. So, we do not have major basic industries, nor do we have the defence industries. It is no wonder that the people of Kerala are always seized with a rebellious spirit to fight the existing governments. Because there is poverty, they attribute it to the Government that is in power and fight against it. If this continues, I do not think it will continue to be against the State Government only. It will develop into a fight against the Central Government. And we are the only people beyond the Madrasis who want separation from India and the north Indian people who naturally try to drive down our throat this Hindi cult. We are the only people who remain truly national. We may also be driven to join these people, and naturally the demand that the south should become a separate sovereign state may materialise one day if this condition continues.

So, I would request the hon. Minister not to be satisfied with this mechanisation of one factory. Giving Rs. 14 lakhs is nothing, it cannot save the situation. If you are serious about it, try to control the industry from

the stage of the green and retted husk to the stage of export, and then you will be able to do something good for India, good for the State and good for thousands and millions of families.

13.00 hrs.

Shri B. K. Das (Contai): Sir, this Bill seeks to stress the development side of the coir industry and so a change has been sought to be made in the long title of this Act. For that purpose, the scope of the function of the Coir Board has been sought to be widened, so that power can be used in certain factories and also further grant of funds may be there besides the income received from the export duty and the amount may be repaid out of the consolidated fund of the Central Government.

There is a provision of about Rs. 3.13 crores in the third Plan period for the development of this industry. I do not know what is the idea of the Government and how much this grant will be augmented. I shall be happy if a substantial improvement is made and steps are taken for the development of this industry in all the cocoanut-growing States.

Of course, our friends from Kerala have voiced their criticism and views as to what is happening in their own States. Coming as I do from the State of West Bengal, which is also a cocoanut-growing State, I find that in that State, this industry is not much taken care of. Further attention should be paid for the development of this industry in that area. In the coastal districts we grow cocoanuts and there is much scope for the development of the industry there. In my constituency, two or three years back, there was a training-cum-production centre which was started, but unfortunately abolished within no time because husk could not be made available.

Although there is a large number of cocoanut trees in this area, people

do not know how to take care of the husk and preserve it. They use it as fuel. Also, the green cocoanuts are greatly used and that husk is of no use for production of fibre. All these have to be taken care of in that area, because it is not possible to import fibre or husk from outside the State and develop the industry there. So, if the Coir Board is to take care of the industry and develop it in all the cocoanut-growing areas of the country, proper care should be taken so that the husk is not wasted and cocoanut-growers also should take care of their husk.

There is provision in the Act that remunerative price would be paid to the husk-producers so that they may keep it properly and also that husk can be made use of in the development of the industry. I think that the Coir Board should pay greater attention to this aspect of the matter.

By the use of power rubberised coir fibre should be produced in order that we may compete in the international market. There is a proposal of starting a factory with a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs for the present. Of course, in the experimental stage, one factory may do for the present. But I think there should be further action taken in that respect and rubberised coir fibre should be produced in greater quantities, so that they might find further markets in the world.

I hope greater care will be taken to develop the industry in all the cocoanut-growing areas, as I have already pointed out. With these words, I support the Bill.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक तरफ तो सरकार यह कहती है कि हमारे प्लांस एम्प्लायमेंट ओरियेंटेड होने चाहिए। एक तरफ बढ़ती है कि महात्मा गांधी के कुटीर उद्योग देश में जगह जगह स्थापित होने चाहिए, उनकी कामयाबी में कोई शक नहीं रहे और दूसरी तरफ सरकार ने इस बिल में कोई

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

ऐसा आश्वासन नहीं दिया है कि जो लोग बेरोजगार होंगे उन्हीं को रोजगार दिया जायगा। होता ऐसा है इस सरकार में कि मान लीजिये कि ५०० गांव एक जगह बसे हुए हैं और वहाँ पर एक शुगर मिल लगाई जाती है, शुगरमिल मालिक अपनी लेबर लेकर आता है, अपना मैनेजर लेकर आता है, अपने गारे स्टाफ को साथ लेकर आता है और वह जो ५०० गांवों के आदमी बेकार होते हैं, उन को रोजी, रोटी के लिए वहाँ कोई किसी तरह का आश्वासन नहीं दिया जाता है। कुछ इस धित्त में भी यह कमी है कि इन मशीनरी के कायम होने से जो लोग बेरोजगार हो जायेंगे उनके लिये कोई किसी तरह का प्राविजन इसमें नहीं है कि उन्हीं लोगों को वहाँ एम्प्लेंट किया जायगा और मशीनरी उन्हीं के द्वारा चलाई जायेगी।

दूसरी बात यह समझ में नहीं आई कि वह जो आपने इनमें क्वारंटांटेड को अधिकार दिया है, उनको इतना ज्यादा अधिकार दिया है कि वह उन के नियंत्रण पर कस्टम लगा सकेंगा। जो एम्प्लेंट होगा उनके ऊपर कस्टम लगाने का अधिकार क्वारंटांटेड को दिया गया है उससे मैं सहमत नहीं हूँ क्योंकि कस्टम और ड्यूटी लगाने का जो काम है वह पार्लियामेंट का काम है। पार्लियामेंट की स्पेसिफिक ऐप्रूवल के वगैर किसी तरह की ड्यूटी नहीं लगानी चाहिए। बॉर्ड को केवल इतना अधिकार देना चाहिये कि वह पार्लियामेंट से इनकी निफारिशन कर सके कि यह ड्यूटी लगाई जाये लेकिन कस्टम लगाने के मामले में वह खुदमुख्तार न हो।

इसके साथ ही साथ इसमें जो आपकी ६ और ७ दफा है उनका मैं हृदय से स्वागत करता हूँ। इनके अनुसार बॉर्ड के ऊपर औडीटर-जनरल को यह अधिकार रहेगा कि वह उनके खर्च और आमदनी का नियंत्रण

रख सके। औडीटर जनरल का चौकिंग का यह अधिकार सुरक्षित रहना ही चाहिये। हमारा जनतन्त्र चल भी नहीं सकता जब तक हम इस तरीके से चौकिंग का उसे मौका नहीं देंगे। जो हमारी मुबीरडिनेट लेजिस्लेशन कमेटी है उनकी यह निफारिशन है और उस निफारिशन के मुताबिक मंत्री महोदय से मेरा यह निवेदन है कि इन बातों का ख्याल रखा जाये। एक तो जो लोग बेरोजगार हो गये हैं उन को मशीनरी में सब से पहले लगाया जाय। दूसरे यह कि कस्टम ड्यूटी लगाने का अधिकार केवल इस पार्लियामेंट को है और इन चीज के लिये मैं माननीय मंत्री को मुबारकबाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने ६ और ७ दफाओं से यह मौका दिया है कि औडीटर जनरल जाकर बॉर्ड को किसी वक्त भी चौक कर सकता है। इन शर्तों के साथ मैं इस धित्त का स्वागत करता हूँ।

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): Sir, I welcome this Bill which seeks to provide for the establishment of merchantised factories. Regarding grants which are to be made by the Central Government, that fund should be adequate for the maintenance of the Board. By this Bill, the hon. Minister has amended section 10, added a new section 14A after section 14, amended section 15 and substituted a new section for section 17. In this connection, I beg to place before the House one fact. I introduced a non-official Bill called the Coir Industry (Amendment) Bill on 27th April, 1962. It was balloted three or four times. Then, all of a sudden, I received information that the Bill has not been permitted to be continued by the President. Then I thought, perhaps, a comprehensive Bill is going to be brought out by the Government and therefore my Bill was not being continued.

My Bill suggested the amendment of sections 10, 21, and 26. Thereby I pleaded that measures should be

taken for improving the working conditions of workers engaged in this coir industry. I had suggested that better working conditions and amenities should be given to the workers, penalty should be imposed for submitting false returns, there should be registration and licensing of retters, retting places, coir spindles, looms and other equipments for manufacturing coir etc. As a member of the Coir Board for some years, I know that the Coir Board cannot supply us the requisite statistics. Therefore, this amendment for registration and licensing of retters, retting places, coir spindles etc., will help the Coir Board to have regular statistics. These were the things that I brought before the Government. I am sorry to say that in this Bill nothing of the kind has been touched. I would request the hon. Minister to give thought over these things in future, and I hope another comprehensive amendment will be brought forward.

We are glad that the Government is going to mechanise this factory. By mechanisation we are afraid there will be unemployment. Surely, there will be unemployment. But there is one difficulty. We are finding that the export of coir matting is declining for the last few years. So the Government has taken up mechanisation to some extent—one-third of it—in consultation with the Government of Kerala, so that the manufacturing cost will be less, the quality will be better and the exportable things will be able to compete with other countries. Therefore, it is welcome.

Sir, rubberised coir products will be manufactured by these mechanised factories. I am sorry to let this hon. House know that this Coir Board was established in 1955 and in these years the central research station opened at Kayamkulam has not been working well. One sub-research station has been started at Uluberia in West Bengal. That also is not working well. This coir industry, which is bringing so much foreign exchange for our country, which is the life and

death question especially of the people of Kerala, is not being brought under research to the extent it should be, I would request the hon. Minister to see that at Uluberia and at Kayamkulam these research stations work well and they are manned well. By this time there should have been many experiments conducted. This experiment of mechanisation has been brought to the notice of the Government by a delegation which was sent abroad and not by our research scholars. Our research scholars should have done something here and should have advised the Government in the matter. But that was not done by them. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to see that the research work at these places, under the control of the Coir Board, is seriously taken into consideration and all facilities are given to them.

I would also request the hon. Minister to see that our internal consumption increases. There is competition everywhere. In order to save the people of, at least, Kerala and Madras, whose daily life is dependent upon this industry, more consumption in the country should be taken into consideration. In this respect, exhibitions in the country and other steps which are being taken by the Coir Board will be helpful. If more money is needed for that purpose, now that the Government is getting more money that should be made available to them.

Another thing is, the hon. Minister has brought the proposal that the Comptroller and Auditor-General will now audit the accounts of this Board. So long it was being audited by the Accountant-General of Kerala. It is good, when more money is being given, this control has been given to the Auditor-General.

Sir, I wholeheartedly welcome this Bill.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi (Dharwar North): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Bill to amend the Coir Industry Act is be-

[Dr. Sarojini Mahishi]

fore the House. This amending Bill tries to introduce, in pursuance of the meeting of the tripartite interests, mechanisation in certain sections of this industry. I do not know whether the Bill intends to mechanise the matting section of this industry or to introduce mechanisation in other sections of this industry also.

Sir, coir is mainly the product of coconut husks. India has got a vast coastline producing coconuts. The report says that increase is being registered in the area under cultivation and also in the intensive growth of coconut in the area already under cultivation. In spite of the fact that this is a raw material which can earn very good foreign exchange for the country, I do not know what efforts are being made to improve the technique in the working of this coir industry. As far as my State, Mysore, is concerned, in the matter of central schemes that are being allocated to different States, it stands second, Kerala standing first. I wonder how many of the central schemes are being implemented. Hardly 15 or 20 per cent of the coir is being utilised now locally for manufacture of certain goods by way of cottage industries. These poor workers engaged in this industry are not given adequate wages. Many of the coir co-operatives are going into liquidation one after the other. I do not know whether the hon. Minister would lay the blame for it at the door of the co-operatives or he would say that it is a failure on the part of the industry. Probably, he would be inclined to say that it is due to the defect in the working of the co-operatives. What I mean to say is, the raw materials should be properly utilised.

In spite of the fact that the coir technological research centre has carried out many researches, I do not know whether the results are being implemented in the country.

There is a lot of scope for the implementation of this research as also

for further research in the matter. There are different ways of retting and different varieties are produced. The only thing that they are doing is the export of the yarn and the fibre. We find that both the yarn and the fibre are being exported and during all these years both of them fetched a good sum as contrasted with the manufactured goods that are being sent out. Therefore, properly manufactured goods themselves should be exported.

I do not know but the report of the Coir Board mentions that some of the countries which were purchasing the manufactured goods are not purchasing them now. There is a decline in the purchase by those countries and a few other countries are now purchasing them. Is this decline in the purchase of the manufactured goods due to the fact that there is a decline in the quality also of the goods? Our Government is keenly interested in maintaining quality control on the goods and the report also mentions about preshipment inspection of coir goods. Then, in spite of all these things, why is there decline in the export of manufactured goods? That should be accounted for.

The Research Institute has mentioned a number of alternate uses for coir and coir products and a number of ways of dyeing. In what part of India all these things are being implemented? A coir training centre was instituted in our part of the country. When the trainees came out after their training period they were not able to find any source of employment. They were keen to go in for another period of training. In spite of the fact that there is raw material as also trained human personnel, why that human personnel is not made use of and why is the raw material exported and a very small percentage of it is consumed locally? All these things are to be considered in the proper spirit.

Statistical research is also being carried out. The progress of the coir

industry depends mainly upon a number of factors and not only upon the production of the raw material. The statistical research carried out shows that the production of proper manufactured goods depends upon a number of factors, namely, the people employed there, their way of living, the wages paid and all these things. These things have not been properly attended to. The economic and statistical survey that is being made with reference to this coir industry shows that these things are not being attended to. Therefore, all these things should be properly attended to and proper use must be made of this particular raw material.

As regards mechanisation, one Indian firm wanted to enter into some collaboration with some German firm. I would like to know whether this mechanisation is being carried out by the Government only or it is allowed to be carried out in the private sector also by the private firms and whether subsequently it will be made applicable to any other part or it will be adopted on a large scale. I do not wish to put forward the argument that was put forth by some of the hon. Members that if mechanisation is resorted to many of the workers will be unemployed. But, to what extent that will be desirable is a thing to be considered. Of course, mechanisation may expedite the work and we may be able to produce goods on a large scale, but while adopting this mechanisation we should, at the same time, pay greater attention to the employment of all those people. More people will be able and willing to come into this industry, as far as I know.

A number of coir co-operative societies came into existence in North Kanara. There the wages were not properly paid. So, subsequently, one after another, they went into liquidation. Why should this thing happen? The only thing resorted to by the workers is that they prepare some of these goods in their own cottages and because marketing facilities are not given to them, on their own accord they go and sell them in

the market. As far as possible this should be avoided. All the workers should be brought together and they should be paid better wages and should be given better facilities for living. This can certainly earn a good amount of foreign exchange.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister.

Dr. M. S. Aney: May I say a word or two, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: Now I have called the Minister. He never expressed a desire to speak.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Only two minutes.

Mr. Speaker: He may.

Dr. M. S. Aney: It appears that this once-flourishing industry is now brought to a very crucial position; in fact, it is on the point of extinction—It looks like that—and all this happened, according to the statement of my hon. friend, Shri Samanta, during the last three or four years. There has been a gradual decline.

13.27 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The main thing for the Government to do is to see as to what the reasons for this are. According to the statement which Shri Samanta has made, the two research stations have not shown, according to information available, any encouraging results which would, in fact, make this industry better than what it is today. On that point also the steps taken by the Government have been a failure.

Shri S. C. Samanta: I said that there is some decline in exports.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Might be; but you referred to some research work done by them.

Secondly, the Government was mainly interested in this because it was a good material for export and was giving us some good amount of foreign exchange. But on account of competition elsewhere we find that we are not in a position to stand that

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

competition. I want to know from the hon. Minister, who is a very good student of industrial problems and a very careful helper of all the big and small industries, whether he has found in the new enterprise, which he wants to enter upon by starting this new mechanized industry, sufficient strength to counteract the evil effects which competition is imposing upon them. Are there enough indications to show that our goods expected to be turned out of this factory will be in a position to compete with them and in course of time we shall be able to regain that position? If that is possible, it is a good project; otherwise, it is time for them to think over the matter more before they enter upon any experiment at all.

These are my observations.

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Mamubhai Shah): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am glad that so many hon. Members participated in the discussion on this Bill. At the outset I may clarify the doubts expressed by the hon. Member, Shri Yashpal Singh, that this is no departure from the line of supporting cottage and village industries because, as I said, in my opening remarks, mechanization is meant in order to see that the cost of production goes down and that we can be able to produce a better quality of goods which, in the long run, should expand employment rather than contract it.

It is not always good to live in the Eighteenth Century or in the medieval age where by braking stones people could get employment. Therefore it is very necessary that gradual induction of modern technology to fight the competition which is already developing abroad is brought about in this country. It is, therefore, to the good that large sections of the people in Kerala and in Mysore as also in West Bengal, as we could see from the statements of hon. Members from those areas, have supported the

idea of modernisation and mechanization.

Shri Vasudevan Nair yesterday mentioned the decline in the export of matting. I think, if he takes up the figures, over the years, since the inception of the Coir Board, the exports and production have gone up tremendously and it is the yarn export which has slightly gone down. The export of mats and mattings is continuously rising though not at the same satisfactory level as we desire it to be. But the main reason why the yarn continues to be exported in larger amount—Rs. 9 crores—and about Rs. 4 crores worth of mats and mattings, is the heavy duty, as he himself pointed out yesterday, which has been levied by the Western European countries against our coir mattings. It is precisely this that we are fighting in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in Geneva, that other advanced industrialised countries should give and make room for the simpler technology of the less developed countries and give up, in due course, by a phased programme the manufacture of mats and mattings or jute goods or simpler types of engineering goods or chemical goods; and I do hope that as a result of our persistent efforts in the coming years, it should be possible for us to register at least this impression on the advanced countries. Here, I would like to take this opportunity of making an appeal to all the advanced countries, particularly the Western European countries and the United States, to altogether remove and abolish this 22 to 30 per cent duty. It makes it impossible for the Kerala or the Mysore producer to compete in the mechanised sector will finished goods such as mats and mattings. As some hon. friend suggested, why not ban the export of coir yarn? That is also there. We have considered this matter several times. The large amount of unemployment that is likely to be caused and the distress that we would have to face

for quite a number of months and years in case the Western European countries refuse to yield or reduce the duty, will mean a positive loss of employment without a corresponding gain either in terms of foreign exchange or in alternative sources of employment. For an industry which employs a million of people or more at different stages, even a million and a half, the risk to be taken is far too much as compared to the immediate gain. Even so, we are consistently trying to see that more assistance in the form of export promotion assistance is being rendered to the producers of coir mats and mattings and very little is being given to the producers of yarn.

My friend, Mr. Samanta, mentioned about the licencing of retters. Now, imagine thousands and thousands of houses in this decentralised sector being under perpetual fear of an inspector only because we want to collect statistics; it will be hard on them if every inspector or policeman goes after the small cottages of the people to see whether they hold a licence and whether the premises are kept well and all that. It is true that inspection helps and we have been introducing inspections on several commodities. But I shudder to bring too many pieces of legislation which give power to all these officials of the States to interfere with the lives of the poor people who are already distressed due to the low wages. Mr. Sreekantan Nair, who is not here at the moment, mentioned that the Minimum Wages Act is not being enforced. The reason is obvious that when so many thousands and thousands and millions of people are employed, it is difficult for the enforcement apparatus of the State to enforce all these laws which can only be due to the support of the basic economy. The real solution is to support from the foundation the economic structure of this industry so that the producers are enabled to pay better wages continuously. I am, therefore, glad to say, as regards the suggestions made by my

hon. friend Shri Maniyangadan and Shri Vasudevan Nair that the duty which we were contemplating to reduce or abolish, that we have already issued a notification today completely abolishing the cess of 98 nP. per quintal on coir products. This is with a view to give relief to this industry so that instead of financing from the cess which the poor producers or the middle-men had to pay to us, the State as the senior partner in the welfare of the people of this country will bear from its own treasury the development expenditure through grants and loans as this Bill seeks to amend, that is, in future the finances will flow from the Consolidated Fund and other sources rather than to tax this small and very poor industry from this particular cess. Therefore, we have today issued a notification completely exempting this industry from this cess.

Then, the question was in what manner should be gradually go to mechanised sector. It is true that there is a fear of temporary unemployment. As far as I can see it, the unit that we are starting is rather on a modest scale and it is not likely to replace a large number of workers. When one-third of the sector is mechanised, naturally there might be some displacement.

It is my hope that this will be an additional employment rather than displacement. But if displacement did come as a result of mechanisation, I can assure the House and the Members who have expressed their anxiety on this account that we shall take every care of it. This assurance is not either a hollow or an unfounded one. We shall see to it that alternative employment is provided to every single person who is rather rendered unemployed or less employed as a result of this mechanisation. The total number of people involved will not be more than 1400 people if the whole scheme of mechanisation of the one-third sector takes place. With a single unit, it will not be more than

[Shri Manubhai Shah]

50 or 60 or 100 people which is not a number that cannot be absorbed in the expanding economy of these areas.

My hon. friend, Shri Samanta, mentioned about research. I admit that the research has not been a very powerful factor in this industry. But as one can see it, the scope of research in terms of improvement is so much limited by sociological conditions in this country. We once tried and introduced a modern method of retting and de-husking. We found that hundered people's work could be done by one machine and we ourselves thought that it is better to carry on with the traditional method rather than bring a new research. It has been so in seven, eight or nine researches which we carried out successfully. It is not so much the entire fault of the research institutions. I can assure Shri Samanta that again we will look into these two particular centres which he has mentioned and we will see how we can make them dynamic. But the limitations have got to be appreciated by the House because this is an industry where we have to be very very wary and conscious that what we do does not do some basic damage till we can repair it by some alternative means. We would rather prefer to go a little more slowly and on sure lines as is proposed in this Bill. It is, therefore, that when he moved a Bill sometime back we requested him to withdraw it. It was with a view to bringing a comprehensive legislation. We do not propose to bring another legislation again to license the retters and various other people and create more problems for the small people and small producers.

Then the other question was, whether we can so arrange our sale of yarn that the foreign countries which are today dependent on our yarn are induced to buy more mattings rather than yarn. The matter is simple. But it is not so simple as it looks. There

are other countries which are producing coir. As a matter of fact, ours is the one country which makes the maximum utilisation of coir fibre. Out of the total husk produced, we almost utilise 37 per cent. Malaya and Philippines utilise less than 12 per cent and Ceylon utilises less than 6 per cent. Therefore, over the years, the utilisation of increasing quantity of husk is being attempted successfully here. Now, if we do anything which will upset this balance, it is likely that those advanced countries will buy the yarn from other alternative sources. So, we are closely examining it. To the extent it is possible, because of more circumspection at the governmental level or social level, we can gradually induce a certain amount of assistance from the friendly countries. I can assure the House that we are for selling less yarn and more finished products, like mats and mattings. Regarding the husk, I think, there is some mistake in the figures quoted by Dr. Sarojini Mahishi. We have totally banned the husk export except a very few small quantities running into a thousand rupees or so. Practically, we are not allowing any husk to go. Those husks also go as samples and not actually for trade. Here in the field of yarn, it is better finished yarn which can bring better price. This particular amendment sought in the Bill is for mechanisation, though momentarily confined in the first approach to the weaving sector, and we do want to see that the finishing of the yarn and various other aspects of spinning are also gradually brought under a more modernised practice.

There was a suggestion from three or four Members regarding the need for the diversification of this industry. I am glad to say that over and above the Madras factory of Bharat Motors which has already gone into production, a second factory in Cuttack, a third factory in Delhi and a fourth factory in Mysore are about to go

into production in the next few weeks to make the rubberised coir products, and six more applications, two from Mysore/ one from Bombay, two from Calcutta and one from Kottayam are under active consideration, because basically this is an export industry, and even though/ otherwise we would not have given a high priority for import licensing, yet, because of the export potential which it guarantees for us, we are very much interested in seeing that these four or five applications for the import of the machinery are licensed very soon. So, over the next year, we might even hope that more than 12 or 14 factories which will diversify coir production will come into existence in our country.

This particular product will be more used locally. Of course, we are trying to export the products of the Bharat Motors. It is like exporting air, because the weight is so low and the space it occupies is so much that even with the best of the shipping companies, we are not able to reduce the freight to such an extent that it can really be profitable. We find also that with the plastics are coming up, such as polyethelene, foam rubber and other things; the scope in foreign countries for use of the rubberised coir products is less than otherwise.

But I can assure the House that as far as internal consumption is concerned, we shall try our level best to see that the consumption of this product locally, which is only 8 or 9 per cent now is increased. We are trying to see whether we can expand the indigenous utilisation base by asking the various Ministries of Government, the Defence Ministry and the Supply Department and the State Governments to promote more internal consumption of these products; we should also think of opening more depots and show-rooms; already nine show-rooms are working but more could be opened, with the grants and loans available. If that is done we shall see to it that

the internal marketing is increased, because then it can be the bed-rock or some solid foundation on which this industry can advance.

I hope that I have covered most of the points made by the hon. Members. I can assure them that we shall look into the other points which they have raised and see that proper action is taken in the light of their observations

With these words, I hope that the House will approve of this measure.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

“That the Bill further to amend the Coir Industry Act, 1953, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall now take up the clauses. There are no amendments to clauses 2 to 7. So, I shall put them together to vote.

The question is:

“That clauses 2 to 7 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 7 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1— (Short Title)

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 4,—

for ‘1963’ substituted ‘1964’.

(Shri Manubhai Shah)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

“That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill”.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

Enacting Formula

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 1,—

for 'Fourteenth' substitute
'Fifteenth'.

(Shri Manubhai Shah)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I beg to move:

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

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

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

The motion was adopted.

13:44 hrs.

TAXATION LAWS (CONTINUA-
TION AND VALIDATION OF
RECOVERY PROCEEDINGS)
BILL

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the continuation and validation of proceedings in relation to Government dues and for matters connected therewith be taken into consideration.

The object of this Bill is to ensure due continuity and effectiveness of proceedings initiated for collection and recovery of tax demands outstanding against assessee, without

prejudice to the legitimate rights of an assessee who genuinely disputes the validity or correctness of the quantum of the demand created against him. As explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the Bill has been necessitated by a recent judgment of the Supreme Court according to which, where a tax demand created on the basis of an assessment order is varied by an appellate or revisionary authority, the original order merges into the order of such authority, and all steps already taken for the collection or recovery of the demand with reference to the original order become inoperative under the law. On the principles enunciated in this judgment, it would become necessary for the tax authorities in all cases wherever the demand based on the original order has been reduced on appeal or revision, to take proceedings *ab initio* for the collection and recovery of the portion of the demand which has been sustained by the issue of a fresh demand notice and allow time to the assessee afresh for payment of that demand, even though the reduction obtained by the assessee might be insignificant and he might have had ample time of several months or even years for the payment of that demand. Following this principle to its logical conclusion, fresh demand notices may have to be issued even where the original assessment order has been confirmed, because in that case also it may be argued that when the appellate or revisionary order is made, the original order of assessment merges into it and all action for collection or recovery taken on its basis ceases to be effective under the law.

I have mentioned previously in this House during the discussion on the Demands for Grants relating to the Finance Ministry that it is necessary for us to strike a balance between the rights of the citizen and the rights of the State in the matter of taxation. The Income-tax Act con-

ains adequate provision for safeguarding the rights of the citizen. Thus, under one of the provisions in section 220 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (corresponding to section 45 of the Indian Income-tax Act of 1922) it is open to an assessee who does not accept the assessment made by the Income-tax Officer and goes on appeal to the Appellate Assistant Commissioner to make an application before the income-tax officer for a stay of the collection of the disputed amount of tax till the disposal of his appeal. The income-tax officer is bound to consider the application on merits and to stay recovery in cases of bona fide dispute. The assessee can also approach higher authorities in the matter. Further, where a demand has been reduced on appeal, the income-tax officer is required to ask the tax recovery officer to stay the recovery of the balance of the tax demand even though the Department might have gone in appeal to the higher authorities against that appellate order.

An income-tax officer is empowered to impose a penalty on a defaulting assessee if the undisputed tax is not paid by him within the time allowed in the notice of demand. Before levying a penalty the income-tax officer is required to give him a reasonable opportunity of being heard. This gives the assessee one more opportunity for paying the tax before the penalty is actually levied. The order imposing the penalty is also appealable.

These provisions are necessary for safeguarding the legitimate rights of the assessee. However, on the other side, we come across a considerable number of cases where assessee are not willing to pay even the demand created on provisional assessments, which are based on the income returned by assessee themselves. There are numerous cases where assessee who have earned large income have been defaulting in the payment of tax demanded on

the basis of assessment orders which have been upheld in appeal. When pressed for payment, many have succeeded in obtaining temporary injunctions from the courts, on various frivolous pleas, for the stay of the action for recovery. The Department, no doubt, succeeds in the majority of such cases before the courts, but this takes time, and dishonest assessee have been found to utilise the interval for realising or transferring their property through benami transactions or otherwise in order to evade recovery. A very large amount of arrear tax demands is accounted for by such assessee. And hon. Members of this House have been constantly pointing their finger at the large amount of arrears that remain to be recovered. We cannot, therefore, afford to accept the proposition that the entire amount of a tax demand created by the taxing authorities is washed out the moment it has been made the subject of an appellate or revisionary order and a part of it is reduced and that collection or recovery proceedings should be instituted afresh for the demand which has been upheld. If this position were accepted, all that an assessee owing large amount of taxes to the State would need to do is to file an appeal against his assessment. Then, all the proceedings already taken for the recovery of the tax would be completely washed out, even though the bulk of the tax demand has been sustained on appeal. It is apparent that if this position is accepted, the collection of taxes lawfully due to Government would be delayed considerably and might even be put in jeopardy in many cases. The practice of the Department all along since the Income-tax Act came into operation has been to serve a fresh notice of demand on an assessee only where the amount of the original demand was enhanced by an appellate or revisionary order. A fresh notice of demand in such cases is issued only in respect of the additional amount of tax due from the assessee. Where

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

there is a reduction in the demand, the practice has been to intimate the assessee as well as the tax recovery officer of the reduction in the demand, without issuing a fresh demand notice so that the recovery of the taxes finally due from the assessee may be proceeded with without any interruption. This does not prejudice the assessee because under the law he is required to pay the demand which has been sustained on appeal. The Bill seeks to make provisions for the continuation and validation of this procedure in regard to the collection or recovery of Government dues. Further, it seeks to make a provision that where the order reducing the tax demand becomes final and any penalty already imposed upon an assessee for the default in payment of that tax exceeds the demand as reduced, the excess amount of the penalty shall not be recovered and shall be refunded to the assessee if it had already been collected. This will safeguard the interest of an assessee who has not succeeded in his appeal against the imposition of the penalty or has not filed an appeal against it.

I have indicated broadly the object underlying this Bill and also its main provisions. There can be no dispute regarding the need for taking measures to ensure that the recovery of the Government dues is not unduly delayed or thwarted. Therefore, I am seeking the support of hon. Members for this Bill.

It may be asked 'Why not accept the Supreme Court's decision?'. Sir, I have outlined the position. The Supreme Court's decision, as it now stands, is vitally concerned with a matter of procedure. If the position is not rectified, then, we do not know the number of assessments that will be affected. It is not a question of our going against a decision of the Supreme Court in a matter of law or in a matter of interpretation of law, but mainly in regard to a

matter of interpretation of procedure in regard to which if adequate steps are not taken to put right the procedure by re-enacting the law, then Government would suffer. The operative portion of this Bill is really clause 3. Hon. Members who read this particular clause will find that the position has been stated very clearly that there is nothing that is being done here to take away any of the legitimate rights of the assessee; but only to help to make recovery easy without imposing the additional work on the Department of issuing fresh demand notices in every case where such procedural changes as contemplated by the Supreme Court come in. Maybe, the totality of such transactions might run to 6-7 lakhs every year. The total number of assessee now, I am glad to say, has risen since last year and the latest figures I have got give us about 16 lakhs of assessee. So, it may come to about 7-8 lakhs. To issue these demands afresh would merely delay the collection of taxes it would also impose a burden on us perhaps necessitating the augmentation of the staff at our disposal.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the continuation and validation of proceedings in relation to Government dues and matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, The main intention of this Bill has been explained by the hon. Finance Minister and it is to overcome possible objections from the judiciary. It is time that we assessed the entire procedure of collecting income tax and other taxes. In fact, the experience that the hon. Finance Minister is having at his hand is such that it would not be wrong if I suggest that the country expects from him a radical change and a simpler procedure so that the

tax is not evaded and it is properly collected. It is not for me to tell him that there a great number of persons who evade taxes. I am glad that the number of persons who are paying taxes has increased tremendously. He gave us the latest figure of 16.4 lakhs. This is a big figure. At one time it was only nine lakhs; about 7-8 years ago it was only five lakhs. The real figure would be much larger but we are not able to get them into the orbit. I would repeat one suggestion which was made at one time by Mr. N. V. Gadgil whose views are respected and whose approach to things was remarkable. He has said that even those who may not need to pay incometax should file returns. If we make it compulsory for a larger number of persons to file returns, the person's own conscience will prick him and he will find that it will be easier for the income-tax department to find out what his real income is, whether it is more than that mentioned in his return. It is just possible that he may show his real income. It is difficult for the income-tax department to get at a new person and find out his income and assess him from that angle. Take, for instance, a person who sells a small article like *pan*. There are people who sell it at 5 nP. and people who sell at one rupee. I know persons who drive their cars five miles to reach a shop where they pay one rupee or a quarter more and buy a *pan* and enjoy it. I have known a small shop in Kalbadevi in Bombay where a gentleman sells only buttermilk and *Peda*. If you look at the counter you will find coins and notes flying, there is such a huge rush there. So, it is very difficult to assess the income of similar persons because it varies from person to person, situation to situation and quality to quality. If the suggestion of Mr. Gadgil were accepted, we could create a category of people say that all those whose income is, say, more than 2500 or something like that. They would file their returns and then it would be easier for the income-tax department to find whe-

ther the incomes are sizable or, not.

There is one other development. There are a number of income-tax officers who do not have a proper channel for their promotions because the number of persons who could become Commissioners is so small that most of them have to retire as Assistant Commissioners. They retire early from the service and join the legal profession of income-tax practitioners. For a lay man like me, it is always a surprise: how is it that even the class of people who pay income-tax prefers a tribunal to the judiciary, taking a decision. Whenever there are disputes between the assessee and the income-tax officer and the disputes should go to the highest in the income-tax department—they may be independent or may not be independent—even the assesses agree to their decisions. Rarely they go to high courts. Hence the recent expression of opinion by men in high positions in the judiciary that the system of tribunals should be given up, the matter should be processed thoroughly and there should be provision that they may be brought up to courts. I think that is a very healthy provision and if we adopt it, it would be easier for submission of better returns.

14.00 hrs.

The earlier instance I gave indicates that there is a good number of persons, government officers, who were in the income tax department, which who have changed over to the income tax profession. It shows that there is something by which matters are adjusted and thereby real tax, whatever it is, is not collected. Some bargain, some compromise is arrived at and that is why a number of authorities, foreign and Indian, who investigated the tax structure here—even Kaldor—have remarked that there is far greater tax evasion—I am not talking of tax avoidance—in India than in any country similar placed, whether it is UK or U.S.A. The U.S.A. is quite notorious for evasion of tax, but I think we have beaten them in this regard. Therefore, we have to

[Shri Heda]

find out a proper method by which we can catch them.

A recent development in my home town surprised me, rather intrigued me. There people are taking to cultivation of grape vines. It is a new fashion to have bigger and bigger farms of grapes. No doubt, it is a good industry; if one worked very hard and was careful, he could earn about Rs. 1000, Rs. 2000 or even Rs. 5000 per acre. But I suspect some of them are taking to it so that they can bring their black money and show here the gains in agriculture. Since agriculture is not taxed, they can easily say that by having a farm of 5 or 10 acres, they have earned about Rs. 25,000 or Rs. 1 lakh and thus they can turn black money into white. This is a very easy way they have found out. I suspected this because a number of persons who came into this form of agriculture was such as had no experience or inclination towards agriculture. Some of them were, I believe, from overseas who had only hard cash and who had very good experience of trading, may be export, import. Apart from that, I do not think they have had any type of experience.

So we find that a number of devices are used to evade income tax. Therefore, it is time the Finance Minister applied his mind and came out with a full system. Earlier I had paid him a tribute for devising a system of tax structure in a unique way. I have no doubt that in the course of five or ten years, may be 25 years, the salient features of this tax structure would be adopted even by countries like UK and U.S.A. Therefore, I do hope that while he holds his office, he applies his mind to it and comes forward with another measure more comprehensive by which he would make tax evasion an impossibility.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Foolproof.

Shri Heda: One cannot have anything foolproof, but as far as possible it should be perfect.

So far as this Bill is concerned, the object is very limited. I think the object is very good. It is to overcome an immediate difficulty of procedural delays and avoid unnecessary expenditure and time. Therefore, I give my full support to it.

Shri A. N. Vidyalkar (Hoshiarpur): As my hon. friend preceding me has said, the purpose of this Bill is very limited, and generally we all support it. The only thing I want to say is that in the administration of taxation laws, one principle should be adopted. It should be adopted generally in the administration, but specially in this case one principle must be adopted, that after all, the government officials have to serve the people and they have to make it more convenient for the people to follow the law. Here the purpose of the Bill is that no new notice should be issued. So far as the law is concerned, I want to protect the Government. Because no fresh notice is issued, therefore, the whole recovery proceedings should not be stopped and should not be jeopardised. I agree with that. But so far as the administration is concerned, I would say that most people generally do not know about the procedure. That is the case with even educated people sometimes. They do not understand the complexity of the law and feel the difficulty. I know many MPS find it difficult, they do not know how to proceed, so far as procedure is concerned. Therefore, it is very necessary that in the rules it should be provided that the assessee should be given some notice or some idea as to the total amount they have to pay. Here if the amount is reduced, the Government has no obligation. Our tendency is to arm officials with all the powers and then we try to reduce the obligations. Just as so far as the law is concerned, I do not want to create difficulty for Government in the matter of recovery of the amount

by placing more obligations on Government if the notice is not issued—otherwise it becomes absolutely impossible to effect recovery—in the same way in the matter of procedure and rules, you may provide in the rules that notice should be issued and the assessee should know what is the amount he has to pay. He should be reminded in some form or other about it. In these matters, the administration should take up a helpful attitude. I know that in many cases dues are not paid not because the assessee does not want to pay but because they do not know how to pay it.

In my own case, I can say that last year I sent my returns. Till now I have not received any assessment notice. I sent letter after letter. Still I have had no reply from the ITO. If I can experience this difficulty, there will be many others who will experience the same difficulty. Then sometimes notices come all at once for one, two or three years. The poor people and middle class people cannot pay all at once as demanded in this manner.

Therefore, they should put their own house in order. That is very necessary. There is a lot of confusion in the recovery department. Therefore, while supporting the Bill, I would request the Finance Minister to make rules in such a manner that assessee are given all kinds of help so that those who really want to pay are enabled to pay.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। जैसी कि व्यवस्था की गई है डबल नोटिस देना चाहिये। वह ठीक ही है। इसका कारण यह है कि गांवों के अन्दर जो नोटिस का खेल है उसको बहुत बड़े पढ़े लिखे लोग भी नहीं समझ पाते हैं। आपको मालूम नहीं है कि किस किस तरह की अनियमिततायें चलती हैं।

555(Ai) LSD—5.

इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा निवेदन है कि नोटिस जो है वह इंग्लिश में ही नहीं होना चाहिये लेकिन हिन्दी के अन्दर भी वह होना चाहिये, हिन्दी के अन्दर लिख कर इसको भेजा जाना चाहिये ताकि गरीब जनता भी समझ सके कि उस में क्या लिखा हुआ है। गांवों में भी सेठ साहूकार और व्यापारी लोग रहते हैं। आजकल जितना भी कार्य होता है, जितनी भी व्यवस्था होती है वह सारी अंग्रेजी में होती है और इस सब को समझने के लिए लोगों को वकील की मातहत में जाना पड़ता है। इसके लिए हमारा जो प्रशासन है वह भी बहुत हद तक जिम्मेदार है। अधिकारियों का तथा वकीलों का इस में हिस्सा बंधा रहता है। वकील अधिकारियों से सीधे जा कर साठगांठ करके फंसला करवा लेते हैं। जिन व्यापारियों की वकीलों के द्वारा अफसरों से साठगांठ नहीं होती है वे बेचारे मारे जाते हैं, कुचले जाते हैं।

श्री शिवाजीराव शं० देशमुख (परभणी): यह झूठ है।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : झूठ नहीं बिल्कुल सत्य है। अपने जिले की बात मैं जानता हूँ। मैं प्रमाण भी दे सकता हूँ। वकील जो है, वे ज्यादा ब्लैक करते हैं (interruptions) वकील लोग ही इस तरह की साठगांठ करके बीच में ब्लैक करते हैं। आप अगर वकील हों और इस तरह का काम करते हों तो आप भी ब्लैक करते होंगे। अगर शासन अधिकारियों पर अच्छी तरह से नियंत्रण रखे और सजग रहे और इस तरह की बातों की जांच पड़ताल करता रहे कि किस वकील के द्वारा किस अफसर की साठगांठ है तो यह जो बीमारी है यह काफी हद तक दूर हो सकती है।

गांवों से आदमी को एक बार ही नहीं, दस दस तारीखें दे कर बुलाया जाता है। अगर उससे पांच रुपये इनकम टैक्स का घसूना

[श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा]

करना होता है तो पांच दस बार आने जाने में उसके पन्द्रह बीस रुपये खर्च करवा दिये जाते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि अगर किसी व्यापारी से आप को पन्द्रह बीस रुपया लेना है तो उसका फैसला एक ही तारीख में कर दिया जाना चाहिये, बार बार उसको बुलाया नहीं जाना चाहिये। हमारे यहां के व्यापारियों का यह हाल है कि वे बेचारे पेशी भुगतने के लिए जाते हैं और जा कर चार पांच दिन पड़े रहते हैं, वाटियां पकाते रहते हैं और इस तरह से उनके पचास साठ रुपये खर्च हो जाते हैं और बाद में उन पर पांच सात रुपये का टैक्स लगा दिया जाता है। इस तरह की बातें नहीं होनी चाहियें और एक ही तारीख में जो फैसला करना हो, कर दिया जाना चाहिये।

इनकम-टैक्स के बारे में या दूसरे टैक्स के बारे में जितने भी कागजात हों वे सारे हिन्दी में होने चाहियें। नोटिस की जो प्रणाली रही है, इसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। जरूर उनका नोटिस दुबारा दिया जाना चाहिये।

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Hon. Member Shri Heda who spoke did not speak on the subject of the Bill. He spoke about certain difficulties felt by assesseees, and also on the need for ensuring proper collection by issuing notices to people even though they do not normally fall within the category which has to be taxed. I am grateful to him for his suggestion.

My hon. friend Shri Vidyalkar I do not think quite caught the import of the second part of clause 3 of this measure. This measure only says that where on appeal the decision is in favour of a reduction of the amount due, no fresh notice need be issued. If there is enhancement, sub-clause (1) (a) of clause 3 provides for it, and fresh notice has to be issued. As it

is, even if there is a reduction or any variation in the terms of the assessment to the benefit of the assessee, this sort of thing has to happen. That is why, as I have mentioned, once an appeal is filed, even a frivolous appeal, that means the whole thing is stopped. It is not loaded against the assessee at all. Where the decision has gone against him and the amount is enhanced, then, of course, a fresh notice is given.

We have also made provision to say that notice should be given in regard to the difference of the amount due. Essentially it is a procedural matter. It is not a matter in which you put the assessee in any position of jeopardy. Nor is a law being enacted which is against him. The procedures are changed because there are procedural issues.

The Supreme Court's decision has unfortunately gone in favour of an assessee who has shown continuous intransigence. To this gentleman, Seghu Buchiah Setty, the income-tax officer gave notice under section 22(2) of the old Act on 5th March, 1954. The return was due on 9th April. For nearly one year the assessee did not file a return. The income-tax officer issued a notice under section 22(4) calling for books on 18th March, 1955. The assessee did not turn up. An *ex-parte* assessment was made on 23rd March of that year. The demand notice was served on the assessee immediately thereafter. The assessee did not file any application under section 45 asking for permission to withhold payment till the Appellant Assistant Commissioner disposed of the appeal. He merely ignored the income-tax officer's notice of demand. The income-tax officer waited for six months and issued a recovery certificate only in September, 1955.

It is a case of this nature in which a procedural defect has been noted, and the decision in favour of the assessee in this matter opens the flood-

gates in regard to collections, and puts an enormous amount of labour and difficulty and duplication of procedures on the department. From the subject matter of this particular decision, one can say on merits that he is a recalcitrant person.

So, we are only dealing, as I said, with procedures, rather than the law, and I hope my explanation is satisfactory to the hon. Member from Punjab.

I have nothing much more to say in regard to this Bill.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : हिन्दी में होगा या नहीं, इसका जवाब नहीं आया है।

योजना मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : होगा।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the continuation and validation of proceedings in relation to Government dues and matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are no amendments to the Bill.

The question is:

"Clauses 2 to 7 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 7 were added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

EAST PUNJAB AYURVEDIC AND UNANI PRACTITIONERS' (DELHI AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): I beg to move:*

"That the Bill further to amend the East Punjab Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners' Act, 1949, as in force in the Union territory of Delhi, be taken into consideration."

The East Punjab Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners' Act of 1949 as extended to Delhi provides for the constitution of a statutory body called the Board of Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of Medicine, Delhi, for purposes of carrying out the provisions of this Act, which includes, *inter alia*, registration of practitioners of Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine and the conduct of examinations in these systems. For these purposes the Board is empowered to make regulations under section 30(1) of the Act, which includes conduct of examinations. So, this Board has got a dual function of conducting examinations in Ayurveda and Unani as well as registering these qualified practitioners. These functions have been in existence for some years now since the Act came into force, but experience has shown that there is some difficulty in working out these programmes, and we found that this arrangement was not very satisfactory. Subsequently some developments

*Moved with the recommendations of the President.

[Dr. D. S. Raju]

have taken place in Delhi in November, and December, 1963 regarding the Tibbia College students. There have been some complaints for the last few months that they were not happy and they were putting forth certain demands. Briefly, those demands were that they wanted their college to be affiliated to the Delhi University. They also said that the diploma or degree given by this Board was not recognised and they were not allowed to practise in other States of India. They also said that certain night classes were being held and they wanted a Principal who was conversant with Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine as well in addition to the modern system of medicine. They were complaining that their equipment and the college and hospital buildings were not adequate for the teaching and practice of ayurveda and unani.

Unfortunately in December they went on strike and some skirmish took place between the police and the students. Subsequently some were admitted into the hospital. It was an unfortunate incident and subsequently a few students went on hunger strike and their condition became bad. After that some of us—myself, the Mayor of Delhi and others—met the representatives of students and persuaded them to give up their hunger-strike. They listened to our advice and gave up the hunger-strike. We promised to look into their demands and said that we would comply with all reasonable demands. Subsequently a few discussions took place. In the presence of the Home Minister, Mr. Nanda, the Mayor of Delhi, the Chief Commissioner and the Health Minister, a conference was held and all these questions were discussed. Ultimately it was decided that a separate examining body should be constituted by amending the East Punjab Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners Act of 1949. So, this dual function was separated. The Board of Ayurvedic and Unani systems of Medicine will now be left with only the registration func-

tion. This new examining body under the direct control of the Chief Commissioner will now conduct examinations after appointing a panel of examiners. It will prescribe courses and standards for the new entrants. This will be a separate statutory body called the Examining Body, which will consist of 7 members—one from the Ministry of Health, one from the Chief Commissioner's side, i.e. from the Delhi Administration and 5 reputed ayurvedic and unani practitioners. That is the main purpose of this amending Bill. The examinations normally held in January had to be postponed in view of the disturbances and strike. They are now to be held in May. About 393 students have applied to appear for this examination in May, out of which 222 will be for the preliminary examination.

Regarding their demand for affiliation with Delhi University, Delhi University is an autonomous body and we could not persuade them to give recognition to this college. About the other demand, they have communicated with the other States and almost all States except Maharashtra have accepted to give reciprocal recognition to the Tibbia College students. So, to a large extent, we have been able to satisfy the demands of the students. They are now happy studying for their examination in May. This is the background and it is for these reasons that we have come forward with this amending Bill.

There is not much of financial commitment. Perhaps an amount of about Rs. 20,000 in excess would be necessary for the functioning of this examining body.

If hon. Members raise any points during the debate, I would answer them at the end. With these words, I move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the East Punjab Ayurvedic and

Unani Practitioners Act, 1949 as in force in the Union territory of Delhi be taken into consideration."

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I rise to support this Bill. This Bill will enable proper registration and functioning of those who are practising Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it is stated:

"The Board of Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of Medicine, Delhi, created under the East Punjab Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners Act, 1949 as in force in the Union territory of Delhi has been in existence since the year 1950 and is charged with dual functions of registering vaidas and hakims and holding qualifying and preparatory examinations. Experience over all these years has shown that this arrangement is not satisfactory".

This Bill is supposed to change the complexion of these dual functions. It is therefore proposed to entrust the function of holding the examinations and prescribing courses of study to a separate examining body, leaving the Board with the task of registering the existing practitioners.

We are faced with one difficulty. A form has been prescribed for registration and ayurvedic practitioners come to the MLAs and MPs for a certificate that they have done practice, whether at home or in a particular dispensary, for 5 years. I can give a character certificate, but it is difficult for me to certify that such and such person, whom I know very little about, has worked as a Vaid and has been working as a Vaid for the last five years.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) :
 उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हाउस में क्वोरम नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung. Now there is quorum. He may continue.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would request the Minister to tell us whether this system exists in U.P. only or in any other State that there should be a certificate in a prescribed form from an M.P. or MLA. I have experienced this difficulty in Kanpur and I am sure other Members of Parliament are also experiencing in U.P. the same difficulty to give such a certificate or a blank cheque to the man concerned.

Then, my next point is that while welcoming this Bill I want to highlight certain points or certain difficulties of these institutions, whether of the ayurvedic or unani system. There are very good institutions even in Delhi, especially relating to unani medicine. I would like to mention in this connection the Hamdard Dawakhana. The Hamdard Dawakhana is having all sorts of medicines and a perfect system and a research institution. And they wanted a piece of land from Government somewhere near Tughlakabad. I would like to know from Government whether that land has been given to them and, if not, the reason for this abnormal delay. The Hamdard Dawakhana is doing a great service to the country and they have kept those great traditions of Hakim Ajmal Khan alive in the country. They have a perfect system of research and examination, whether it is pathological, radiological, etc. In everything they have got a perfect system.

In the same way there are good ayurvedic institutions also in the country. For instance, I would mention the Dacca Shakti Oushadalaya and the Sadana Oushadalaya which are bringing out new medicines. It is not the old medicines which were known and for which they were very famous, but new medicines. But they have certain difficulties.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may continue his speech on Monday. We have to take up non-official business now.

14.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEM-
BERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FORTY-THIRD REPORT

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Forty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 29th April, 1964."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is . . .

Shri D. N. Tiwary (Gopalganj): I request that the time allotted for Shri Yadava's Resolution may be extended by one hour.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is not in the report. We are adopting the report now. We shall take that up later.

The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Forty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 29th April, 1964."

The motion was adopted.

RESOLUTION RE: DISPARITY IN
INCOME—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further discussion of the Resolution on Disparity in Income moved by Shri Bhisma Prasad Yadava on the 22nd April, 1964. Shri Yadava has already taken 22 minutes.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, the time should be extended for it. It is a very important resolution.

श्री योगेन्द्र झा (मधुबनी): इसमें और समय बढ़ाया जाये क्योंकि बहुत लोग बोलना चाहते हैं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let him finish his speech. The hon. Member may take two or three minutes and finish his speech.

श्री भी० प्र० यादव (केसरिया): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पिछली बार कह रहा था कि हमारे देश में आर्थिक विषमता कितनी बढ़ रही है और मैं ने इस और सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया था।

अब मैं सरकार का ध्यान रिजर्व बैंक की उस रिपोर्ट की ओर भी दिलाना चाहता हूँ जो कि गांव वालों की आर्थिक स्थिति के बारे में प्रकाशित हुई है। उस में साफ तौर पर बताया गया है कि गांवों की स्थिति किस तरह की है। उस में कहा गया है कि गांव वालों पर कुल ऋण ३० अरब है। सारे देश में गांवों में ७ करोड़ ४० लाख परिवार रहते हैं, इस प्रकार अगर औसत निकाला जाये तो प्रति परिवार ४०० रुपये का औसत करज का आता है। यह भी नहीं कहा जा सकता कि यह सारा ऋण ब्रिटिश शासनकाल से लदा हुआ चला आ रहा है। उस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि केवल एक साल में यानी सन् १९६१-६२ की साल में गांव वालों ने १३ अरब ३२ लाख का कर्जा लिया है। उस रिपोर्ट में यह भी बतलाया गया है कि इस कर्ज में से, यानी ३० अरब के कर्ज में से ८ प्रति शत सहकारी समितियों से लिया गया है और शेष ६२ प्रति शत महाजनों से ऊंची दर पर लिया गया है। इससे यह प्रकट होता है कि हमारी सहकारी समितियाँ कितनी सफल हो रही हैं।

हम ने योजना बनाते समय यह ध्यान रखा है कि गांव का हर आदमी हम को अपना वित्तीय सहयोग देगा। मैं सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि हम जो गांव वालों से आर्थिक सहयोग की आशा किये हुए थे वह पूरी नहीं हुई है क्योंकि उपरोक्त कथन से यह स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि गांवों की गरीबी

कितनी भयानक है ।

हमारे सामने दो रिपोर्टें आयी हैं, एक तो रिजर्व बैंक की रिपोर्ट ग्रामीणों की आर्थिक स्थिति के बारे में और दूसरी महालानेविस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट । ये दोनों दो छोरों को प्रदर्शित करती हैं कि हमारी आर्थिक अवस्था कसी है । इनसे पता चलता है कि हमारे देश में कितनी भयानक विषमता है । यह इन रिपोर्टों से साफ अहिर हो जाता है ।

इतना कह कर मैं अपना प्रस्ताव आपके सामने रखता हूँ ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Resolution moved:

"This House is of opinion that Government should appoint a Committee of Members of Parliament and economic experts to review the progress made towards the reduction of disparity between the lowest and highest income to the order of 1:30 over the next two or three Plan periods."

There are some amendments.

Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana): I beg to move:

That for the original resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House is of opinion that Government should appoint a Committee of Members of Parliament and economic experts to suggest ways and means for taking concrete measures during the Fourth Five Year Plan to reduce the great disparity prevailing between the lowest and the highest income." (1).

Shri D. S. Patil (Yeotmal): I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

after "economic experts" insert—

"not exceeding ten". (2).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri H. C. Soy—not here. One and a half hours is the time allotted. One hour and eight minutes are left.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, kindly extend the time for this by at least half an hour.

Some Hon. Members: By one hour.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right. The time for this Resolution is extended by one hour.

Shri Sarjoo Pandey.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (रसड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस प्रस्ताव का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ । सब को यह बात मालूम है कि हमारे देश में समाजवाद को स्थापित करने की कल्पना है । लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि एक तरफ तो देश में गरीबी बढ़ती जाती है और दूसरी तरफ अमीरी बढ़ती जाती है । माननीय सदस्य ने अपने भाषण में महालानोविस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट का जिक्र किया और रिजर्व बैंक की रिपोर्ट का जिक्र किया । मैं उनके आंकड़ों के जाल में नहीं पड़ना चाहता । लेकिन अगर आप आज देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को देखें तो आप को पता चलेगा कि अमीरी और गरीबी के बीच एक भयानक खाया है । एक तरफ आदमी अखाच्चों पर निर्वाह कर रहे हैं । कई माननीय सदस्यों ने इस सदन में बताया है कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में गरीब लोग गाबरहा खाते हैं और दूसरी तरफ

एक माननीय सदस्य : अब नहीं खाते ।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : अब भी खाते हैं, मेरे पास इसका सबूत है, आप चल कर देख सकते हैं । तो एक तरफ तो लोग गाबरहा खाते हैं और दूसरी तरफ पुलाव खाते हैं । अगर इस प्रकार की विषमता देश में कायम रहेगी तो समाजवाद की कल्पना कैसे साकार हो सकती है ।

[श्री सरजू पाण्डेय]

श्री कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि लोग गोबरहा नहीं खाते। लेकिन मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि केवल गोबरहा ही नहीं, लोग तालाबों में पैदा होने वाली घासों की जड़ें खा कर रह रहे हैं। हम देखते हैं कि एक आर लोंगों की आय बढ़ती जाती है और दूसरी आर ऐसे लोंग हैं जिनको खाना, कपड़ा भूकान आदि नहीं मिलते और जिनके बच्चों को पढ़ने की सुविधा प्राप्त नहीं है।

हमारी सरकार बड़ी बड़ी बातें करती है और कहती है कि हम ने बहुत कुछ किया है और इन कामों की रिपोर्टें भी आ जाती हैं। लेकिन, जैसा मैं ने पहले भी कई बार कहा है ये रिपोर्टें सत्य पर आधारित नहीं होतीं। अगर गांवों की हालत को देखें तो ठीक मालूम होगा कि इन रिपोर्टों में क्या लिखा हुआ है। लेकिन अगर कागज के आंकड़ों में हम देखें तो ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत प्रगति हुई है। सरकारी किताबें जो प्रकाशित होती हैं उनमें जो आंकड़े प्रकाशित होते हैं उनसे बहुत अच्छी तस्वीर दिखाई देती है। दरअसल हकीकत यह है कि देश की जनता की हालत बहुत खराब है। अभी पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में पटेल आयोग ने जांच की है। उस ने बतलाया है कि गाजीपुर, बलिया आदि में खेत पर काम करने वाले मजदूरों की मजदूरी ६० नया पैसा प्रति दिन प्रति मजदूर है जबकि मथुरा में एक खेत मजदूर की आमदनी एक रुपये चार आने प्रतिदिन है। य आर्थिक असमानता की खाई हमारे यहां बढ़ती ही जा रही है और इस की रोकथाम करने के लिए जरूरी है कि एक कमेटी बनाई जाय।

साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी चाहूंगा कि यह कमेटी जांच इस बात की जांच करेगी वह ऐसे सुझाव भी दिलाये जिससे कि बड़े बड़े लोंगों की आमदनी घटाई जाय और छोटे लोंगों को भवसर दिया जाय ताकि वे आगे बढ़ सकें क्योंकि हमारे देश में १०० में से ९९ आदमी

ऐसे हैं जिनको कि समान भवसर प्राप्त नहीं है। यूं तो हमारे संविधान में लिखा है कि हर एक आदमी कानून की नजर में बराबर है, हर आदमी को राजगार हासिल करने का बराबर अधिकार है। संविधान में लिखा तां है ही और मंत्री महोदय भी कहते हैं कि किसी भी व्यक्ति को बगैर खाने मरने नहीं दिया जायगा लेकिन कौन नहीं जानता कि आर देश में कितनी भयंकर गरीबी और आर्थिक असमानता विद्यमान है? वह लाजिमी तौर पर एक भयानक स्थिति उत्पन्न किये हुए है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य इस प्रस्ताव को इस तरह से वापिस न लें और सरकार इस को माने। खुद सरकार भी इस बात को जानती है, भले ही सरकार कहे या न कहे लेकिन सरकार इस बात को महसूस करती है कि हमारे देश की अवस्था बहुत भयानक है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ और उम्मीद करता हूँ कि प्रस्तावक महोदय उसे वापिस न लेंगे। सरकार इस को माने और इस बात का सदन को आश्वासन दे कि वह इस पर अमल करेंगे। जहाँ तक जांच करवाने का सवाल है मेरा कहना है कि इस तरह की जांच कराने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। हर आदमी इस बात को जानता है कि हमारे देश में आर्थिक विषमता कायम है। हमें बड़े बड़े पेट वालों के ऊपर थोड़ी रोड़ी रखनी होगी ताकि पहले से ही बड़ा पेट और भी बढ़ता न चला जाय। इस के साथ ही गरीब का पेट जो कि आये दिन सूखता चला जा रहा है उस के लिये ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी होगी कि उसके वह दोनों पीठ और पेट सट न जायें। इस तरह की व्यवस्था करने से ही देश में समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना हो सकेगी। केवल जबानी जमाखर्च करने से समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना देश में संभव नहीं है। इस लिये मैं मल प्रस्ताव का पुनः समर्थन करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि सरकार उस को स्वीकार करेगी।

श्री बे० शि० पाटिल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे मित्र श्री भीष्म प्रसाद यादव ने आय में असमानता के बारे में जो संकल्प पेश किया है उस के लिये मैं उन्हें धन्यवाद देता हूँ और साथ ही उस संकल्प का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ ।

प्रस्तावक महोदय ने बड़े अच्छे तरीके से अपना संकल्प रखा है और समिति की नियुक्ति की आवश्यकता बताई है ।

हमारे संविधान के निर्देशक सिद्धांतों में इन नीतियों का सुन्दर समावेश किया है । तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अध्याय १ में आय में विषमतायें, का एक चैप्टर दिया हुआ है । हम ने देश में लोकशाही समाजवाद लाने की प्रतिज्ञा की है लेकिन देश में सम्पत्ति का केन्द्रीकरण और आय की विषमता बढ़ती ही जा रही है । संविधान के निर्देशक तत्त्वों में यह स्पष्ट बताया गया है कि सरकार आर्थिक शक्ति का केन्द्रीय करण रोकने के लिये कार्यवाही करेगी और उसी दृष्टिकोण से हम ने आय की विषमता दूर करना, दूसरी और तीसरी योजना का एक लक्ष्य बनाया है ।

कराधान जांच आयोग ने यह विचार व्यक्त किया है कि कर देने के बाद, आयकी उपयुक्त परिधि औसतन पारिवारिक आयकी करीब ३० गुनी होनी चाहिये । मोटे तौर पर प्रस्तुत किया गया यह लक्ष्य क्रमशः अगली दो या तीन योजनाओं की अवधि में प्राप्त किया जाना चाहिये लेकिन वास्तव में दिखाई यह पड़ता है कि प्रवृत्ति विपरीत दिशा में है । धन सम्पत्ति और आर्थिक शक्ति कुछ थोड़े लोगों के हाथों में इकट्ठी हो गई है । महाजनविष समिति ने इस बात की पुष्टि की है कि हमारी योजनाओं के बावजूद आर्थिक शक्ति का केन्द्रीयकरण बढ़ रहा है । देश में आय के वितरण तथा रहन सहन के स्तर का अध्ययन करने वाली महाजनविष समिति की रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि दो

पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं तथा धनी लोगों पर अधिक कर लगाने की नीति के बावजूद गण्ट की बहुत अधिक आय शहर वालों के पास केन्द्रित हो रही है । रिपोर्ट में यह दो मुख्य बातें दी हैं । एक महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि आय के वितरण में बहुत असमानता है और थोड़े से लोगों के हाथ में आर्थिक सत्ता एकत्रित हो गई है । दूसरी बात उन्होंने यह कही है कि बैंकों से निजी क्षेत्र को जो कर्ज मिला है उस का मुख्य लाभ बड़ी और मध्यम दर्जे की कम्पनियों को हुआ है । छोटी छोटी कम्पनियों जिनका कि कैपिटल पांच लाख से नीचे है उन को और वृषि को ऋण नहीं के बराबर मिला है । उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि आय तथा सम्पत्ति विभाजन में भारी असमानता है और थोड़े से लोगों के हाथ में आर्थिक सत्ता एकत्रित हो गई है । सन् १९५५-५६ में देश के ५ प्रतिशत लोगों के हाथ में देश की कुल आय का २३ प्रतिशत था जब कि इन में से भी चाँटी के १ प्रतिशत लोगों के हाथ में राष्ट्र की ११ प्रतिशत आय थी । इस के विपरीत सब से निचले स्तर के २५ प्रतिशत व्यक्तियों को राष्ट्रीय आय का केवल १० प्रतिशत मिलता था । बड़े लोगों के हिस्से में जो उनकी स्वायत्त आय थी वह इस अवधि में ५.२ से बढ़ कर ५.७ प्रतिशत हो गयी है । जैसे बड़े लोगों की आय बढ़ी है उसी तरीके से जो कन्ट्रैक्टर्स लोग हैं उनकी भी आय बढ़ी है वह हाइएस्ट इनकम हैं । दक्ष श्रमिक कारखाना मजदूर, खान मजदूर, बागान मजदूर और स्कूलों के अध्यापक की आय थोड़ी सी बढ़ी है लेकिन देहाती मजदूरों की आय में कोई वृद्धि प्रतीत नहीं होती । उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है :—

“A notable exception is agricultural labourers, who do not seem to have shared in the increase in income.”

परसनुल प्रापर्टी और वैंल्य के बारे में देखा जाय तो देहाती और शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में जमीनों

[श्री दे० शि० पाटिल]

और मकानों के रूप में या कम्पनियों के शेयर के रूप में, सम्पत्ति के विभाजन में बहुत असमानता है। कुछ लोगों के हाथ में बहुत सी सम्पत्ति केन्द्रित हुई है। वर्तमान स्थिति खतरनाक है और उसे रोका जाना चाहिये। यह मेरी राय है देश में ५० लाख लक्ष सिर्फ शहर में बेघर हैं। देश में भयानक गरीबी है और उसका एक सबूत देना चाहता हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सन् १९६१-६२ के साल में भारत के लोगों की प्रति व्यक्ति आमदनी में दे रहा हूँ। सब से नीचे के १० प्रतिशत की मासिक आमदनी ६ रुपये ६० नये पैसे थी उस के ऊपर के १० प्रतिशत की मासिक आमदनी ९ रुपये ६० नये पैसे थी। उस के ऊपर तृतीय श्रेणी की मासिक आमदनी ११ रुपये ७० नये पैसे थी चौथी श्रेणी की १३ रुपये और २५ नए पैसे थी। पांचवी श्रेणी की मासिक आमदनी १७ रुपये ३५ नये पैसे थी और छठी श्रेणी की मासिक आमदनी २१ रुपये ५० नये पैसे थी। इसमें भारत के ६० प्रतिशत अर्थात् २५ करोड़ लोगों की आमदनी प्रति व्यक्ति आ गयी। सब से निम्न स्तर वाला प्रति व्यक्ति ६ रुपये ६० नए पैसे मासिक कमाता है यानी पांच मनुष्यों के परिवार को ३३ रुपये मिलते हैं। भारत की जन संख्या ४५ करोड़ है। तो यह साढ़े ४ करोड़ लोगों की स्थिति है। पांच मनुष्य के परिवार में पति, पत्नी, बच्चे मिल कर उन्हें १६ घंटे काम मिलता है, ऐसा मानना चाहिये। इस का अर्थ यह हुआ कि $१६ \times ३० = ४८०$ घंटे काम की मजदूरी ३३ रुपये हुई यानी एक घंटे की मजदूरी ७ नए पैसे से कुछ कम है।

इस के अलावा मैं गरीबी बढ़ने के सबूत का एक और उदाहरण दे रहा हूँ। अखिल भारतीय कृषि जांच समिति इस बारे में ब्रैठी

थी और उस कमेटी ने अपनी १९५७ की रिपोर्ट में यह कहा है:—

“So far as agricultural labour and weaker section was concerned their condition had worsened. The daily wage rate of casual male labour had gone down from 109 nP in 1950-51 to 95 nP. in 1956-57.

Agricultural labour households in debt increased from 45 to 64 per cent. The employment position had also not been satisfactory.”

एक दूसरी रिपोर्ट रिजर्व बैंक सर्वे की है जिस के द्वारा देश की भयंकर गरीबी और भारतीय गांवों की निर्धनता का का भयावह तथा नग्न रूप सामने आता है। उस में कहा गया है कि भारतीय ग्राम ३,००० करोड़ रुपये के कर्ज में दबे हुए हैं। अभी पहले वक्ता महोदय ने बताया है कि १९६१-६२ में १३३२ करोड़ रुपये का कर्जा भारतीय ग्रामों पर चढ़ा है। दूसरे शब्दों में एक ही साल में भारत की ग्रामीण जनता कुल कर्ज के ४५ प्रतिशत की भागीदार बनी है।

हमारी तेरह वर्षों की योजना के बाद भी हमारे गांवों की आर्थिक स्थिति में ऐसा कोई अन्तर नहीं आया है, जिस पर थोड़ा बहुत सन्तोष किया जा सके। जो किसान खेती में लगा हुआ है, वह साल में कई दिन बेकार रहता है। देहाती लोगों को कृषि तथा छोटे धंधों में लगाने के लिये पैसा नहीं मिलता है। थोड़े से लोगों के हाथ में धन इकट्ठा होने का नतीजा यह हुआ है कि हमारे देश में कुछ उद्योग-धंधों पर थोड़े लोगों का एकाधिकार हो गया है। हमारे संविधान के निदेशक सिद्धान्तों में यह कहा गया है कि हमारी सामाजिक और आर्थिक व्यवस्था ऐसी हो, जिस में धन और उत्पादन के साधन केवल कुछ

ही लोगों के हाथों में सीमित न रहें। समाज-वाद हमारा लक्ष्य है और समाज-विरोधी कार्यों तथा बुराई को मिटाना हमारा काम है। अगर वर्तमान प्रवृत्तियों की रोक-थाम न की गई तो हमारी प्रगति के रुकने का भय है और जो धनी हैं, वे धन-कुबेर बन जायेंगे।

आखिर में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे संविधान और इस पार्लियामेंट का ध्येय समाजवाद है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार संसद-सदस्यों और आर्थिक विशेषज्ञों की एक ऐसी समिति नियुक्त करे, जिन की संख्या दस से अधिक न हो और वह समिति आगामी दो या तीन योजनाओं में उच्चतम और निम्नतम आय की विषमता को १ : ३० तक कम करने के बारे में स्थिति का पुनर्विलोकन करे।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो काम सरकार के करने का था, वह एक प्राईवेट बिल की शकल में इस हाउस के सामने आया है। हम ने आज से १७ साल पहले यह बात सोची थी कि हमारे देश से गरीबी, भूख और बेरोजगारी बिल्कुल मिट जायगी। मैंने अंग्रेजों के जमाने में देहात में ऐसी स्थिति नहीं देखी थी कि रात को कोई भूखा सोता हो—शहर का मुझे पता नहीं है। लेकिन जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य, श्री सरजू पाण्डेय, ने कहा है, आज देहात में हालत यह है कि हजारों आदमी रात को भये सोते हैं। कहां चली गई इतनी दौलत—वह दौलत जो महात्मा गांधी ने ले कर दी थी ?

अगर सरकार चालीस फ्रीसदी भी ईमानदारी से काम करती, अगर वह चालीस फ्रीसदी भी गरीबों की रक्षा के लिए काम करती और साठ फ्रीसदी भले ही शोषण और एक्सप्लायटेशन होता रहता, तो फिर देश का कोई भी आदमी भूखा या नंगा

न रहता। गवर्नमेंट बैंचिज की तरफ से यह बयान दिया गया कि अकेले दिल्ली शहर में सर्दी के मौसम में ऐसे ३७ आदमियों की लाशें मिलीं, जिन के पास एक चटाई या बोरिया तक नहीं था, जिन के पास सेंकने के लिए उपला तक नहीं था। देश यह हालत कब तक बर्दाश्त कर सकता है ? बजाये इस के कि सत्तारूढ़ दल भुवनेश्वर में जा कर प्रस्ताव पास करता, वह गेहूँ की कीमत में दस रुपये मन और चीनी की कीमत में पांच रुपये मन की कमी कर के दिखलाता।

प्रस्तावों से जनता का पेट नहीं भरता है। भूखा आदमी प्रस्ताव से अपना पेट नहीं भर सकता है। संस्कृत के एक बहुत बड़े कवि ने कहा है :

बुभुक्षितैः व्याकरणं न भुज्यते
पिपासितैः काव्यरसो न पीयते

जो बेकारा भूखा और प्यासा है, जो तंगदस्त है, उस का पेट कविता से नहीं भर सकता है, उस को अच्छी शायरी सुना कर या व्याकरण दे कर खुशहाल नहीं बनाया जा सकता है। जरूरत इस बात की है कि वर्तमान ढांचे को आमूल-चूल परिवर्तित किया जाये।

हमारा जो सिपाही, हमारा जो जवान, लड़ाई की चोटियाँ पर लड़ता है, उस को ६२ रुपये महीने पर खरीदा जाता है और जो बिजली के पंखे के नीचे बैठता है, उस को चार हजार रुपये माहवार तनख्वाह दी जाती है। चार हजार रुपये और ६२ रुपये का जो भेद है, जो डिस्पैरिटी है, वह बहुत दिनों तक जनता बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकती है। अगर सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कदम नहीं उठायेगी, तो जनता कदम उठा लेगी। इस का एक इलाज यह है कि जो प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने आया है, जो

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

बड़ा सुन्दर प्रस्ताव है, सरकार उस को मान ले। यह सरकार के फायदे में है। जो पहल कर लेगा, वह जीत में रहेगा। अगर सरकार ने पहल कर ली, तो वह जीत में रहेगी, लेकिन अगर सरकार पहल न कर सकी, तो जनता पहल कर लेगी और वह जीत में रहेगी।

यह इतना इन्फ्लेक्शन रेजोल्यूशन है कि इस पर सरकार को न राय लेने की जरूरत है, न मत-विभाजन कराने की जरूरत है और न प्रस्तावक महोदय को इसे वापस लेने के लिये कहने की जरूरत है। जरूरत इस बात की है कि इस प्रस्ताव को ज्यों का त्यों मान लिया जाये। आज से यह काम शुरू किया जाय। अभी तक भी यह हालत है कि किसान जो गरीब है, उस की तरफ अगर चार रुपये रह जाते हैं बकाया लगान के तो उसके हथकड़ियां डाल दी जाती हैं, उसको जेल में बन्द कर दिया जाता है उस के वारेण्ट इशू कर दिये जाते हैं लेकिन मिल मालिकों की तरफ करोड़ों रुपया जो इनकम टैक्स का और सेल्ज टैक्स का पड़ा हुआ है, जो इस रुपये को मारे बैठे हैं, और जिस को मारे हुए आज आठ साल हो गए हैं, उनके खिलाफ न आज तक कोई वारेण्ट इशू हुआ है, न किसी की कुड़की हुई है और न ही किसी की जेल में डाला गया है और न ही उन से किसी प्रकार का कोई जवाब तलब किया गया है। समाज की डिस-पैरिटीज तभी हटेंगी जब सरकार हटाना चाहेगी। सरकार समाजवाद का नारा इसलिए लगाती है कि सरकार को वोट मिल जायें और वोट मिलने के बाद जब वह पांच साल के लिए आ जाती है और उन की पार्टी की सरकार बन जाती है, तो जो समाजवाद का नमूना अस्तित्व में लाया जाता है, उस की एक मिसाल में आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर ६०,००० मुलाजिम ऐसे हैं जिन को पांच रुपये माहवार में खरीदा

जाता है। पुलिस के चौकीदार की तनख्वाह आज भी वहां पांच रुपये माहवार है। सामाजिक जो विषमता है, इस को जनता बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकती है। किसी देश के अन्दर ऐसा नहीं होता है कि जो पैदा करने वाला हो वह भूखा रहे। यह यहां पर ही होता किमान करोड़ों रुपया पैदा करता है लेकिन यह भूखा रहता है। किसान का गल्ला तो तेरह रुपये मन खरीदा जाता है लेकिन जब किसान को बोने के लिए गल्ला खरीदना पड़ता है तो २८ रुपये मन के भाव से खरीदना पड़ता है। १३ रुपये मन बेच कर २८ रुपये मन उस को खरीदना पड़ता है। किसी देश के अन्दर ऐसा नहीं होता है। जो लोग समाजवाद का नारा नहीं लगाते हैं, उन देशों के अन्दर भी ऐसा नहीं होता है।

जरूरत इस बात की है कि सरकार ठोस कदम उठाये और ठोस कदम तभी उठाये जा सकते हैं जब इस प्रस्ताव को मंजूर कर लिया जाय और मंजूर करने के बाद इस पर अमल किया जाय। खास तौर से आज हमारे देश में इस बात की जरूरत है कि सौ रुपये माहवार से कम किसी की तनख्वाह न रहे। सौ रुपये माहवार से कम किसी को तनख्वाह देना देश के ऊपर कलंक है, देश के ऊपर सब से बड़ा धब्बा है, सब से बड़ा दाग है। किसी भी इंसान को सौ रुपये माहवार से कम पर नहीं खरीदा जाना चाहिये।

मजदूरों की हालत आज क्या है इस को आप देखें। आप कहते हैं कि दिल्ली में एक एक चारपाई पर कई कई आदमी सोते हैं। लेकिन देहात की हालत भी क्या आप को मालूम है? वहां पर मजदूर खच्चर के साथ, गधे के साथ सोता है और रात को जब बारिश होती है तो सारे का साथ पानी उसके छप्पर पर से गुजर कर उस

पर पड़ता है। आप जो फजूल में खर्च करते हैं, उसको आप रोक सकते हैं। फजूलखर्ची का मैं एक ही नमूना देना चाहता हूँ। स्टील उद्योग के अन्दर ३८ लाख रुपया सरकार ने डेमरेज के तौर पर दिया है, जुमनि के तौर पर दिया है। अगर उसको समय पर छुड़ा लिया जाता है तो यह रुपया जुमनि के तौर पर न देना पड़ता और इस को मजदूरों की वहबूदी पर खर्च किया जा सकता था।

महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था कि डेटलैस इंडिया होगा, हिन्दुस्तान उन्नत होगा, भारत का कर्ज बेवाफ हो जायगा। स्वतंत्र भारत में इस प्रकार के सुन्दर स्वप्न वह देखा करते थे। उन्होंने वादा किया था कि हिन्दुस्तान के किमी भी शस्त्र के ऊपर और खास तौर से देहात के ऊपर कर्ज नहीं रहेगा। लेकिन अभी बताया गया है कि तीन हजार करोड़ पचा आठ किसान के ऊपर, मजदूर के ऊपर कर्ज का है। मैं उपमंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह एलान करें कि यह हिन्दुस्तान डेटलैस होगा, किसी पर कोई किसी किस्म का कर्ज नहीं रहेगा। माहुरारों ने जो रुपया कमाया है, वह रुपया वे अपने बाप दादों के यहाँ से नहीं लाये हैं, वह रुपया विज्ञान और मजदूर का है और उन से ही यह रुपया इकट्ठा किया गया है। आज जो रुपया फी सैरुड़ा महीना सूद का लिया जाता है। कॉम्प्राइप्रेटिव मैगाइटीज की हालत यह है कि साढ़े नौ परसेंट वे सूद लेने लग गई हैं। हमारे धर्म शास्त्रों में लिखा हुआ है कि सौ माल में दुगुना लेना चाहिये। धर्मशास्त्रों के अनुसार आज अगर मैं सौ रुपये कर्ज लेता हूँ तो सौ माल के बाद मुझे दुगुना यानी दो सौ रुपया देना होगा। लेकिन हमारे यहाँ तो आज दो तीन साल में ही यह दुगुना हो जाता है। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि सूदखोरी, मुताफाखोरी को खत्म किया जाय और मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इस इनासेंट प्रस्ताव को जरूर मंजूर किया जाय।

15 hrs.

श्री भागवत झा ब्राह्मण (भागलपुर) : जो प्रस्ताव मेरे नौजवान दोस्त, श्री भी० प्र० घादव इस सदन के सम्मुख लाए हैं, उस के लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। उन्होंने सदन को फिर यह अवसर दिया है कि सदन इस महत्वपूर्ण प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर सके। पिछले साल इन्हीं दिनों मुझे यह सीभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ था इसी प्रकार के एक प्रस्ताव को लाने का लेकिन उस समय सरकार इस बात को निश्चयपूर्वक नहीं मानती थी कि देश में आर्थिक विपमता बढ़ती जा रही है, आय की असमानता घटती नहीं बढ़ती जा रही है। लेकिन जो अब सरकार के पास आंकड़े हैं, जो तथ्य हैं, उन्होंने सरकार को मजबूर कर दिया है इस बात को मानने के लिए कि विपमता बढ़ती जा रही है, जो तरीका है वह दूसरा हो गया है।

हमारे घादव जी ने इस प्रस्ताव को रखते हुए बड़े ही सुन्दर भाषण में यह बताया है कि हमारे डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल क्या हैं और उन को दृष्टि में रखते हुए हम ने जो तीन योजनायें बनाई हैं, प्रथम, द्वितीय और तृतीय, उन योजनाओं में और उद्देश्यों के साथ साथ एक महत्वपूर्ण उद्देश्य यह भी अपने सामने रखा कि हम आय की विपमता को दूर करना चाहते हैं, हम आर्थिक शक्ति के केन्द्रीकरण को कम करना चाहते हैं। तृतीय योजना में जहाँ हम ने यह कहा कि राष्ट्रीय आय में पांच प्रतिशत वृद्धि हो, खाद्यान्न में हम आत्मनिर्भर हों, हमारे आधारभूत उद्योगों का, जैसे स्टील है, उन का विस्तार हो, वहाँ साथ साथ हम ने यह भी कहा कि अन्तिम जो हमारा उद्देश्य है और जो सब से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है, यानी आय की विपमता को दूर करने का, उसको हमें आँखों से ओझल नहीं करना है, उसको भी प्राप्त करना है। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य हमारा यह है कि हम कहते इस बात को तो जरूर हैं, इस बात को मानते

[श्री भागवत झा आजाद]

हो अवश्य हैं लेकिन इस पर आज तक हम ने धमल नहीं किया है। परिणामस्वरूप पिछले बारह पंद्रह वर्षों में जब से देश में योजनायें चली हैं और जिन योजनाओं से इस देश की जनता ने यह आशा की थी कि हमें ऐसी आर्थिक व्यवस्था मिलेगी जिस में राष्ट्रीय आय में वृद्धि तो होगी लेकिन उस राष्ट्रीय आय में हुई वृद्धि का लाभ चन्द व्यक्तियों की आय में वृद्धि नहीं होगा बल्कि देश की जनसाधारण जनता की आय में वृद्धि होगा, उस में उन्हें निराशा ही हुई है। उस की यह आशा फलीभूत नहीं हुई। यह बात स्वयंसिद्ध है।

अभी महलोनबीस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट सदन की मेज पर रखी गई है। उस की ओर इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। उस में कहा गया है :

"The conclusions seem to justify that even after ten years of planning and despite fairly heavy scheme of taxation at the upper income, there is a considerable measure of concentration in urban incomes."

इस बात को जब हम वित्त मंत्री जी से कहा करते थे तो जवाब दिया जाता था कि चिन्ता डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन की नहीं की जानी चाहिये, पैदावार बढ़ाने पर ही जोर दिया जाना चाहिये। पैदावार बढ़ाओ, पैदावार बढ़ाओ यही वह कहा करते थे। एक बार जब माननीय ज्योतिषी जी ने कहा व्हैट एवाउट डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन तो उन का रिमार्क था :

"If you have got something in your pocket, give it to me and I shall distribute."

हिन्दुस्तान के वित्त मंत्री का अगर यही नमूना है, जब उन से डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन की

मांग की जाय तो वह कहें कि तुम्हारी पाकेट में क्या है, तो यह इस देश के लिए दुर्भाग्य की बात है, सरकार के लिए दुर्भाग्य की ही बात है। हम यह नहीं कहते हैं कि बड़ी बड़ी इमारतों को बहा दो। लेकिन जितनी इमारतें आप ने बनने दी हैं और जो बनती जा रही हैं, कम से कम अब इस देश में आर्थिक व्यवस्था तो ऐसी हो कि अतिरिक्त उत्पादन के साथ साथ वितरण की व्यवस्था भी ऐसी हो जिससे देश के हर लेवल आफ सोसाइटी को, समाज के हर अंग को, समाज के हर स्तर के आदमी को उस का लाभ पहुंचे, जो साधारण आदमी भी है, उस की इनकम को बढ़ाने में वह सहायता दे।

लेकिन उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बात नहीं होती है। मैं सरकारी पार्टी का एक सदस्य हूँ, उस पार्टी का सदस्य हूँ जिस के हाथ में आज देश के शासन की बागडोर है, जिस ने योजनायें बनाई हैं, जिसने देश के साथ प्रतिज्ञा की है कि हम आय की विषमता को दूर करना चाहते हैं, जिस ने जयपुर में और भुवनेश्वर में प्रस्ताव पास किये

श्री यशपाल सिंह : कंगाली बढ़ाई।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : आप जो बातें कहते हैं, उस को आप का पार्टी मानती नहीं है और अगर मसानी साहब यहां होते तो आप को शायद पार्टी से ही निकाल देते।

प्रश्न यह है कि योजनाओं का इम्प्लेमेंटेशन इस प्रकार से हुआ है कि इस देश का जो धनिक वर्ग है और जिस के पास सम्पत्ति काफी है और जिस का साथ स्वतंत्र पार्टी वाले देते हैं या उन की तरह की दूसरी पार्टियां देती हैं, उसकी आय में जो बहुत अधिक

वृद्धि हुई है, उसको कैसे कम किया जाय और सर्वसाधारण की आय में किस तरह से वृद्धि की जाय। एक फर्म के, बिड़ला साहब की फर्म के देश के आजाद होने से पहले ऐसेट मान लीजिये ३३ करोड़ के थे तो आज उमी फर्म के ऐसेट कम से कम ३३३ करोड़ के हो गए हैं। यों तो चार हजार करोड़ हो गए होंगे लेकिन कम से कम ३३३ करोड़ ० अवश्य ही हो गए हैं। इस देश की राष्ट्रीय आय में चालीस प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है, लेकिन यह वृद्धि कहां पर हुई है, इस को आप देखें। राष्ट्रीय आय के चार सायेदार, रेंट, इंटिरेस्ट, प्राफिट और वेजिज होते हैं। रेंट में, इंटिरेस्ट में और वेज में कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई है। जो बड़ा सायेदार है, प्राफिट्स जो है, उस में साठ प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। इस देश की राष्ट्रीय आय में जिन लोगों ने अपना खून रसीना एक किया है, उन की आय में वृद्धि नहीं हुई है। यह बात महलोनबीस कमेटी ने भी बताई है।

जहाँ तक उद्योगों का सवाल है, कल माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने एक नई इंस्टीट्यूशन बनाई है उद्योगों को सहायता देने के लिए डिवलपमेंट बैंक की स्थापना की है। मैं उस की मुखालफत नहीं करता। लेकिन कृपा कर के इस बात को समझें हमारे वित्त मंत्री जो या उन जैसे मिल, फैक्ट्री ड्रैवलर्ज, या कंजर्वेटिव मित्र हमारी पार्टी के, जिन को इस तरह की बातों को सुनने की हिम्मत नहीं होता है कि देश की आम जनता की हालत क्या है। जब यह हालत ध्यान की जाती है तो कहा जाता है कि ये कम्युनिस्ट हैं। अगर कम्युनिज्म की परिभाषा यह है, अगर समाजवाद की परिभाषा यह है कि इस देश को आम जनता को पांच आवश्यकतायें, भोजन की, कपड़े की, मकान की, स्वास्थ्य की और शिक्षा की, पूरी होनी चाहियें तो हम कम्युनिस्ट हैं और माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी जिस प्रेगमेटिक एप्रोच को सामने रख कर चलते हैं, उस

को हम कभी मंजूर नहीं कर सकते हैं। जिस प्रेगमेटिक एप्रोच के अन्दर वह इस देश की आर्थिक नीति को ट्विस्ट देना चाहते हैं, जिस के अन्दर इक्विटी कैपिटल, फारेन कैपिटल के नाम से, 'तेज' और कौन कौन से अखबारों में इंग्लैंड से आने लगे, तो उस को हम नहीं मानते हैं। जिस समाजवाद की श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी ने कल्पना की और समाजवाद की जिस परिभाषा को देश की आम जनता समझती है और जिस में देश की आम जनता को जीवन यापन के लिये पांच चीजें मिलें, उस को हम मानते हैं। वे उस को मिलनी चाहियें। महलोनबीस कमेटी ने कहा है कि दस वर्ष के प्लानिंग के बाद भी १९५८ में इस देश में आर्थिक शक्ति का केन्द्रीयकरण बढ़ता गया है। उस का कहना है :—

"It is also evident that the working of the planned economy has contributed to this growth of big companies in Indian industry. This growth of the private sector in industry and especially of the big companies has been facilitated by the financial assistance rendered by public institutions, like, the Industrial Finance Corporation, the National Industrial Development Corporation, etc."

हम इस बात पर एतराज नहीं करते कि इन्हें सहायता न दी जाय। लेकिन पब्लिक इंस्टीट्यूशंस का यह भी कर्त्तव्य है कि इस देश को ८३ प्रतिशत जनता जो देहात में रहती है और जो देश की सम्पत्ति का ७३ प्रतिशत शेयर करती है, उसकी भी सहायता की जाय। उस के लिए भी डिवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन बनें, नई नई इंस्टीट्यूशंस बनें, रिजर्व बैंक के प्राफिट्स उद्योगों को, इंडस्ट्री को बढ़ाने में खर्च हों, लेकिन देश का जो सब से बड़ा उद्योग है, एग्रिकलचर, उस को भी आप बढायें। हमारा दृष्टिकोण

[श्री भागवत झा आजाद]

यह है कि इस पर जोर नहीं दिया जा रहा है। फलस्वरूप आज इस देश में सम्पूर्ण सम्पत्ति को २३ प्रतिशत आमदनी जो है वह अर्बन सेंक्टर यानी १७ प्रतिशत आदमियों के पास है जबकि देश की ७३ प्रतिशत आमदनी को इस देश की ५३ प्रतिशत जनता को जो देहात में रहती है, शेरार करना पड़ता है। ऐसा हृदय विदारक दृश्य सम्भवतः श्रीर किसी देश में नहीं होगा। आज हम को मोनोपली के लिये ला चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि शायद श्री के० डी० मालवीय ने श्री लिबिस का नाम बतलाया था। उन्होंने ने यह बान लिखा है, जोकि अमरीका के हैं, रूस के नहीं, जो कम्युनिस्ट नहीं हैं, जो लिबरल एकानमी में विश्वास करते हैं, उन्होंने कहा कि अगर सम्पूर्ण संसार में किसी भी देश को आज एन्टी मोनोपली ला की आवश्यकता है तो वह हिन्दुस्तान है। हमारे बिन मंत्री जो ने मोनोपली कमिशन बनाया। मैं अर्थशास्त्र का एक छोटा सा विद्यार्थी हूँ। मैं कहता हूँ कि यह मोनोपली कमिशन यह साबित करेगा कि महालनोविस रिपोर्ट न्यूट्रलाइज कर दिया जाये। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्यों नहीं इस मोनोपली कमिशन में इस देश के इने गिने पब्लिक मेन को रखा गया। यह मोनोपली कमिशन आफिशियस में भर दिया गया। इसलिए कि सरकार जैसे वाहे उन को डिस्टेट कर सके, इसलिये कि इस देश का सही रूप जनता के सामने न आ सके। मैं कहता हूँ कि इस मोनोपली कमिशन के ऊपर हमें विश्वास नहीं रहा। मैं स्पष्ट रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर सरकार वास्तव में मोनोपली को कम करने की तरफ बढ़ना चाहती है तो महालनोविस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट जो है उस को वह कार्य रूप में लाये। उस पर अमल करने की शुरुआत करे। आज मोनोपली कमिशन की कोई आवश्यकता हम को नहीं है। आप चार वर्ष बाद उसे बनायें।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : (कोटा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो प्राइवेट बिल आया है मुझे तो ऐसी आशंका है कि शायद प्रस्तावक महोदय उस को वापस ले लेंगे क्योंकि उन की ताकत नहीं है कि वह इस हाउस के अन्दर इस को पास करवा लें। यहां पर तरह तरह की बातें कही जा रही हैं। पहली बान तो समाजवाद के बारे में है। समाजवाद समाजवाद कहने से काम नहीं चलेगा। हम ने भुवनेश्वर के अन्दर समाजवाद के बारे में प्रस्ताव पास किया। जयपुर में भी कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन हुआ। वहां भी यही कहा गया कि हम को समाजवाद लाना है। लेकिन समाजवाद किस तरह से लाना है। हमारी सरकार समाजवाद की बान करनी है लेकिन खुद अंत शंत बातों में पैत खर्च करती है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : अन्ट शन्ट क्या होता है।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : उलूल जनूल के कामों में पैता खर्च करती है। राजस्थान में अन्ताल पड़ रहा था। हजारों आदमी अन्ताब से अन्त थे, हजारों जानवर मौत के मुँह में थे लेकिन हमारी सरकार पार्टी कांग्रेस ३०,००,००० रु० इधर उधर के कामों में खर्च कर रही थी। क्या इमी का नाम समाजवाद है। पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से हमारे यहां शरणार्थी आ रहे थे, नूट मार मच रही थी, श्रीर उधर भुवनेश्वर में ६०,००,००० रु० खर्च कर दिया कांग्रेस के अधिवेशन में, क्या इमी का नाम समाजवाद है। इन रूप्यों से क्या हमारी जनता का पालन नहीं हो सकता क्या इस से हम राजस्थान के अन्दर कुएं नहीं खोद सकते थे, क्या उस से राजस्थान की जनता को पानी नहीं मिल सकता था। मैं तो अमरीका को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उस ने दूध के डिब्बे भेजे, घास भेजी, अनाज भेजा। अगर समाजवाद लाना हो सकता है तो इस तरह से हो सकता है।

केन्द्रीय सरकार कहती है राजस्थान सरकार से कि २५० कुएँ खुदवाये जायें। राजस्थान सरकार कहती है कि पैना नहीं है। केन्द्रीय सरकार कहती है कि रिंग ड्रिलिंग के जरिये से कुएँ खोदे जाने चाहियें। राजस्थान सरकार कहती है कि वह इस काम में नहीं लग सकती। क्या यही समाजवाद है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह समाजवाद नहीं है। हमें गरीब जनता को आगे बढ़ाने के लिये काम करने के लिये पैना नहीं मिलता लेकिन इधर उधर के जो बनेकामाऊँटिंग करने वाले हैं उन को ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैना मिलना है। वे लोग हमेशा इसी बान के प्रयत्न में लगे रहते हैं कि किस प्रकार से हमारा उल्लू सीधा हो, किस प्रकार से हम को पैना मिले। किस तरह से भजदूरों के घाड़ में वे मानामाल हो जायें।

अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि हमारे ऊपर ३० लाख ४० लाख का कर्ज है। मैं माफ़ शब्दों में कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज हमारे ऊपर ५० हजार करोड़ रुपये का कर्ज है। हम उसे चुकाने में समर्थ नहीं हो सके। इस तरह से कुछ नहीं हो सकता। अगर आप इस देश में समाजवाद लास चाहते हैं तो वह इस तरह से नहीं आ सकता। जब तक हम सब्चे हुरय में गरीब जनता को ऊँचा नहीं उठायेंगे, जब तक हम उन को भरपेट भोजन नहीं देंगे, गाँवों में जब तक लघु उद्योगों को नहीं बढ़ायेंगे, जब तक खेतों की तरबकी नहीं करेंगे, तब तक समाजवाद ला पाता मुशकल है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज हमारा सक्षय समाजवाद की तरफ नहीं जा रहा है। वह बिड़ला, टाटा और डालमिया की तरफ जा रहा है जिन के आधार पर कांग्रेस जिन्दा है। अगर वे लोग कांग्रेस का चन्दे के रूप में पैसा न दें तो कांग्रेस का दीवाला बोल जाये।

एक माननीय सदस्य: आप क्या करते हैं।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : हम चना खा खा कर एलेक्शन लड़ते हैं और आप

लोग हर एक फँसने टाटा बिड़ला और डालमिया के लाभ के लिये करते हैं। मैं एक उदाहरण देता हूँ। जयपुर में एक बाल वेगिंग की फ़ैक्ट्री खुली थी। उस का उद्घाटन करने बिड़ला जी पहुँचे। उन्होंने ने साफ़ शब्दों में कह दिया कि व्यापारियों, तुम किसी तरह की चिन्ता न करो। कांग्रेस तुम को खत्म करता चाहेगी तो भी मैं दावे से कहता हूँ कि अगर हम सब व्यापारी एक हो जायेंगे तो कांग्रेस खुद खत्म हो जायेगी। यह क्या समाजवाद लाने का तरीका है। सैठ लोगों के पीछे चलने वाले और चुनावों में अट शंट पैसा खर्च करने वाले जो हैं वे क्या वे समाजवाद ला सकते हैं। समाजवाद वह ला सकते हैं जो चने खा कर एलेक्शन लड़ता है, जो १०० ४० में एलेक्शन जीतता है। हजार और लाखों रुपये खर्च करने वाले समाजवाद नहीं ला सकते।

आज देश का स्वतन्त्र हुर मतरह माल हो गये। मतरह माल पहले जो ६५३ करोड़ रुपया हमारे यहाँ टैक्स था वह आज २४०० करोड़ हो गया है। पहले जब कि हमारे पास २०० करोड़ रुपये थी विदेशी मद्रा थी तब आज हमारे ऊपर उल्टे ७५,००० करोड़ रुपये का कर्ज हो गया है। यह समाजवाद का रास्ता नहीं है। समाजवाद तब तक नहीं हो सकता जब तक देश में सब जगह लघु उद्योग नहीं हो जाते, आज यह बेकारी दूर करने का रास्ता नहीं है कि देश में करोड़ों आदमी बेकार फिर रहे हैं। आज आप दिल्ली के बाजार में जा कर देख लें। वहाँ सड़कों पर प्लेटकार्म धर पड़े हुए लोग नजर आयेंगे। फुट पार्थों पर अपनी गुजर करते हुए लोग नजर आयेंगे। क्या इसी का नाम समाजवाद है कि हमारे गाँव वालों के खाने में कटौती करदी। उनका खाने को अन्न नहीं मिलता। राजस्थान में इतनी सहायता की कटौती कर दी गई है कि उन को पहने के लिये कपड़ा नहीं मिलता, पीने के लिये पानी नहीं मिलता।

[श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा]

जानवर बेचारे पानी के बिना मर रहे हैं और तड़प रहे हैं। क्या इसी तरह से समाजवाद आयेगा कि एक भी कुंआं न खोदा जाये। आज इस हाउस में बातें होते तीन तीन महीने हो गये हैं, लेकिन एक भी कुंआं नहीं खोदा गया। कल परसों डा० सूर्याला नैयर ने भी कहा था कि वे राजस्थान का दौरा कर के आई हैं और उन को अफसोस है कि राजस्थान को पैसा नहीं दिया गया। वहां के लिये कुछ नहीं किया गया। क्या इस तरह से समाजवाद आयेगा। कई बार कहा गया कि ऊपर वालों की तनख्वाह नीचे लाई जायेगी और नीचे वालों की तनख्वाह ऊपर ले जायी जायेगी। आज न जाने कितने दिन कर्मचारियों की तनख्वाहों पर विचार करते हो गये। काफी दिन उस पर विचार किया गया लेकिन तनख्वाह नहीं चलाई, जो वड़ाई गई वह २ रुपया। क्या यहाँ आप का समाजवाद है। जो बेचारे रात दिन काम करते हैं उन की तनख्वाह २ रुपया वड़ाई जती है। जब कि दिल्ली में मंहगाई ३५ परसेन्ट बढ़ गई है तब लोगों को बेतन २ परसेन्ट बढ़ाया जाता है। क्या इसी तरह में जनता आगे बढ़ेगी। मेरा निवेदन है अगर सच्चा समाजवाद लाना है तो गांवों में लघु उद्योग खोले जायें। आज एक ट्रैक्टर चलता है तो उस के पीछे २५ आदमी बोकार होते हैं कहा जाता है कि मशीनों में जल्दी काम होता है। बिल्कुल जल्दी काम होता है। लेकिन साथ ही जनता की बेकारी सरकार बढ़ायेगी, जनता की भुखमरी बढ़ायेगी आज इतनी ज्यादा मंहगाई हो गई है लेकिन सरकार ने संकटकालीन स्थिति का हौवा खड़ा कर रखा है हमारे सामने। आज जो बड़े बड़े पूंजीपति हैं, सेठ साहूवार हैं, जिन की फैक्ट्रियां चलती हैं उन्होंने ने इस हौवा को खड़ा कर के गरीब जनता को कुचल रक्खा है। अगर इस की तरफ हमारी सरकार का ध्यान नहीं गया तो देश में समाजवाद आना मुश्किल होगा। भले ही हम जिन्दगी भर

इस तरह के नारे लगाते रहें, लेकिन मक्खन मक्खन कहने से ही काम नहीं चलेगा, मुँह का स्वाद तो तब अच्छा होगा जब मक्खन खाया जायेगा। इसलिये अगर समाजवाद को लाना है तो उस को सच्चे दिल से लाया जाये, वना वातों से समाजवाद कभी आने वाला नहीं है।

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी (गोपालगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे अफसोस है कि इतने महत्वपूर्ण प्रस्ताव पर बोलते हुए, मेरे मित्र जो अभी बोल चुके हैं उन के दिमाग में केवल कांग्रेस को और कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट को कोसना ही रह गया है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह कांग्रेस की सरकार है इस लिये।

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : प्रस्ताव के उद्देश्य को न समझ कर वे समझते हैं कि प्रस्ताव समाजवाद लाने के लिये है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह प्रस्ताव समाजवाद लाने के लिये नहीं है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : समाजवाद कौन लायेगा।

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : कौन लायेगा यह बात अलग है। यह प्रस्ताव इसलिये आया है कि हमारे अन्दर जो विषमता है वह विषमता खत्म हो कर १:३० से अधिक की विषमता न रह जाये। इस पर हम को विचार करना है।

इस देश में विषमता का बोल बाला है। फिर विषमता एक ही तरह की नहीं है जिस से लोगों को तकलीफ होती है। रीजन रीजन में विषमता है, मनुष्य मनुष्य में विषमता है, आमदमी में विषमता है। दूर दृष्टि से देखें तो मालूम होगा कि एक स्टेट से दूसरी स्टेट की आमदनी कितनी कम है, एक स्टेट को कितने खुले रूप में सहायता दी जाती है और दूसरी स्टेट को कितना कम दिया जाता है। शहरी जीवन एक है और देहाती जीवन एक है। शहरी जीवन का स्तर एक तरफ चलता है और देहाती जीवन का

स्तर एक तरफ चलता है। शहर से दो तीन मील आगे देहात शुरू हो जाता है और वहाँ के लोग शहर के लोगों की सुविधाओं को देखते हैं तो उन के दिल में कलक होता है।

कुछ लोगों की राय है कि हमारी इकानामी प्रोडक्शन आरिएटेड होनी चाहिए। हम ने बहुत से कारपोरेशन और ऋण देने वाली संस्थायें कायम की हैं। लेकिन वह ऋण किस को दिया जाता है। जो लोग कमाने वाले हैं, पैदा करने वाले हैं, अगर उन को उचित मुआवजा नहीं मिलेगा तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वह समय दूर नहीं है कि हमारा प्रोडक्शन ठप हो जाए। क्योंकि अगर प्रोडक्शन करने वालों को उचित मुनाफा नहीं मिलेगा तो वे प्रोडक्शन करना बन्द कर सकते हैं। हम कुछ समय तक उन को बातों का भुलावा दे कर रख सकते हैं लेकिन जब तक हमारी इकानामी प्रोडक्शन आरिएटेड के साथ साथ डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन आरिएटेड भी नहीं होगी तब तक हम देश में ठीक स्थिति कायम नहीं कर सकेंगे। हो सकता है कि हमारे वित्त मंत्रालय के दिमाग में ऐसा भ्रम हो कि हम वितरण की तरफ ध्यान न दें केवल प्रोडक्शन की तरफ ध्यान दें तो काम चल सकता है। लेकिन ऐसा सम्भव नहीं है।

हमारे कुछ साधियों ने देश की गरीबी का दिग्दर्शन कराया। इस में कुछ अधिक कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। आप ट्रेन में बैठ कर जायें और किसी जंक्शन स्टेशन पर कुछ खायें, तो आप देखेंगे कि कई लड़के आप को घेर लेते हैं और वह देखते रहते हैं कि आप के मंह से कुछ गिर जाए या फेंके उस पत्ते में कुछ लगा रह जाए तो उसे ले कर लें। उन में कहीं भी मनष्यता नहीं रह गयी है। वे अपना पेट भरने के लिये किसी भी स्तर तक नीचे जाने को तैयार हैं। दूसरे का फेंका हुआ जूठा जो नीचे गिर गया है उस पर वे लड़के कुत्तों की तरह झपटते हैं। हमारे यहाँ की गरीबी का यह चित्र आप देख सकते हैं। लेकिन मैं इस विषय पर ज्यादा नहीं कहना

चाहता। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस स्थिति को किस प्रकार दूर किया जाए।

महालानॉबिस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के कुछ अंश अखबारों में निकले हैं और उन में बताया गया है जितने कारपोरेशन आदि लोगों को सहायता करने के लिये कायम किए गए हैं, उन से अधिकतर सहायता बड़े लोग ले लेते हैं और कुछ सहायता मध्यम श्रेणी के लोगों को भी मिल जाती है। हमारे यहाँ जो ब्लाक डेवलपमेंट कमेटीज हैं उनसे फायदा किसको होता है? उन को फायदा उन से नहीं होता जिन के पास कुछ नहीं है। उन से उन को ही कर्ज मिलता है जिन के पास कुछ है। जो लोग ऐसे हैं जो कर्ज ले कर अपना उद्योग खड़ा करना चाहते हैं पर जिन के पास निक्कीरिटी नहीं है उन को कर्जा नहीं दिया जाता, उन को सहायता नहीं मिलती।

गवर्नमेंट विमानों की सहायता करती है, लेकिन वह किस को मिलती है? मान लीजिये कि मुझे कुआँ खोदने के लिये रुपया चाहिये। अगर उस में एक हजार रुपया लगेगा तो अगर मैं अपनी तरफ से पांच सौ का प्रबन्ध कर सकूँ तो गवर्नमेंट मुझे सहायता करेगी। लेकिन जिन के पास आधा एकड़ या चौथाई एकड़ भूमि है, वह पांच सौ रुपया कहां से ला सकता है। और इमलिये उन को सहायता नहीं मिल सकती।

हमारी व्यवस्था ऐसी हो गयी है कि जो कुछ हम सहायता करना चाहते हैं वह उस के पास जाती है जिस के पास पहले से धन है और उन के पास नहीं जाती जो गरीब हैं और मजलूम हैं और जो बिना दूसरे की सहायता के अपने आप अपनी मदद नहीं कर सकते। गवर्नमेंट को विचार करना चाहिये कि किस प्रकार इन लोगों को सहायता पहुंचाई जाए।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कब तक सरकार विचार करेगी ?

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : एक बात और आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। मुझे अफसोस है कि वित्त मंत्री जी यहाँ नहीं हैं और उभयविवेक मंत्रियों की शायद कोई पालिसी स्टेटमेंट न कर सकें और जो प्रावधान हमारे मित्रों ने की है उस का जवाब शायद वे न दे सकें।

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा) : वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने मुझे इजाजा दी है कि कुछ जवाब उठाए जाएं उन का उत्तर मैं सरकार के विद्वानों के अनुसार दूँ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : इन का क्या जवाब है।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : हाँ भक्तता है कि माननीय सदस्य को मुझ से अधिक सरकार के विद्वानों के बारे में पता है, लेकिन मैं सरकार के विद्वानों के बारे में जवाब को बताऊँगी।

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : मैं यह पूछना था कि विद्वानों के जवाबों को मध्य करने के लिए जो समझौते सरकार ने बनाये हैं उन से किस को लाभ मिलता है। अभी कंसेट्रेशन आफ वेन्यू मान्य करने के लिये कमेटी बनायी गयी है। न मान्य उन की जांच का परिणाम कब आयेगा? लेकिन लोगों में अविश्वास पैदा हो गया है और वे कहते हैं कि इस से कुछ होने को नहीं है। जता कि हमारे मित्र श्री भागवत जा अजाद ने बताया, आज लोगों को खाना पीने से पांच चीजों की जरूरत है, खाना, कपड़ा, मकान, शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : डिफेंस भी जरूरी है।

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : डिफेंस की जरूरत लोगों के लिए देश के लिए है। जो चीजें लोगों के लिये जरूरी होंगी मैं उन का ब्योरा दे रहा था। मैं कह रहा था कि लोगों की

इन आवश्यक चीजों का मुहैया करने के लिये आप ने क्या किया है। कौन सी पालिसी आप की ऐसी है जिसे ये चीजें मुहैया हों सकें मैं कहता हूँ कि आप बहुत देर न कीजिये। हम आज ज्वालामुखी के मुख पर बैठे हुए हैं। लोग यह नहीं समझेंगे कि आपने कितना त्याग और तपस्या की है जिन के फलस्वरूप आप आज गवर्नमेंट का चला रहे हैं। मेरे मित्र यशपाल सिंह ने श्लोक द्वारा उदाहरण दिया मैं भी एक दूसरा उदाहरण इसी तरह देना चाहता हूँ कहा गया है।

विभूक्षितम कि न कराति पापम् ।

दीणाजनाः निश्करणा भवन्ति ।

जो भूखा है वह कोई भी कदम उठा सकता है वह घर जला सकता है चोरी कर सकता है वह सब कर सकता है। हम लोग ऐसी स्थिति न आने दें कि गरीबों को यह रास्ता अस्वीकार करना पड़े। मैं अपनी गवर्नमेंट से अनुरोध करूँगा कि अब समय आ गया है कि वह अपनी लम्बी चींड़ी बाँटे छोड़कर एक उपाय कर कि जिनसे यह समस्या हल हो सके। मैं मानता हूँ कि मंत्री जी कोई गाल मटोल जवाब दे देंगी लेकिन इससे कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। कुछ ऐसा उपाय करें कि जिन से लोगों का जीवन के लिए आवश्यक चीजें मुहैया हो सकें, नहीं तो हमारा अविश्य अंतराल मय है और उन अंतराल में क्या हो जायेगा कुछ ठिकाना नहीं।

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

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: At least 20—25 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will call the Minister at 4 O'clock.

श्री प्रिय गुप्त (कटिहार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे मित्र जो प्राइवेट रेजाल्यूशन लाए हैं वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। इस के बारे में कुछ कहने के पहले मैं एक चीज की ओर आप

का ह्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। एक गांव में एक थिएटर हो रहा था; और उसमें एक साधु का पाठ एक दुराचारी आदमी को दिया गया था। वह थिएटर दो तीन घंटे चला, लेकिन उस साधु के मूढ़ से सुन्दर शब्द मनने के बावजूद भी लोगों के मन पर उस का अच्छा असर नहीं पड़ा क्योंकि लोग उस आदमी की बैकग्राउंड जानते थे कि उस का चरित्र कैसा है। मेरे कहने का कोई बुरा अर्थ न निकालना आए। क्योंकि जब हम डिबेटिंग सामायटी में डिबेट करते हैं तो कुछ उदाहरण देते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस सदन के सदस्यों में कितने हैं जो आज इस चीज को वास्तव में अनुभव करते हैं। डिबेट कुछ भी हो लेकिन दरअसल उसका असर क्या होता है हमें वह देखना चाहिए और इसलिए मैंने जो गांव में थिएटर किये जाने का अभी उदाहरण दिया उसमें मंत्री महोदय चाहें उससे सहमत हों या न हों लेकिन वह मेरी पर्सनल फ्रीलिंग है और वह किसी के खिलाफ नहीं है।

२७ फरवरी को कामथ साहब का एक छोटा सा कटमोशन हाउस में आया था जोकि सेंट्रल एम्प्लॉयज और रेलवेमेंस के डियरनेस एलाउंस को बढ़ाने के लिए था लेकिन उसको ट्रेजरी बेंचेंज ने वोट टाउन करके गिरा दिया। इसके विपरीत हमने देखा कि अभी कुछ ही दिन पहले इसी सदन में मंहगाई के कारण पालियामेंट के मॅम्बर्स के वेतन और भत्ते को लेकर बहस हुई और उसको इस सदन में डेढ़ घंटे के भीतर ही पास कर दिया। पालियामेंट के मॅम्बर्स का वेतन ४०० रु० से ५०० रु० और दैनिक भत्ता २१ से ३१ रु० हो गया जब कि नीचे के वर्ग केवल मजदूर को सिर्फ २ रु० मंहगाई भत्ता दिया गया। मैं महसूस करता हूं कि इस विधेयक का उस कटमोशन से भिन्न नहीं होने वाला है। आर्थिक असमानता और भयंकर शरीबी की सदन में वैसे आलोचना तो खूब की जायेगी लेकिन आखिर में प्रस्तावक द्वारा अपना यह प्रस्ताव वापिस ले लिया जायगा।

मंत्री महोदय के यह कहने पर कि इस बारे में देखा जायगा, मांचा जायगा, प्रस्तावक महोदय कहेंगे "आई बांट टु बिदड्डा दी बिल" वह बिल बिदड्डा हो जायगा।

मैं पिछार के एक बहुत ही आर्वाइसित और पिछड़े हुए जिले पूनिया से आता हूं। मेरे वहां भयंकर शरीबी विद्यमान है। मेरे वहां आदिवासी और पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग साल के अन्दर तीन महीने केवल जंगल की जड़ी, बूटी खा कर जिंदगी व्यतीत करते हैं। हमारे गांवों की ऐसी शोचनीय अवस्था हो रही है। लेकिन सरकार के कानों पर जू तक नहीं रेंगती है। सरकार को बखूबी पता है कि चावल के दाम कितने हैं, गेहूं के दाम कितने हैं, कपड़े के दाम कितने हैं और पढ़ाई लिखाई में कितना खर्च बैठता है, दवादारू आदि में कितना खर्च बैठता है, छोटा सा झोंपड़ा बनाने में या एक छोटा सा कमरा भी किराये पर लेने में कितना पैसा खर्च करना पड़ता है, यह तमाम बातें जानने के बावजूद भी यह सरकार जोकि ऐम्प्लायर है वह अपने मुलाजिमों को क्या देती है? कहीं वह ४५ रुपये मुलाजिम को देती है, कहीं ५० रुपये देती है, कहीं उनको ५५ रुपये देती है तो कहीं ६० रुपये देती है। अब यह कौन नहीं जानता है कि आज मंहगाई के युग में उस व्यक्ति को जिसको कि ५० या ६० रुपये मिलते हैं उसको शीत निवारण और लज्जा निवारण के लिए कपड़ा चाहिए, पेट की अग्नि को शांत करने और सम्हालने के लिए चावल दाल और आटा चाहिए, बच्चों की दवा करानी पड़ती है, शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करनी होती है और मकान के लिए भी उसे खर्च करना पड़ता है। आज ५०-६० रुपये में यह सब चीजों का इंतजाम वह कर नहीं सकता है। जिस सरकार के ऐम्प्लॉयज की ऐसी हालत हो वह सरकार किस तरह से आइडिएल एम्प्लायर कहलाने की हकदार हो सकती है? मैं नहीं समझता कि सरकार के मौजूदा रवैये और दृष्टिकोण

[श्री प्रिय गुप्त]

के रहते वह हम लोगों को इस बारे में सलाह मशविरा करने को क्यों बुलाया करती है

15.33 hrs.

[DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI in the Chair]

लेबर कंसलटेटिव कमेटी में एक दिन हम बैठे थे। वहाँ पर यह चर्चा हो रही थी कि दरअसल प्राइस इंडेक्स कितना बढ़ा है और इसका कैलकुलेशन किस तरीके से होना चाहिए और इस बारे में किस तरीके से गांव गांव में जाकर पता लगाना चाहिए। उस कमेटी में एम० पीज लोग बैठे थे। लेबर कंसलटेटिव कमेटी में लेबर मंत्री उसके चेयरमैन होते थे, डिप्टी मिनिस्टर थे, लेबर सेक्रेटरी थे, लेबर कमिश्नर्स यह सब लोग थे। जब मेरा टर्न वहाँ पर आया तो मैंने कहा कि संजीविया साहब आप लेबर मिनिस्टर हैं, बाजार में जहरी चीजों के दाम कितने बढ़े हैं इन के आंकड़े आप यहाँ क्यों देख रहे हैं और बहस कर रहे हैं, आप अगर उनकी असली हालत देखना चाहते हैं तो हवाईजहाज में बैठ कर सारे देश के अन्दर किसी भी सरकारी मुलाजिम के घर को इस जांच के लिए आप चुन लें और तब आपको पता चल जायेगा कि आज सरकारी कर्मचारी किस बुरे हालत में रह रहे हैं।

Whichever place you feel is the cheapest place, उसको आप ले लें। You pick up one family. एक चौथी श्रेणी के नौजवानों के परिवार को ले लीजिये। जैसा कि अंग्रेज लोग कहा करते थे आप उसके मां, बाप को छोड़ भी दीजिये, केवल वह, उसकी पत्नी और बच्चों को ले लीजिये। उस चौथे वर्ग के परिवार के लिए आप एक महीने की जरूरी जरूरी चीजें खरीद दीजिये। चावल, दाल, आटा, थोड़ा सा कपड़ा, बच्चों की पढ़ाई लिखाई, किताबें, दवादारू और मकान किराया इन सब चीजों की व्यवस्था और भुगतान आप स्वयं एक महीना अपने हाथ से कर दें।

दाएं हाथ में उसके जरूरी खर्च का हिसाब रखिये और बाएं हाथ में उसकी वह तनख्वाह प्राप्त रखिये। अब अगर उसका खर्च उसकी तनख्वाह से ज्यादा बैठता हो तो उतना ही डिपॉजिट एलाउंस प्राप्त उसका बढ़ा दीजिये लेकिन अगर तनख्वाह खर्चसे ज्यादा रहती हो तो उतनी तनख्वाह में प्राप्त कटौती कर लीजिये।

This is the actual approach for the statistics to be obtained in respect of the increase in the cost of living.

जो तरीका अभी आप इसको जानने का बता रहे हैं वह हमें पसन्द नहीं है और न ही वह सही तरीका इसको जानने का है। मेरा ऐसा कहने पर वह चुप होकर रह गये। मैंने श्री संजीविया से यह भी कहा कि क्या वह इस चीज को नहीं जानते हैं कि आपका लेबरर्स, आपका क्लास ४ के कर्मचारी कम से कम महीने ५ रुपये से लेकर १० रुपये तक कर्जा लेते हैं? क्या उन्हें पता नहीं है कि उनके क्लास ३ के कर्मचारी १५ रुपये से लेकर ५० रुपये तक हर महीने कर्जा लेते हैं और इस तरह से जब वह कर्जा जमाता जाता है और काफी बढ़ जाता है तो उसे प्राविडेंट फंड से लोन लेकर या फिर काबुली पठान रूपी बैंक से भारी व्याज पर पैसा लेकर वह कर्जा चुकाते हैं और परिणामस्वरूप दिन पर दिन वह उस कर्जे को दलदल में गहरे फंसते जाते हैं। आज गांवों की हालत दर्दनाक है। गरीबी और भुखमरी नंगा नाच नाच रही है और आप कहते हैं कि नेशनल इनकम बढ़ती जा रही है। यह पैसा आखिर जाता कहाँ है। इस इनकम का गलत और डिफिकिट डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन है और यह उसी तरह से है कि एक काश्तकार सुबह उठ कर घरसे जाने के पहले अपने चार बच्चों के लिए चार रोटी रख गया और खेत को चला गया। अब उन चार बच्चों में वो बच्चे जो कि बदमाश थे उन्होंने बजाय एक, एक रोटी खाने के दो, दो रोटियां खा गये और बाकी दोनों बच्चे उनकी बदमाशी के कारण भूखे रह गये।

इसी तरह आपका यह वैल्यू का डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन है। आप इसको ठीक करने के लिए क्रमेटी जरूर रखें जो कि यह देखें :—

"to review the progress made towards the reduction of disparity between the lowest and highest income to the order of 1:30 over the next two or three Plan periods."

यह रेजोल्यूशन जो माननीय सदस्य लाये हैं वह सही लाये हैं। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह पाम तो होना नहीं है और उसको तो वापिस ही होना है। जरूरत तो इस बात की है कि सरकार अपनी मौजूदा आर्थिक पालिसी को बदले और फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर जो कि तबदील हुए और उनकी जगह दूसरे मंत्री बने और उन्होंने फाइनेंस का काम सम्हाला है तो उससे कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ा है। बस इतना ही है कि

the slant of the Biria group has to be replaced by the slant of the other groups of business magnates. इस तरह से

फाइनेंस की व्यवस्था ठीक होने वाली नहीं है। फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर होने के नाते उनको यह भी तो देखना है कि टैक्स लगाने जाते हैं इतना रुपया इकट्ठा हो जाता है तो आखिर इस रुपये का डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन कहाँ होता है। अगर इसी तरह से रूटन व्यवस्था जारी रही तो गरीब आदमी बच नहीं पायेंगे। रास्ते में ही सब पैसा खत्म हो जायेगा और उस गरीब तक पहुँचने की नीबट ही नहीं आने वाली है जब कि उस पर टैक्सों की अत्यधिक भरमार होती है और उसकी कमाई बिलकुल टूट गई है। सभानेत्री महोदय, मैं आपकी मार्फत गवर्नमेंट के कान तक यह आवाज पहुँचाना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार केवल १०-१५ फी सदी बड़े बड़े लोगों के हित को ही नहीं देखे और उसे ७५ फी सदी तबके के साथ जिनमें कि वर्कर्स हैं, इंडस्ट्रियल वर्कर्स हैं, गवर्नमेंट सर्वेंट्स हैं उनकी हालत को बेहतर बनाने और उन्हें आज के संकट काल में कुछ राहत पहुँचाने की व्यवस्था करे

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप हमेशा भिल कर्मचारियों की ही बातें करते हैं, म्युनिसिपल वर्कर्स को आप भी तो कहिये।

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : ठीक राह दिलाया। म्युनिसिपल वर्कर्स, गांव वालों को खेतहर मजदूरों को राहत पहुँचाने का सरकार इंतजाम करे। अगर सरकार अब भी नहीं जागती है और अपना वही पुराना उपेक्षा का रवैया जारी रखती है तो भले ही हम यूनिवर्स वालों को खींच कर इंडस्ट्रियल फील्ड में रैस्ट्रेंट रखने के लिए कहें, गड़बड़ न होने देने के लिए जोर दें लेकिन यह चैक और रैस्ट्रेंट ज्यादा दिन तक नहीं चल पायेगा और वह दिन दूर नहीं है जब कि यह जनता दियासलाई उठा कर उससे इस सरकार को फूक देगी। बस इतना ही मैं आपसे कहना चाहता था।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I rise to support the resolution moved by my hon. friend Shri B. P. Yadav and I congratulate him on bringing this resolution before the House.

When we discuss this resolution and support the demand that the disparities in the income groups should be brought down to at least 1:30, I have in my mind the demand of the socialists or those who claim to be socialists that it should not be more than 1:10, but I hope that this Government would accept this principle that it should not be more than 1:30.

We have some statistics to show that the daily income of a particular group of the Birias is Rs. 1,85,000 to Rs. 2,80,000, whereas 27 crores in this country are only getting 7½ annas per day according to the Planning Minister, 15 annas according to the Prime Minister and three annas according to my hon. friend Dr. Lohia. I would also request the Minister to see the latest report of the Reserve Bank regarding rural indebtedness. What did it reveal? It revealed that rural in-

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

debtedness had risen from Rs. 1,500 crores to nearly Rs. 3,000 crores. This is the condition of the country as far as peasants are concerned.

Let me say something about the Government employees also. Much has been said about the need for giving them dearness allowance and so on. I have in my possession figures which will show the condition of the Central Government employees. Forty-five thousand are getting Rs. 250 and above; 246,000 are getting more than Rs. 100 but less than Rs. 250 and 15,37,000 are getting Rs. 100 and less. You can imagine the condition of the Central Government employees who are supposed to be a privileged class getting more than what the State Government employees or the Corporation employees get. If the Central Government employees demand increase in D.A. they are asked to look towards the horrible condition of the State Government employees. If the State Government employees want a wage increase, they are asked to look at the Corporation employees. If the Corporation employees demand a wage increase, they are asked to look at the poor unemployed persons registered in the employment exchange registers. This is how Government want to satisfy all by pitting one against the other.

The Mahalanobis Committee report has given something revealing. Again the whole question is being referred to a monopolies commission as if it is not known still that there is growth of monopolies in this country and there is concentration of wealth. Whenever a question is put to the Prime Minister he says, there has been some uneven distribution of wealth in this country. And we want to know to what extent the national income has gone into pockets of those handful of people who want to control the economy of this country. The Mahalanobis Committee report is

available now. One inspector was appointed. This is the height of joke in this country. After the Vivian Bose Commission's report, nine years were wasted. Rs. 27 lakhs were spent on the Commission against the Dalmia-Jain group. Again another inspector has been asked to investigate into the whole thing. What are the salary and allowances of this inspector? Yesterday I put an unstarred question (a) whether it is a fact that the Inspector who is investigating into the affairs of some of the Dalmia-Jain concerns is being paid Rs. 180 per day; (b) if so, the reasons for paying this fabulous amount; and (c) whether he is of the rank of a Secretary. The reply was:

"(a) The Inspector has been allowed a remuneration of Rs. 3500 p.m. In addition, he has been sanctioned daily allowance as under:

(i) On actual basis for room rent, inclusive of any service charge, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 150 per day for Bombay and Calcutta and Rs. 100 per day for any other place.

(ii) A flat rate of Rs. 30 to cover all other charges including boarding expenses, tips, etc."

You can imagine whether this inspector, a person who was almost unemployed and who has got a job at Rs. 3500 p.m. plus Rs. 180 per day, will ever submit any report about the Dalmia-Jain concerns. This is the height of joke in this country.

This is a very innocuous resolution and I must say there must be no hesitation on the part of Government to accept this resolution. Let a committee be appointed under an able economic expert like Shri R. K. Hazari. He submitted a report about the Birla-Jain group and other

houses. I am sure that this resolution will be accepted by this House.

A clear case was brought to my notice the other day. I was told that during the Chinese aggression, more than 3,52,000 pressure cookers were needed for those fighting at high altitude. Who was given this order? The son of a Cabinet Minister was given this order without any tender in December, 1962. Without asking for any tender, he was straightway given this order. I do not want to mention the name of the Minister, because again there will be some statement that Mr. Banerjee wants to make an insinuation. When pressure cookers were available in this country at Rs. 85 or Rs. 90—prestige cooker is one of the best cookers—why was this order placed at a rate of Rs. 110 or Rs. 120 per cooker? If these things are going on, I do not know; anything will happen in this country. We cannot dream of socialism. It would be a mockery and a sad commentary on our socialism. The Bhubaneswar thesis will be reduced to nothing but mockery.

I am sure the hon. Deputy Finance Minister would at least accept this in principle, so that the mover of the resolution and the country may have the satisfaction that this is being acknowledged.

Shri Muthiah (Tirunelveli): Madam Chairman, I support the resolution moved by Shri Yadava. It is in keeping with the socialist policy of our Government and the Congress Party. Only recently, in January, 1964, the Congress Party in the Bhubaneswar session, unanimously passed a resolution on democratic socialism. The cardinal principle of democratic socialism is the creation of an equalitarian society based on social justice and on political, social and economic equality for all citizens. Our Constitution emphasises equality in its very Preamble, which speaks of economic,

social and political justice and equality of status and opportunity.

The Directive Principles of the Constitution embody socialistic and equalitarian principles. Article 38 says:

“The State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may, a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of the national life.”

Article 39 says:

“The State shall in particular direct its policy towards securing—

(a) that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good;

(b) that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment.”

The aim of the first Plan was to ensure a rising national income and a steady improvement in the living standards of the people. The main objective of the second Plan was reduction of inequalities in income and wealth and fixing maximum limits of holding of land and wealth.

The Planning Commission's recommendations in this connection are worth mentioning: (1) The maximum limits for land holdings should be prescribed. This limit should be three times the holding which an ordinary farmer can plough. (2) The prescribing of a ceiling on maximum earning should be considered. After deducting all taxes, the difference between the minimum and maximum earnings should not be more than 30

[Shri Muthiah]

times. (3) Through estate duty, gifts tax, profits tax and wealth tax, the difference between rich and poor people should be reduced. Our Prime Minister commending the Second Plan said:

"We are all agreed on our policy of establishing a socialist pattern of society and we shall make all our efforts in that direction."

Coming to the third Plan, its objective is to bring about a reduction of inequalities in incomes and wealth and a more even distribution of economic power. The policy of socialism and equitable distribution of wealth and income was approved by this Parliament in 1954. It declared that the broad objective of economic policy should be to achieve the socialist pattern of society. Parliament approved that the basic criterion in determining social policies and the lines of economic advance should be not private profit, not the interest of a few, but the good of the community as a whole. The basis of a socialist pattern of society is increased production and equitable distribution of the goods so produced. Production and distribution are equally important and they should not be viewed separately.

The Mahalanobis Committee in its report says that the economic growth of the country, and the industrial and commercial development in the last ten years have made the rich richer and the poor, poorer or remain on the same level as before, and monopolies have increased in industry and business. It is to study, assess and to reduce this concentration of economic power that just now the Monopolies Commission has been established under the chairmanship of a Judge of the Supreme Court, Shri Das Gupta.

I just want to quote a few words of Mahatma Gandhi in this connection; Mahatma Gandhi said:

"I shall work for an India in which there shall be no high class and no low class of people."/

He further said:

"Whoever has a surplus of essential things which are denied to the poor and who does not give that surplus to them is a thief in the eyes of society."

Lastly, I want to mention the various fiscal measures such as Estate Duty, Wealth-tax, Gift-tax, Capital Gains Tax passed by the Parliament recently. These fiscal measures and the ceiling Acts and Fair Price Acts passed by the various State Governments are steps in the direction of socialism, in the direction of equitable distribution of wealth and power.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): It is really an essential and urgent factor in the social life which we are pledged to build up, namely, democratic socialism, where we have to make an assessment of these elements which form the base of our productive system thereby enriching the community at large. The resolution has given an indication as to how we should try to narrow the disparity which today obtains in our country.

I am reminded of a picture revealed to me in my own constituency. There I found the immensely rich people parading their wealth and prosperity. On the other hand, I found how the ill-paid workmen were huddled together in the narrow confines of their rooms which they call by the technical name *Dhowara*. When one finds in the midst of this plenty, in the midst of immeasurable richness how poverty, colossal destitution is allowed to remain, naturally, one is prompted to see avenues as how to reorientate the society and see that the productive apparatus is re-adjusted in a form where the largest number of people get the equitable share in the production./

In the rural areas, the question of ceiling was a moot point. Undoubtedly, it was a relief, but it came too late. The expectation that was raised in the mind of the landless people that they would have some land when the ceiling was imposed did not materialise. Before the ceiling was imposed, before the legal enactments were introduced, lands were distributed in such a way that ultimately only a meagre quantity of land was left for distribution. The result was that the landless people of India remained as helpless and poor as they were.

In this very city I found that lands were purchased at Rs. 5 per square yard, and after development, were sold at Rs. 65, Rs. 75, Rs. 100 and even Rs. 150 per square yard. This unearned income is a form of acquisition of wealth to a particular section of very intelligent people who can anticipate chances of earning profits and proceed in a way which brings them volume of unearned income which naturally results in the destitution of the poor.

In this way, Madam, the agents of production are allowed to operate in the different sectors of the society. In the process of our industrialisation of the Country, we find that a particular sector is allowed to have the control over the agents of production. Those people who had been expecting some share in the management, who were expecting to have participation in the management of industries and other undertakings, are still denied the privileges of having a say in the management process because of the vested interests that control industrial growth.

Therefore, the expectaitons which have been all along put forward in the minds of the people, we seldom find them realised in reality. If we want to move a resolution of this type today, we only want to make an assessment of the stark realities of life, the facts of life which are revealed in the process of growth, in the process of development of the country starting from 1947.

Madam, two Five Year Plans have already finished and the Third Five Year Plan is in its mid term. We took the vow of raising the wealth of India. Indeed, the national wealth has been raised to the extent of 42 per cent. But who are the recipients? Four years earlier, when this question was raised, the leader of the House said that the Government were going to appoint a committee. That committee worked for four years and today the report is before us. What does it portray? How far does it go to give us satisfaction of the urges and assurances which had been exercising our minds so long? Madam, the picture is dismal. After four years of analysis, we find a picture which gives us hardly any satisfaction in regard to what we wanted to realise. We have not realised what we wanted. Therefore, it is but meet that we have to make a realistic study of the objective factors, not only psychic but objective factors, that influence the growth of the society where destitution is allowed to grow in an alarming way with the accumulation of wealth credited to a particular sector of the society, that is always conditioned by the motive of acquisitiveness and profit.

Therefore, a country which is pledged to democratic socialism, a country which has taken the vow of going forward towards the attainment of a particular objective, namely, the distribution of wealth to the producers, to the prime producers equitably, has to take up this work in all earnestness. There the question comes, how far and whither we go. In the context of the picture that has been presented by the report of the Mahalanobis Committee, I would endorse this resolution and suggest that we have to set up a small committee including Members of Parliament, so that we can find out exactly how far we can carry out the objectives which we have placed before us and the country.

Madam, I endorse the resolution.

श्री प० ला० बारूपाल (गंगानगर) :
 हमारे मित्र यादव जी ने जो विधेयक इस सदन में रखा है मैं उसका हृदय से स्वागत करता हूँ। मैं चाहता यह था कि इस प्रकार का कोई विधेयक सरकार की तरफ से आता तो अच्छा रहता। इसका कारण यह है कि पिछले कई वर्षों से हम देख रहे हैं कि कोई भी अच्छा प्रस्ताव किसी व्यक्ति विशेष अथवा किसी माननीय सदस्य की तरफ से अगर रखा जाता है तो सरकार उसको स्वीकार करने में संकोच करती है, उसको मानने में धानाकानी करती है।

मेरे मित्रों ने बहुत से मुझसे आपके सामने रखे हैं। आर्थिक विषमता के सम्बन्ध में भी अपनी तरफसे कुछ बातें आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। मैं राजस्थान से आता हूँ। मेरे मित्रों ने जो बातें बताई हैं, वैसे तो मैं समझता हूँ वे काफी हैं और उससे अधिक कुछ और बतलाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। लेकिन अपने प्रदेश की स्थिति से मैं आपको थोड़ा सा अवगत कराना चाहता हूँ। मैं सीमावर्ती प्रदेश से आता हूँ। बीकानेर, जैसलमेर, बाड़मेर आदि स्थान राजस्थान के ऐसे हैं कि वहाँ चार चार दिन तक लोगों को खाना नसीब नहीं होता। यह कितने शर्म की बात है। भारत को किसी ज़माने में सोने की चिड़िया कहा जाता था। लेकिन आज हमारे देश की यह हालत हो गई है कि लोगों को चार चार दिन तक खाने को कुछ नहीं मिलता है। पीने को पानी तक उनको नहीं मिलता है और पहनने को कपड़ा नहीं मिलता है। यह कितने शर्म की बात है।

16.00 hrs.

सवाल यह है कि जो आर्थिक विषमता है उसको कैसे दूर किया जाए। स्वास्थ्य मंत्राणी सुशीला नायर जी ने पीने के पानी

की व्यवस्था करने के लिए कई करोड़ रुपये राजस्थान सरकार को दिया लेकिन राजस्थान सरकार उस रुपये का अवधि के भीतर भीतर इस्तेमाल नहीं कर सकी, कुएं नहीं बनवा सकी। लोगों को रहने के लिए झोंपड़ा जो चाहिए वह भी आज तक सरकार नहीं दे सकी है। उनके ऊपर छप्पर का प्रबन्ध नहीं कर सकी है। लहाख और नेफा में हमारे जो जवान काम करते हैं, उनका कभी कभी हमारे दोस्त जिक्र कर दिया करते हैं। उनको क्या मिलता है, उनकी क्या दस्ता है, इसका जिक्र कर दिया करते हैं। समाचार पत्रों में हम पढ़ते हैं कि वहाँ घड़ों का पानी सदियों में बर्फ बन जाता है। फाउन्टेनपेन के अन्दर स्याही बर्फ बन जाती है। लेकिन राजस्थान की एक अलग स्थिति है। वहाँ मई, जून और जलाई में आप देखेंगे कि मनुष्य का कंठ तक सूख जाता है। घड़ों का पानी सूख जाता है। इस गर्मी के अन्दर तिलमिलाते हुए लोग अपना जीवन व्यतीत करते हैं। अब तो वहाँ पर स्थिति कुछ ठीक हो गई है नहीं तो यह कहा जाता था कि वहाँ पर मनुष्य केवल तीन स्नान करते हैं। एक तो उसका जन्म होता है तो दाई मां स्नान करती है, एक जब शादी होती है तब स्नान करता था और एक जब वह मरता था तब स्नान करता था जबकि उसका दाह संस्कार होता था। वहाँ पर इस तरह की स्थिति थी। अब भी वहाँ की हालत यह है कि पीने को पानी नहीं मिलता। मैं यह सिर्फ राजस्थान के लिये कहता हूँ कि ऐसा नहीं है। सारे मुल्क के अन्दर काफी विषमता है। खन्ड लोगों ने, मुट्ठी भर पूजापतियों ने उद्योगों पर कब्जा कर रखा है। सरकार के ऊपर भी पूजापतियों का असर है। जो समाजवाद हम चाहते हैं वह नहीं आ सकता, इसलिये कि हमारी सरकार की नीतियों में कथनी और करनी में अन्तर है। आपने समाजवादी सिद्धान्त को अपनाया लेकिन जो हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था है अगर वह समाजवादी नहीं होगी तो कैसे

समाजवाद आयेगा। हमारे देश की पूजीवादी अर्थ व्यवस्था है। हम बार बार कहते हैं कि हमने इस मूलभूत सिद्धान्त को अपना कर रखा है तो फिर हम को अपनी अर्थ व्यवस्था को बदलना चाहिये।

हमारी मंत्रिणी जी यहाँ हैं; अगर वित्त मन्त्री यहाँ होते और हमारे मित्रों ने जो भाषण दिये उनको सुनते तो उनको पता होता। जब पत्रों में वे इस प्रकार की बातों को पढ़ेंगे तो सोचेंगे कि क्या यह सही बात है। मैं कलकत्ते गया था। जब ट्रेन के ऊपर हम लोग जाते हैं और खाना खाने के लिये बैठते हैं तो इतनी संख्या में भिखमंगे आ जाते हैं और छिना झपटी करते हैं जिसका ठिकाना नहीं है। बिहार में बहुत ज्यादा गरीबी है। और जगहों पर भी यही हालत है। हमारे मुल्क में ८० या ९० फी सदी लोग गरीब हैं और बड़ी मश्किल से अपना जीवन व्यतीत करते हैं दूसरी तरफ बाकी लोग उनके ऊपर आगम करते हैं। एक तरफ तो हम देखते हैं कि एक आदमी पांच पांच पेंकेट गोल्ड फ्लैक के फूक देता है और दूसरी तरफ एक आदमी को पांच दाने भी खाने को नहीं मिलते हैं। एक आदमी खूब साबुन, लिपस्टिक आदि का इस्तेमाल करता है, काफी बगैरह में इतने खर्च कर देता है और दूसरे आदमी को खाने को भी नहीं मिलता है। इन सारी चीजों पर बड़ी गम्भीरता से सांचना चाहिये। मेरा सुझाव है कि अरुन्धे और अनुभवी आदमियों को ले का, जिनके दिल में दर्द हो, एक कमेटी बनाई जाये जो पूरे मुल्क का दौरा करे। चाहे वह ट्रेनों में जाये, चाहे वह पर्वतीय एरिया में जाये, चाहे हरल एरिया में जाये चाहे शहरों में जाये, लेकिन सारी चीजों का अध्ययन करके उन पर नब्ब विचार करे।

मैं ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार को इस प्रस्ताव को

मान लेना चाहिये। लेकिन अगर वह इस को मान न सके तो कोई ऐसा आश्वासन दे कि जल्दी से जल्दी वह कदम उठाने जा रही है, नहीं तो वह दिन दूर नहीं है जब लोग खुद कांग्रेस के खिलाफ बगावत करेंगे। वह नहीं करेंगे तो हम करेंगे, चाहे हम को कांग्रेस को छाड़ना ही पड़ जाये, लेकिन इस तरह की चीजे ज्यादा दिन चलने वाली नहीं हैं।

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the concern of the hon. Members which they voiced on the floor of the House—not very complimentary to me, of course—that probably they would have wanted the hon. Finance Minister to be here. The hon. Finance Minister would have been here, had he not some very important work outside the House. Therefore, through you, Mr. Chairman, I would submit to the House to show me this little indulgence.

I would also like to assure this House that I would try my best to answer some of the points. It is a fact that I am not in a position to take a decision on a policy matter—my senior colleague has to take it—but I have been instructed by my senior colleague, the Finance Minister, to espouse the Government's policy. Within that policy I would try to meet some of the points which have been raised by hon. Members.

This is one of the very serious debates which has brought almost all the sections of the House together. What does it show? It shows that in this country there has been a genuine concern about the poverty of the people. There cannot be two voices so far as the poverty of this country is concerned. Everybody is concerned about this poverty. Therefore, I think, hon. Members should not doubt the bona fides of the Government, that the Government is not concerned about the poverty of the people.

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

The government which does not concern itself with the economic condition of the people has no right to exist and if the government exists by virtue of majority support of the people, that government has to ventilate the public conscience represented in the problems facing this country, namely, the problems of poverty, ignorance and backwardness.

One of the leading statesmen said very rightly that for every dignified individual in this world there are four criteria and inspirations for existence. Human life is not human life if it does not get food, family relationship, freedom and friendship. That is what has been described as the basic inspiration of human existence. Nobody can doubt it. Human life, in order to grow and be dignified, requires these things. It is also a fact that in our country the poverty and the miseries of the people have not allowed them to have a dignified human existence.

I do not at all doubt the sincerity and the concern expressed in the House. My concern is the same as of the other hon. Members of the House, but the only point is whether by forming this committee we can fulfil the concern that we have expressed in the House in so many words. The appointment of a committee is not a new demand. The demand was first made by the hon. Member, Shri Bibhuti Mishra, who is still in the House, in 1956. In that very Resolution—the House, of course, adopted a modified Resolution—the House accepted the basic philosophy underlying this. I would like to quote the words of the Resolution which was accepted by the House. It reads thus:—

“The House recommends to the Government to take appropriate measures to reduce the disparity in income prevailing between the different sections of society in the country.”

After that Resolution, some other Resolutions, were also discussed in this House. Hon. Members have already quoted the remarks of the Committee, called the Mahalanobis Committee. It took quite a substantial time in going through this problem.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: Can you tell us what steps were taken after the passing of that Resolution?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I would, if the hon. Member would bear with me.

The Mahalanobis Committee was appointed primarily in order to go into this question, namely, what has been the distributive pattern of this income; how the income which has been generated in this country has flowed into various healthy economic channels. But only the noblest of intentions do not produce results! We have to understand that there were basic difficulties involved in the whole analysis of the problem—the difficulties of not having proper data and material at their disposal to arrive at definite conclusions, very far-reaching conclusions. When they have not been able to arrive at very definite conclusions supported by specific data, it was really difficult for the Mahalanobis Committee itself to bring out certain arguments supporting the way in which this inequality could be reduced. There is no question of having any different opinion so far as the inequality is concerned. There is inequality in incomes in this country. The Prime Minister himself remarked that in this country people live in rags, sleep on the footpath and do not have two square meals for days together. There is inequality. But how really to curb that inequality, and how to remedy this problem is really, what is called, the crux of the problem. This Committee itself has come to some of these conclusions after quite a long time and after a lot of study. It took them four years. This Committee was appointed in 1960 and the report has come before

the Parliament only now in 1964. It was placed before the Parliament only yesterday. The Committee submitted Part I of its report to the Government on 25th February, 1964. The very fact that the Committee has taken such a long time to give even an analysis of the situation shows how difficult is the problem. Madam, you will agree with me and the House will also agree with me that half-baked conclusions on such important aspects of the nation's economy and the nation's life will not solve the problem. Half-baked conclusions would be much more dangerous than no conclusions at all. In Hindustani, there is a saying *नीच हकीम खतराणुजाने*

that is, a person who is not qualified enough to practise medicine can be a very dangerous person to prescribe medicine. That is exactly what I want to say without really taking away the seriousness of the problem. Only by forming a committee we cannot solve this problem. Already, the conclusions of this Committee are before us. They have indicated certain remarks, which are very serious, that the inequality has grown because the distribution of income has gone to certain channels which are socially not equitable and not just. I agree with the House in that. I think, let us be benefited by the remarks of this Committee and try to make a headway into this problem.

Again, Madam, the Monopolies Commission has been appointed. The hon. Members doubted the *bona fides* of the Monopolies Commission not in so many words but certainly they have expressed their suspicion that this Monopolies Commission also would meet the same end. But it is primarily for this purpose to see how the trend of concentration of wealth only in a few hands or in a few concerns can be checked and what ways and means must be taken to reduce this concentration of wealth. That is going to be the function of this Monopolies Commission. The Monopolies Commission will not only function

like a bureaucratic civil service department. That is why it has been headed by an eminent jurist. It has been supported and supplemented by a leading economist in the country and also some of the experts who have been dealing with company affairs have been put in this Commission so that they could provide benefit of their guidance and knowledge to this Commission. I am sure, the House will exercise a little patience so far as the working of this Commission is concerned and I have no doubt—and I am very sure about it—that this Commission will come to some very fruitful conclusions.

Madam, I appreciate the concern of the House and also the temptation of people to just going in for short cuts to prosperity because they are so tempting and so attractive. If we can achieve prosperity through short cuts, there is nothing like that. Everybody would like to achieve prosperity through short cuts. But in an economy which was basically unplanned before, in an economy which was basically backward before, in an economy which did not have even a guiding line towards the roads of prosperity, in an economy which did not have any technical know-how, in an economy which did not provide any basic strong base to planning—when the planning started, it started with certain initial difficulties which are still there in our planned economy—it is a fact that all these unplanned economic forces and wide profits in a few hands do produce socially bad results and what the situation demands is to really correct the abuses which have come through the wrong direction of the private industrial forces. The House can certainly demand the Government to correct them. For example, I myself feel that when we started having a licensing policy and when we had a definite code for giving licences for the industrial development of this country, we should have seen that the very concentration of licensing should not go into those hands which may

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be fictitious and which may have direction only towards a few monopolistic concerns. I accept this, that Government should have been more careful when they pioneered the licensing policy. The licensing policy itself should have helped in the more decentralisation of economic forces and economic power into the hands of individuals. At that very time they should have seen that the economic policy is directed towards not only concentration of large-scale industries but towards large-scale industries being balanced by the small-scale industries and the medium-sized industries. And all these industries could be supplemented not only by the private sector but also the cooperative sector. Of course, I agree with the remarks of the hon. Members of the House that the cooperative sector should have been made effective, very, very effective and at least more effective than actually it is today. That would have been one of the ways by which we could have a distributive pattern of income which would have been more healthier. But today to talk that everything that has happened is bad and, therefore, a new committee should go into that question because everything that has happened is not proper and not right, will not do. I feel like saying this. After bathing the baby, the bath water becomes soapy and dirty. You want to throw the bath water; you do not want to throw the baby with the bath water. Let us throw the bath water but let us really preserve the baby. By just destroying the very pattern of our industrial growth, we just cannot reach anything. I would like to quote here a well-known expert on socialism. The hon. Member, Shri Bhagawat Jha Azad remarked that I was doing something else rather than listening to his speech. I was really trying to meet some of his arguments. Even a person like Douglas James who is supposed to be one of the leading experts on socialism, who has been an adviser to the British Labour Party as one of their brains and who

has been regarded one of the leading exponents of socialism says this:

"But where a private firm is not guilty of any of these abuses, it should be frankly and fairly recognised that it is a socially valuable asset, which contributes to the life and growth of the community—as many in areas of unemployment most ardently feel when an efficient private firm erects a modern factory and gives employment to hundreds, or thousands. If a private firm, great or small, is technically efficient, competitive and not restrictive; if it reinvests a fair proportion of its profits; if its labour relations and pay are good; if it exports energetically; if its profits are modest in relation to capital; and if it conforms actively with public-policy on employment and location of industry; it can fairly claim to be an asset to society. An intelligent Government.....

--please mark these words--

".....should recognise this and concentrate its efforts on ensuring that firms in the private sector do thus conform with public needs."

Now, certainly, the House can ask the Government that its policy should be that all this private initiative should be channelised for the public good, for the public welfare and for providing social justice. If the private initiative is only diverted for the concentration of power, certainly it is very improper and very undesirable. Therefore, Madam, let us not really be guided by some dogmas. Let us realise that only by passing a Resolution like this or only by appointing a committee of Members of Parliament, we shall not be able to really come to some conclusions which can really take us to a better way of redistribution. I would like to say here that so far as the problem of redistribution is concerned, I do appreciate the concern of the House that the problem of redistribution should be as much seriously the concern of

the Government as the problem of production and growth. Growth includes social justice. Full employment and industrial growth imbibe in itself social justice and social justice can only come through social redistribution of the earnings of the community. I do agree, therefore, that the social justice has to perform as dominant a role as the growth in the economic pattern of this country. Nobody can deny that it is the primary duty of the State to ensure re-sharing out of the rewards of this economy, and to socialise national income. Socialising national income means not expropriating anything from anybody's hands but to divert the national income towards more conducive and justifiable social purposes. That is what Government should do. I agree with the hon. Members that our pattern of redistribution has to be healthier and it has to undergo a basic healthy change, and more redistributive impetus should come into the hands of the State so that socialised redistribution could be achieved in this country.

Shri Yashpal Singh: The hon. Deputy Minister should say something about village indebtedness also

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: That includes the very problem of village indebtedness as well. Village indebtedness is not a problem in isolation. After all, why is there this village indebtedness? It is there because the earning capacity of that class of people has gone down, and proportionately; the debt in their hands, because they have not been able to meet their day-to-day expenditure with the income they have, has gone up. For meeting that problem, we have to break at so many places. We have to take initiative at so many places. Economic poverty is like a vicious circle. If you want to break at only one point, you would not succeed. In order to really have a successful achievement of going towards this goal, you have to break this vicious circle at many points. So, rural indebtedness is not a problem in isolation. It is concerned with the problem of rise in prices.

It is concerned with the economic capabilities of the rural sector. It is concerned with the lack of industrial base in the rural economy, because rural economy is primarily a rural economy, and so to say, a very backward rural economy. The individual produce of individual fields has hardly increased. It may be a fact that the total production of agriculture has increased, but when I go to the villages, I myself find that individual produce of individual agriculturists or of the individual labourers has not increased very much or very satisfactorily. That is a fact, and because of the rise in prices and because he has to buy so many things at higher prices, his ability to conserve savings gets proportionately reduced. My hon. friend quoted some figures from the Reserve Bank to show that rural indebtedness was still a very big problem to solve. There is a big chunk of rural indebtedness still in existence, and it is necessary that while having redistribution of income pattern in this country, it should not only cover urban areas but it should also cover the rural areas.

But the question is how this inequality has to be reduced. Is it to be reduced by only making the income pattern conform to the ratio of 1 : 30? So far I have tried to answer the first part of my hon. friend's resolution which suggests that a committee should be appointed. Now, I would like to deal with the second part of his resolution where he makes a proposal that the income pattern should be on the basis of 1 : 30.

In this connection, I would like to bring to the notice of the House the Report of the Taxation Enquiry Commission of 1954. The question of fixing a ceiling on personal income on the basis of a reasonable multiple of the per capita or per family income was considered by this commission, and the views of the commission on this subject were as follows, which I would like to read out for the benefit

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of the House. The commission had stated:

"It is our view that there should be a ceiling on net personal income after tax, which, generally speaking . . .

—mark the words 'generally speaking'—

". . . should not exceed approximately 30 times the prevailing per family income in the country. We do not suggest that this is capable of immediate implementation, but we think that it is important to strive by stages for its implementation over a period of time. The accomplishment of this objective cannot merely be the result of tax changes, but must be related to an integrated approach along several directions. The most important phase of this approach would be an acceleration of the tempo of economic development and a widening of employment and production opportunities. Fiscal policy has an important place in it, but this is necessarily subject to economic circumstances and the practical possibility of achieving it in given time."

Therefore, I would like to stress here that the Taxation Enquiry Commission's recommendations themselves felt a little bit reserved about recommending any one solution to this problem. I do not deny that they have suggested that the pattern should be 1:30. If we could have a pattern of income on the basis of 1:30, there is nothing like that, and this country would be most happy to have an income pattern on the basis of 1:30. That should be our ultimate objective. I agree to the spirit behind this resolution and say that that should be our objective. But so far as the implementation of that objective and bringing it into tangible shape is concerned, this cannot be done by one stroke of the pen or by a magic wand; it has to be orientated

by a total policy so that by all the steps that we take, we can move forward smoothly and definitely towards our ambition namely that the inequality of income between person and person should be reduced to the maximum possible extent.

I would not like to criticise any country, but, for the benefit of hon. Members, I would like to quote here certain figures from the Soviet Union which is wedded to this basic policy of complete equality.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Please do not,

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I would like to quote certain figures. Probably that will benefit some hon. Members. Perhaps, my hon. friend might be knowing them already.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That does not satisfy us.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I am sorry that, that does not satisfy my hon. friend. I do not know that the hon. Member is so unsatisfied. However, I would read out those figures for my own benefit, so that I may have the satisfaction of at least making my arguments a little more convincing that even in a country which is committed to the socialist pattern and is committed to complete equality between all individuals, between man and man, and woman and woman, they have not been able to reduce the inequalities completely. The lower grades of unskilled workers in the USSR get a wage of 300 to 500 roubles a month. The salary of a factory director is often as much as 10,000 roubles a month or more. Probably, the salaries of scientists and writers and poets are more. Apart from the sizable differences in wages and salaries, the USSR has found it necessary to make large payments by way of bonuses and other benefits to workers and managers who make a special contribution to production. They have been keeping up this sys-

tem of incentive to the individual, if he can add to the production. In fact, even Mr. Khrushchev said the other day something in support of this. He supported this idea of payment of individual incentive and said that individual incentives were very necessary for increased healthy production in the country. I am not bringing in these figures only to convince hon. Members of this House of what I am saying but also to point out that though our objectives are also the same, namely to reduce inequality of income, we have to bear in mind the fact that in even those countries which have been committed to this policy and have been trying to move in this direction from long before we planned, they have not been able to bring about complete equality of income.

That is why I say that not one solution alone can solve this problem. But there are several ways. Taxation is one of the ways. I hope my hon. friends would appreciate that actually the Finance Minister is sandwiched between the two. He is like a tongue living between two sets of teeth. If one set of teeth comes and hangs on the tongue, the tongue is hurt; if the other set of teeth hangs on the tongue, then also it is hurt. So, the Finance Minister's job is not at all an enviable one. What can the Finance Minister do? After levying this taxation and after increasing the estate duty to 85 per cent, he is branded as if he has completely sacrificed the business incentive. Both inside and outside the House, people who are in business say that the Finance Minister has throttled the business incentive. It is really painful to hear some hon. Members saying that the Finance Minister's taxation policies have supported big business. I would like to know where the Finance Minister has supported big business. The estate duty has been enhanced, as I have already pointed out, to 85 per cent. Even a socialist economist like Mr. Owen and so many others have said that taxation is one of the best ways to equa-

lise income and to reduce inequality of income.

So far as direct taxation is concerned, our quantum of taxation is not at all low. People say that it is the highest in the world.

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): It is the highest in the world.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: But I have my own reservations about that. However, I would certainly say that it is one of the highest in the world. This year's budget has provided specifically a disincentive to that part of income which goes and gets blocked into an unearned channel. The enhancement of the capital gains tax, the gift tax and the estate duty has been done primarily for this purpose.

Then, there are other ways too, such as providing more social benefits and amenities. More social benefits means providing educational facilities, providing housing facilities, providing amenities to workers, labourers and peasants, providing the benefit of books, providing benefits of transport and not the least, providing things cheaply to that class of population which suffers.

I am sure that Government have much to do about this aspect of providing cheaper things for a very hard-pressed population. The Government are seriously concerned about the rise in prices and are trying to do something about it. But the pattern is so complex in its distribution. Even Shri Asoka Mehta, when he went into the problem of foodgrains in that inquiry, said about prices that controls are very good and distribution by the State is very good in case we have got the administrative machinery. We do not want to get bogged down in bureaucratic red-tape again. We must have a machinery to fulfil the task which is entrusted to it. Bureaucratic red-tape would be horrible for this country.

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Therefore, it is not lack of intention or lack of honesty on the part of Government if they do not accept this Resolution. Government are deeply concerned about these problems. I would like to assure the House that it is not correct in thinking that we are taking matter lightly.

Of course, hon. Members pointed out before I started, that as usual, Government would ask for the withdrawal of this Important Resolution. If I do ask for its withdrawal, it is because I do not want to add this stigma to Parliament or to Government that we have voted down this Resolution. Therefore, I would very humbly ask of the Members of the House to add dignity to this Resolution by withdrawing it so that Government's door, mind and avenues may be open, and we should not be blamed that we have defeated and throttled this very significant Resolution by voting it down. Therefore, I would appeal to the hon. Member to withdraw this Resolution. I assure him again that Government appreciate the feeling behind his Resolution and Government are seriously concerned about it.

श्री भी० प्र० यादव : सभानेत्री महोदया, सर्वप्रथम मैं उन माननीय सदस्यों के प्रति जिन्होंने इस वाद-विवाद में भाग लिया है, आभार प्रकट करता हूँ। उन सभी माननीय सदस्यों का करीब करीब एक ही विचार था कि हमारे देश में आर्थिक विषमता बहुत ज्यादा है। इससे किसी ने भी इंकार नहीं किया है।

अभी-अभी उप वित्त मन्त्राणी महोदया ने जो उत्तर दिया है। उनका यह उत्तर बहुत सन्तोषजनक मुझे नहीं लगा।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी (मंदसौर) : सन्तोषजनक नहीं था तो इसका वापिस न लीजियेगा।

श्री भी० प्र० यादव : सवाल यह है कि

एक और तीस का जो रेशियों रखा गया था वह रेशियाँ बढ़ रहा है या घट रहा है, आर्थिक विषमता इस सीमा से बढ़ रही है या घट रही है, उसका हज़ान बढ़ने की तरफ है या घटने की तरफ है ? उसका हज़ान घटने की तरफ है या नहीं इसके बारे में कोई सन्तोषजनक बात मन्त्राणी जी ने नहीं कही है। यह मानी हुई बात है जैसा उन्होंने भी कहा है कि आर्थिक विषमता बहुत अधिक है। यह भी उन्होंने माना है कि हमारे देश में गरीबी बत ज्यादा है। मैं तो केवल यह जानना चाहता था कि जब हमारा देश विकसित हो रहा है तो आय की विषमता की प्रवृत्ति घटने की ओर है या बढ़ने की ओर है। जैसा कि महालोनबीस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि यह बढ़ रही है उसका और आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये और आपको प्रयत्न करना चाहिये कि वह घटे। उत्तर में अभी कहा गया है कि वह रिपोर्ट सरकार के विचाराधीन है। यह भी उत्तर में कहा गया है कि एकाधिकार कमीशन की नियुक्ति की गई है और जब इस की रिपोर्ट आ जाएगी तो उस पर भी विचार करके उचित बंदम उठाये जायेंगे। महालोनबीस कमेटी ने चार वर्ष के बाद अपने सुझाव आपके सामने रखे हैं और मैं समझता हूँ कि यदि उनको मान लिया जाए तो भी इस देश का बहुत बड़ा कलेशोण हो सकता है।

माननीय सदस्यों ने आर्थिक विषमता के सम्बन्ध में जो विचार व्यक्त किए हैं, उन पर भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये। आपको उन सुझावों को कार्यान्वित करने की चेष्टा करनी चाहिये। जो चीजें प्रकाश में लाई गई हैं अगर उनकी ओर समुचित ध्यान दिया गया और उचित कार्रवाई की गई तो आम लोगों ने आशा का संचार होगा, और लोग समझेंगे कि सरकार वास्तव में कुछ इस दिशा में करना चाहती है, देश से आर्थिक विषमता घटाने के बारे में कुछ कार्रवाई करना चाहती है। मैं इस प्रस्ताव को इसलिए वापिस लेना...

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : यह सही बात नहीं है ।

श्री भी० प्र० यादव : सुन तो लीजिये ।

मैं इस प्रस्ताव को इसलिए वापिस लेना चाहता हूँ कि महानोन्वीस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट सरकार के विचारधीन है और उस पर वह उचित कार्रवाई करने का विचार रखती है । साथ साथ उसने एकाधिकार कमिशन को जो नियुक्ति की है, वह भी सही दिशा में एक कदम है । उसकी जो रिपोर्ट होगी, वह भी काफी महत्वपूर्ण होगी । उसकी रिपोर्ट भी जब तक नहीं आ जाती और उस पर भी जब तक विचार नहीं हो जाता, तब तक मैं नहीं समझता कि इस प्रस्ताव को प्रैस करने की कोई आवश्यकता है और मैं इसको वापिस लेता हूँ ।

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Only one question before we exercise the right of vote. Is there any policy of the Government regulating unearned incomes and windfall profits?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: This year's Budget proposals themselves have given an indication of regulating unearned incomes, that is income which accrues to a person not by his own labour. I think this is a beginning of the policy. I would like to inform the hon. Member that in every country it has happened even in the Scandinavian countries which are socialist in their nature and respected, when they started industrial development they had concentration of wealth in a few hands, and then through measures of social justice and equity which they brought about they have been able to redistribute the income. Even in Britain and USA they have been able to redistribute income through social measures and they are levelling down the level of unearned income while increasing the incentive to the individual to earn income, and thus they have been able to redistribute,

I am sure the Government is also conscious of this fact and would take all steps. It is not within my competence to describe all the steps because, as I said in the beginning, it is an accumulation of so many steps which we have to take simultaneously to solve this problem. Therefore, I would say that the hon. Members should show this little indulgence to Government.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I would like to know whether the principle which has been enunciated by the hon. Minister will apply also to the unearned income of this Government.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I do not understand. I think the hon. Member is really taunting and sarcastic. If he means that Government auctions land or takes some rent, I would point out that there is a fundamental difference between an individual and Government. The money that comes to the Government goes to the Exchequer and goes back to the public again.

Mr. Chairman: There are two amendments to this resolution. I shall put amendment No. 1 of Shri Yashpal Singh to the House.

*The amendment was put and
Negatived*

Mr. Chairman: Amendment No. 2 by Shri D. S. Patil:

श्री दे० शि० पाटिल (यवतमाल) :
जब प्रस्ताव ही वापिस लिया जा रहा है तो मैं भी अपनी एमेंडमेंट को वापिस लेता हूँ ।
उस का क्या फायदा है ?

Mr. Chairman: Has he the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

Hon. Members: Yes.

*The amendment was, by leave,
withdrawn*

Mr. Chairman: Is he withdrawing his resolution?

Shri B. P. Yadava: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: Does he have the leave of the House to withdraw his resolution?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

The resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

16.40 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: NATIONAL POLICY IN EDUCATION

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद (नालंदा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव पेश करता हूँ।

“इस सभा की यह राय है कि शिक्षा सम्बन्धी राष्ट्रीय नीति के सभी पहलुओं पर विचार करने और आगामी तीन योजना अवधियों के लिये तदनुसार कार्यक्रम तयार करते तथा उसे कार्यान्वित करने के लिए समुचित शासनतंत्र का मुझाव भी देने के लिए संसद सदस्यों की एक समिति नियुक्त की जाये।”

16.41 hrs.

[**SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTY** in the Chair]

इसके साथ ही मैं अपना यह अंशोधन भी पेश करता हूँ कि :

“संसद सदस्यों की एक समिति के स्थान पर ‘शिक्षा आयोग’ का प्रयोग किया जाये।”

मैंने इस संकल्प को इस सदन के सामने बहुत मोच विचार के बाद कई कारणों से उपस्थित किया है। उन में सबसे बड़ा कारण यह है कि संघारण तौर से हमारी सरकार का ध्यान शिक्षा की ओर कम है, और शिक्षा जैसे महत्वपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न पर जितना जोर दिया जाना चाहिये उस सम्बन्ध में नीति निर्धारण में जितनी स्पष्टता होनी चाहिए और उस के प्रति हमारे दिल में जो भावना

होनी चाहिये, उसका हम अभाव पाते हैं। यह सही है कि इस साल जब शिक्षा विभाग की मांग प्रस्तुत की गई तो उसके साथ ही जो रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने आई उस में हम पाते हैं कि पहली बार हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार ने शिक्षा के प्रति उसका जो दायित्व है उसे स्वीकार किया है। लेकिन यह स्थिति बड़ी दुःखद है कि १७ वर्षों के बाद केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस बात का अनुभव किया कि शिक्षा के प्रति भी उस का कुछ दायित्व है। यह और भी दुःखद बात है कि हम यह भूल गये कि राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन चल रहा था तब महात्मा गांधी ने वार्धा में सन् १९३७ में शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में जो सम्मेलन हुआ था उस में यह बात कही थी कि बाद में हम अनुभव करेंगे कि अगर इस देश को मैंने कोई सब से महत्वपूर्ण चीज दी है तो वह शिक्षा सम्बन्धी हमारा योजना है, हमारा दृष्टिकोण है। यह बड़े दुःख की बात है कि जिन लोगों के हाथ में इस देश का नेतृत्व रहा वे राष्ट्रपिता के इस अन्तराधिकार को, उनकी इस देन को भूल गये

यह बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है कि इन १७ वर्षों में हमने अभी तक कई नीतियों की घोषणा की है और कई महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय लिये हैं लेकिन शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में हमने अभी तक कोई नीति घोषित नहीं की है, अपना कोई दृष्टिकोण स्थिर नहीं किया है। और जगह की अस्पष्टता हो सकती है, नीति का अभाव हो सकता है, लेकिन शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में नीति की जितनी अस्पष्टता है, जितना अभाव है, एकमूर्तता की जितनी कमी है, एक आदर्श का जितना अभाव है, वैसा सम्बलतः किसी दूसरे क्षेत्र में नहीं है। इसी लिये हम अक्सर सुनते हैं कि विद्यार्थियों में असन्तोष है, शिक्षा का स्तर गिरता जा रहा है, देश में भावात्मक एकता की कमी है, राष्ट्रीय भावना कमजोर होती जा रही है और राष्ट्र निर्माण के लिये जैसी निष्ठा चाहिये, जैसा संकल्प चाहिये, जैसा

आदर्श चाहिये, जैसा मनोबल चाहिये, विचार की जैसी स्पष्टता चाहिये, वह हम में नहीं है। इसीलिए कभी भाषा के नाम पर झगड़े होते हैं कभी धर्म के नाम पर झगड़े होते हैं, कभी जाति के नाम पर झगड़े होते हैं, कभी प्रान्तीयता के नाम पर झगड़ा होता है, कभी कभी किसी दूसरी बात को ले कर झगड़ा होता है, और यह झगड़ा इतना उग्र होता है कि हमारी सारी राष्ट्रीय शक्ति सन १९४७ से लेकर अब तक, इसी में लग जाती रही है।

देश का विभाजन हुआ। देश के विभाजन के कारण जो परिस्थितियाँ उत्पन्न हुईं, उनका हम पूरे तौर से अब तक मुकाबला नहीं कर सके हैं उन्हीं प्रकार और दूसरी समस्याएँ भी हमारे सामने आती हैं। उन समस्याओं के सम्बन्ध में भी जो दृष्टिकोण हमारा होना चाहिए उसमें भी हमारे सामने स्पष्टता नहीं रह पाती है। मेरे ख्याल से इसका सब से बड़ा कारण यह है कि यदि हमने इतने वर्षों में राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा की कोई स्पष्ट नीति निर्धारित की होती और उस के आधार पर हम अपने देश के भुवकों और युवतियों की शिक्षा को व्यवस्था करने में सफल होते तो सम्भवतया हमारा एक राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण विकसित होता। राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण विकसित होने से मेरा हर्षित यह तारपर्य नहीं है कि इस देश का हर नागरिक किसी भी सवाल के बारे में एक ही राय रखे। ऐसा मैं नहीं समझता हूँ। लेकिन कुछ ऐसी बुनियादी बातें हो सकती हैं जिन पर राष्ट्र के नागरिकों का अगर साधारण तौर से एक प्रकार का दृष्टिकोण न हो या उन बुनियादी प्रश्नों के प्रति अगर राष्ट्र के नागरिकों की एक प्रकार की प्रतिक्रिया न हो तो वस्तुतः हम एक राष्ट्र कहलाने के दुनिया में अधिकारी नहीं रह जाते हैं। हमारा जो भी ऐसे मूलभूत, बुनियादी प्रश्नों के प्रति दृष्टिकोण हो, जो भी प्रतिक्रिया हो,

वह एक भारतीय की होनी चाहिये। लेकिन बहुधा हम भारतीय के रूप में अपने को नहीं सोचते हैं। कभी काश्मीरी के रूप में सोचने लगते हैं, कभी बंगाली के रूप में सोचने लगते हैं, कभी बिहारी के रूप में सोचते हैं, कभी उत्तर भारत के निवासी के रूप में सोचते हैं, कभी दक्षिण भारत के निवासी के रूप में सोचते हैं, कभी अपने को हिन्दी भाषी के रूप में सोचते हैं कभी अहिन्दी भाषी के रूप में सोचते हैं, कभी हिन्दू के रूप में सोचते हैं कभी मुसलमान के रूप में सोचते हैं और कभी ईसाई के रूप में सोचते हैं। यह इतनी दृढ स्थिति है कि इस स्थिति से उत्पन्न परिस्थितियों का मुकाबला करने में इस देश की केन्द्रीय सरकार की अथवा इस देश की राज्य सरकारों की सारी शक्ति लग जाती है। इस देश में जो विभिन्न दल हैं उन सारे दलों की शक्ति उन विघटन प्रवृत्तियों का मुकाबला करने में लग जाती है। यह स्थिति बड़ी दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है। यह बड़ी चिन्ता की बात है कि इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर सरकार का ध्यान नहीं गया। इसी लिये मैंने यह आवश्यक समझा कि संसद के सामने मैं ऐसा संकल्प पेश करूँ जो इस महत्वपूर्ण समस्या की ओर हमारा ध्यान आकृष्ट करे।

दो साल पहले या तीन साल पहले इस बात की चर्चा चली कि हमारे देश में विघटन की प्रवृत्तियाँ उत्पन्न होती रही हैं जिस के लिये राष्ट्रीय एकता सम्मेलन भी बुलाया गया और इस के साथ इस के लिये डा० सम्पूर्ण-नन्द की अध्यक्षता में एक भावात्मक एकता समिति भी गठित की गई। समिति ने दो साल पहले अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है, लेकिन यह जान कर सदन को दुःख होगा कि अभी तक सरकार ने इस समिति की सिफारिशों के सम्बन्ध में अपना कोई मत निश्चित नहीं किया है। इस समिति की सिफारिशों के मुताबिक कोई कदम उठाना तो दूर की बात है, जब सरकार अभी तक उस समिति की सिफा-

[श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद]

रिश्तों के बारे में किसी निश्चय पर नहीं पहुंची है तो कोई कदम कैसे उठा सकती है। निश्चय ही इस समिति की सिफारिशें बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं, लेकिन जैसा अक्सर होता है, सरकार जनता की मांग पर अथवा परिस्थितियों का किसी प्रकार से मुकाबला करने के लिये या लोगों का मुंह बन्द करने के लिये कोई समिति गठित कर देती है। उसकी रिपोर्ट आने में अक्सर समय लग जाता है, तब तक हम चुप रहते हैं, और फिर विचार करने में समय लग जाता है। तब तक दूसरी समस्याएँ खड़ी हो जाती हैं। लेकिन इतने महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न की उपेक्षा की जाय इस के निश्चित रूप से यह अर्थ होते हैं कि हम राष्ट्र निर्माण के प्रश्न, या ऐसी बुनियादी समस्याओं, को हल करने में अपने को बचाने की कोशिश करते हैं, उस को टालने की कोशिश करते हैं। यह स्थिति बड़ी दुबद है।

हमारे संविधान में ऐसा कहा गया था कि जब से संविधान लागू होगा उसके पन्द्रह वर्षों के बाद इस देश के १४ वर्ष तक की आयु के युवक युवतियों के लिये अनिवार्य और निःशुल्क शिक्षा की हम व्यवस्था करेंगे। न केवल इस के लिये अभी तक कोई कार्यक्रम निर्धारित नहीं किया गया बल्कि प्राथमिक शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने कोई स्पष्ट नीति तक नहीं निर्धारित की। विश्वविद्यालय शिक्षा के लिये एक आयोग गठित किया गया, जिस के अध्यक्ष डा० राधाकृष्णन थे। इसी प्रकार से माध्यमिक शिक्षा के लिये भी एक आयोग का गठन किया गया, जिस के अध्यक्ष डा० मुदालियार थे, लेकिन प्राथमिक शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में न तो सरकार ने कोई नीति निर्धारित की न आयोग का गठन किया प्राथमिक शिक्षा हमारी पब्लिक स्कूल जैसी शिक्षा हो, वह बुनियादी शिक्षा की पद्धति पर हो, अंग्रेजी शिक्षा की पद्धति पर हो,

अमरीकी शिक्षा की पद्धति पर हो, मांटसोरी पद्धति पर हो, किस पद्धति पर हमारी शिक्षा हो, इसके सम्बन्ध में कोई निश्चित दृष्टिकोण नहीं है।

16.49 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

जब हम चाहते हैं, और संविधान में हमारे नागरिकों को इस प्रकार से अधिकार दिया गया है, कि हम सब के साथ सामाजिक न्याय करेंगे, तो जब तक हम शिक्षा की नीति स्पष्ट नहीं करते हैं और अपने नागरिकों को, चाहे वह अमीर हों या गरीब हों, शिक्षा के समान साधन हम प्रदान नहीं करते हैं, तब तक सामाजिक न्याय अथवा आर्थिक न्याय की बात उठाना ही गिन्कुल हास्यास्पद मालूम होता है। एक विद्यार्थी है जो पैसों के बल पर पब्लिक स्कूल में पढ़ता है, उसको हर तरह की सुविधा दी जाती है। और दूसरा विद्यार्थी है जिस के पढ़ने की कोई सुविधा नहीं है। गांवों के जो स्कूल हैं उनमें योग्य शिक्षकों का अभाव है। वहां पढ़ाई की कोई सुविधा नहीं है, न अन्य कोई सुविधा है। उसके बाद हम कहते हैं कि गांव के उस विद्यार्थी और पब्लिक स्कूल के विद्यार्थी में प्रतियोगिता करायेंगे और उसमें जिसको योग्य पायेंगे उसे सिविल सर्विस में या और ऊंचे पदों पर रखेंगे। अगर यह धार अन्वयाय नहीं है तो और क्या है। इसलिए इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा निवेदन है कि मारे देश में प्राथमिक शिक्षा की एक ही पद्धति होनी चाहिए। अगर सरकार समझती है कि पब्लिक स्कूल की जो पद्धति है वहीं सर्वश्रेष्ठ है तो मारे देश में वही पद्धति चले, अगर सरकार सकारणती है कि अंग्रेजी की चलायी गयी पद्धति सर्वोत्तम है तो मारे देश में उसी के अनुसार प्राथमिक शिक्षा का ढांचा

होना चाहिए, अगर सरकार यह अनुभव करती है कि गांधी जी की बुनियादी शिक्षा सर्वोत्तम शिक्षा पद्धति है तो उसे केवल गांधी तक ही सीमित नहीं रखना चाहिए, शहरों में भी उसी प्रकार के बुनियादी स्कूल खोले जाने चाहिए। लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में कोई निश्चित नीति नहीं है। अगर हम सारे देश के ६ साल से १४ साल तक के बच्चों के लिए एक प्रकार की शिक्षा पद्धति लागू कर दें, तो हम उसके बाद योग्यता के आधार पर आगे की शिक्षा के लिए उनका चयन कर सकते हैं। जो योग्य विद्यार्थी हों, वह चाहे अमीर परिवार को हों या गरीब परिवार का हों, उसकी आर्थिक स्थिति कैसी भी हो, चाहे वह किसी प्रान्त का हो, चाहे वह किसी भाषा का बालने वाला हो, चाहे उसका कोई भी धर्म हो, अगर हम उसको योग्य पाते हैं तो हमें उसकी आगे की शिक्षा का प्रवन्ध करना चाहिए। इसमें पश्चात् माध्यमिक शिक्षा के बाद जो विद्यार्थी अच्छे साबित हों उनको टेक्निकल स्कूलों में भेज सकते हैं। तो जब तक आप योग्यतावाद को नहीं अपनायेंगे तब तक वस्तुतः देश में प्रजातंत्र सफल नहीं हो सकता। अभी तक देश की जनता में प्रजातंत्र की पद्धति के प्रति गहरा विश्वास उत्पन्न नहीं हो सका है। वह नहीं पाती कि इस प्रकार की जो भेदभाव की दीवारें हमारे सामने खड़ी हैं उनको दूर करने में हम सफल हो सके हैं या हम ने अब तक उस दिशा में कोई बुनियादी प्रयत्न किया है। हमारे देश में अनेक समस्याएँ हैं जैसा कि मैं ने आरम्भ में संकेत किया था। भाषा की समस्या है, धर्म की समस्या है, प्रान्त की समस्या है। लेकिन इन सब से महत्वपूर्ण समस्या यह है—हो सकता है कि उसका कारण हमारी हजारों साल की गुलामी हो, कि हमारे देश में विकास का स्तर भिन्न भिन्न हो गया है। देश में ऐसे भी वर्ग हैं जो मालूम पड़ता है कि बारहवीं या तेरहवीं शताब्दी में हैं, देश में कुछ ऐसे भी वर्ग हैं आर्थिक दृष्टि से १७वीं या १८वीं शताब्दी के मालूम पड़ते हैं कुछ ऐसे भी वर्ग हैं जो विकास की दृष्टि से १९वीं

या बीसवीं शताब्दी में रह रहे हैं, और कुछ थोड़े लोग ऐसे भी हैं जो दुनिया के किसी भी विकसित देश के लोगों से आर्थिक, सामाजिक या अन्य दृष्टियों से पीछे नहीं हैं। इस भिन्नता का परिणाम है कि भिन्न भिन्न स्तर के लोगों की प्रतिक्रिया कुछ खास समस्याओं के प्रति भिन्न भिन्न होती है। इस वजह से देश के सामाजिक और आर्थिक जीवन में तनाव उत्पन्न होता है और एकता में कमी आती है। इस विभिन्नता के कारण एक ओर कठिनाई भी पैदा होती है कि हम बुनियादी प्रश्न पर राष्ट्रीय दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण पाते। इसलिए यदि हम चाहते हैं कि देश में राष्ट्रीय शक्ति का विकास हो, तो इसके लिए आवश्यक है कि ये जो आर्थिक और सामाजिक विकास में भेद हैं इसको दूर करने के लिए कोई ठोस कदम उठाया जाये, और उस ठोस कदम का एक ही तात्पर्य है कि शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में सरकार अपनी स्पष्ट नीति निर्धारित करे। और इसके हम इस दिशा में सफलता प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते। मेरे सामने डब्ल्यू० ई० एफ० वाई की पुस्तक "एजुकेशनल यंग नेशन्स" है। उसमें लेखक ने बताया है

"Education must be part of general Government policy, and so it cannot help having a political aspect. It is a powerful means of social change; and as soon as the people of the country realise that, the work of education becomes surrounded with an atmosphere which is different from the atmosphere surrounding it in an independent state."

इस लेखक ने इस पुस्तक में बड़े विस्तार के साथ बताया है कि किसी भी देश में वस्तुतः शिक्षा सम्बन्धी नीति के निर्धारण में इसलिए कठिनाई उत्पन्न हो जाती है कि जिनको हम सार्व. शिक्षा क. मुविद्याएँ देते हैं उन्हीं को बाद में हम को दूसरे अधिकार भी देने पड़ते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में मैं कभी कभी यह सोचने

[श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद]

के लिए विवश हो जाता हूँ कि सम्भवतः हम ने शिक्षा की नीति के सम्बन्ध में अब तक इसलिए स्पष्ट घोषणा नहीं की है कि जिन वर्गों के हाथों में अब तक की परम्परा के अनुसार सत्ता रही है वे वर्ग नहीं चाहते हैं कि दूसरे वर्ग या वर्ण के हाथ में सत्ता जाये। अगर ऐसा बात है और इस नीति के निर्धारण में ऐसी भावना काम करती है तो निश्चय ही इसकी वजह से हमारी राष्ट्रीय शक्ति के विकास में बाधा पड़ेगी। और हमारी शक्ति उसी प्रकार अवरुद्ध हो जाएगी जैसे कि १५वीं और १६वीं शताब्दी में अवरुद्ध हो गयी थी। इसलिए यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि हम अपने दृष्टिकोण में परिवर्तन करें और शिक्षा सम्बंधी राष्ट्रीय नीति के निर्धारण की दिशा में जल्द से जल्द ठोस कदम उठावें।

इसके साथ ही मैं दो एक और अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण बातों की ओर इस सदन का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ।

शिक्षा सम्बंधी नीति के निर्धारण के प्रश्न का शिक्षा के माध्यम के प्रश्न से बड़ा ही गहरा सम्बंध है। मेरा ख्याल है कि इस सम्बंध में सन् १९४३ में उस समय के भारत सरकार के शिक्षा सलाहकार सर जौन सारजेंट ने जो युद्धेतर की शिक्षा सम्बंधी अपनी योजना प्रस्तुत की थी, उससे आज तक कोई फर्क नहीं हुआ है। राधाकृष्णन आयोग हो या मुदालियार आयोग हो, इन दोनों आयोगों ने जो सिफारिशें की हैं उनकी बुनियाद श्री सारजेंट की इन्हीं सिफारिशों में है। यह बड़े दुःख की बात है कि सन् १९४३-४४ में जो सिफारिशों की गयी हैं उनके बाद हम बीस वर्ष तक इस दिशा में कुछ भी आगे बढ़ने में सफल नहीं हो सके।

जब शिक्षा मंत्रालय की मांग पर विचार हो रहा था उस समय मैंने यह मांग की थी कि सरकार को राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति के

निर्धारण की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए, और मैंने इस बात की ओर भी संकेत किया था कि हमारी प्रगति होने का सबसे बड़ा कारण यह है कि हम शिक्षा सम्बंधी नीति के निर्धारण में अभी तक सफल नहीं हो सके हैं। इन बातों का जबाब देते हुए हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री ने कहा था कि मैं इस बात को कबूल करता हूँ कि शिक्षा केवल अमीरों की वपौती नहीं होनी चाहिए। यह घोषणा बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है और मैं ऐसी आशा करता हूँ कि सरकार ऐसा कदम उठाएगी जिस की वजह से एक स्वस्थ राष्ट्रीय परम्परा का विकास हो सकेगा।

इसके साथ ही साथ अपने उसी भाषण में शिक्षा मंत्री ने स्वयं इस बात को कबूल किया था कि अभी तक हम राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति के निर्धारण में सफल नहीं हो सके हैं लेकिन उन्होंने यह भी कहा था कि यह कहना गलत है कि स्वतंत्रता के बाद इस दिशा में हमारा कोई महत्वपूर्ण विकास नहीं हुआ है।

पर शिक्षा के माध्यम में प्रश्न को अगर हम ध्यान में रखें और उस कमांडी पर भारत सरकार के निर्णय को कसने का प्रयत्न करें तो निश्चय ही हमें निराशा हाथ लगेगी। सन् १९४३-४४ में ही केन्द्रीय सलाहकार बोर्ड तथा अन्तर विश्वविद्यालय बोर्ड तथा भारत सरकार की अन्य संस्थाओं ने यह निर्णय लिया था कि माध्यमिक स्तर तक शिक्षा का माध्यम भारतीय भाषाएं होंगी, और आज सन् १९६४ में भी हम यही पाते हैं कि भारत सरकार का यही फैसला है कि भारतीय भाषाएं विश्वविद्यालयों में शिक्षा का माध्यम होने लायक नहीं हैं। यह बड़े दुःख की बात है सन् १९३७ में महात्मा गांधी ने हरिजन में लिखा था :

“शिक्षा की वर्तमान पद्धति हमारे देश की आवश्यकताओं की किसी भी रूप में पूर्ति नहीं करती। अंग्रेजी को

उच्च शिक्षा का माध्यम बना दिए जाने के कारण उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त और अशिक्षित लोगों के बीच एक स्थायी दीवार खड़ी हो गई है। अंग्रेजी ने ज्ञान को जनता तक पहुंचने से रोका है। अंग्रेजी को प्रति महत्व दिए जाने के कारण शिक्षा प्राप्त वर्ग पर ऐसा बोझ आ जाता है कि जिसके कारण मानसिक दृष्टि से वह जीवन से अलग रह जाता है, और अपने ही देश में एक अजनबी बन जाता है।

इस महत्वपूर्ण निदेश के बाद भी आज तक इस नीति में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं आया है। यह कहना गलत है कि हमारे देश में भाषाओं का पिछले सौ डेढ़ सौ वर्षों में तेजी से जो विकास हुआ है उसके बाद भी हमारी भाषाएं उच्च शिक्षा के माध्यम के लायक नहीं हो सकी हैं।

इस सम्बंध में मैं सरकार का ध्यान दो महत्वपूर्ण शिक्षा शास्त्रियों के वक्तव्यों की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं। हाल ही में दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के एक सम्मेलन में भाषण करते हुए प्रसिद्ध वैज्ञानिक तथा विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के अध्यक्ष डा० कोठारी ने कहा था कि जब वह अपने विद्यार्थियों को अंग्रेजी के बजाय भारतीय भाषाओं में हिन्दी में, पढ़ाते थे, तो विज्ञान के विषय को समझने में विद्यार्थियों को बड़ी आसानी होती थी और वस्तुतः उसकी वजह से विज्ञान में उनकी रुचि उत्पन्न होती थी और वे अनुसंधान कार्य की ओर प्रवृत्त होते थे।

दूसरा विचार है योजना आयोग के सदस्य, डा० वी० के० आर० वी० राव का जिन्होंने लिखा है :

“यह दलील कि यदि हम अंग्रेजी को शिक्षा का माध्यम के रूप में नहीं रखेंगे तो हम अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मामलों में अपनी स्थिति खो देंगे, इतनी खोबली है कि इसका गम्भीरता से कोई जवाब देने की जरूरत नहीं है। जिन देशों में अंग्रेजी नहीं है, वे अभी भी अंग्रेजी के अलावा अन्य भाषा को शिक्षा का माध्यम बनाए हुए हैं और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महत्व की दृष्टि से वे नगण्य नहीं हुए हैं। यह कहना कि इनमें अधिकांश देश अपने यहां अंग्रेजी का एक अतिरिक्त भाषा के रूप में लागू कर रहे हैं, भारत में अंग्रेजी को शिक्षा का माध्यम बनाए रखने के पक्ष में कोई दलील नहीं है।”

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या माननीय सदस्य और समय लेना चाहते हैं ?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : जी हां :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : तो वह अपना भाषण अगली बार जारी रखें।

17.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, May 4, 1964/Vaisakha 14, 1886 (Saka).