

Third Series, No.18

Wednesday, December 11, 1963
Agrahayana 20, 1885 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Sixth Session
(Third Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

• C O N T E N T S

[*Third Series—Vol. XXIII—December 2 to 13, 1963/Agrahayana 11 to 22, 1885 (Saka)*]

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N.B.—The sign + marked above the name of a member on questions which were orally answered indicate that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, December 11, 1963/Agrahayana 20, 1885 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Serajuddin and Co. Affairs

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*501. { Shri P. K. Deo:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases against any Central or State officials have been filed in any court in connection with the Serajuddin and Co. affairs;

(b) the nature of these cases and the officers involved; and

(c) whether they are under suspension or whether any other departmental proceedings have been taken against them pending disposal of the cases?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis):

(a) and (b). One case has been filed in court against an officer of the Income-Tax Department for offences under Section 165 of the Indian Penal Code and Section 5(2) read with Section 5(1) (b) and (d), of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947, and another case has been filed in court against an officer who was formerly Private Secretary to the Minister of Mines and Fuel and later an Under Secretary in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for offences under Section 20-B read with Section 161 I.P.C.; 1732 (Ai) LSD—1.

Section 161 I.P.C. and Section 5(2) read with Sections 5(1) (d) and 5(1) (a) of the Prevention of Corruption Act. Mohamed Serajuddin and his nephew have also been prosecuted along with these two officers.

(c) Both the officers are under suspension. No departmental proceedings have been initiated against them.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Is it not a fact that the house of Shri Dewan, Director of the Bureau of Mines, was searched twice, and later searches were made in the house of Shri R. D. Gupta, until recently Private Secretary to Shri Malaviya, and in the house of Shri Malaviya, and it was discovered that the same model of cars that was entered in Serajuddin's books was found with these gentlemen, and the cars were being used by Shri Dewan and Mrs. Malaviya? May I know why Shri Dewan has not been suspended as yet in spite of this proof?

Shri Hajarnavis: As regards the search of the houses of Mr. Gupta and Mr. Malaviya, I have no information.

Shri Ranga: No information? It is strange!

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): There has been a search, as far as I know.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May I know why Mr. Dewan was not suspended, in whose house after the search the same model of cars as was entered in Serajuddin's books was found?

Shri Hajarnavis: Mr. Dewan has been suspended.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May I know whether any action has been

taken against Mr. D'Cruz who happens to be the Deputy Director of Eastern Railways and Mr. Amjad Hussain, Income-tax Officer and Mr. S. Misra, I.A.S. officer? From the houses of these persons materials either in cash or kind have been seized which tally with the entries in the account books of Serajuddin. May I know why no departmental action was taken against them?

Shri Hajarnavis: Mr. D'Cruz has been suspended. So far as the I.A.S. officer is concerned, the action has primarily to be initiated by the State Government.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: So far as an I.A.S. officer is concerned it is for the Central Government to decide whether action has to be taken.

Shri Hajarnavis: I said it has to be initiated by the State Government.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: This is not a fact, because the search was conducted by the Special Police Establishment, and any action that has to be taken must be recommended by the Central Government.

Shri Hajarnavis: May I explain? There are two things. One is criminal prosecution. The second is suspension from service. So far as suspension from service is concerned, the initiative has to come from the State Government, I believe, so far as I.A.S. is concerned; I am not quite sure. I am inclined to think that so far as I.A.S. is concerned, suspension can be made only by the State Government.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It is only when the State Government has initiated action....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has replied to the question you put.

Shri Ranga: He has given one reason which is wrong.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: We want your protection. The Central Government conducted the searches. They have come with some proofs. It is for them to initiate action. How

can the State Government which is not in the picture, do it?

Shri Nanda: I agree that the Central Government are in the picture in this matter. The initiative may come from the State if a person is functioning there. But we do have to deal with this matter. And I have got before me every case that is coming up and every information that is found, and we are pursuing and taking necessary action.

Shri Ranga: So far as my friend's question is concerned, only recently I think my hon. friend is aware....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You may put your question.

Shri Ranga: I think he is aware of the decision by the Supreme Court..

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please put your question.

Shri Ranga: I generally start my question with a preface.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No preface should be given.

Shri Ranga: All right, Sir, I bow to your advice.

In view of the fact that the Supreme Court has recently given its judgment that it is not the State Government which can suspend an IAS officer but the Union Government, why is it that the Government of India, whose Central Intelligence officers have given them the necessary information to strengthen their hands, have so far failed to suspend that IAS officer when they have found tangible proof of that man's culpability?

Shri Hajarnavis: May I submit that there are two things here? One is the criminal prosecution. So far as the criminal prosecution is concerned, the S.P.E. are investigating. They will prosecute. There is no question about that. The other thing is the suspension from service, that is to say, suspending the bond of the employer and the employee for the time being. When they are in a particular cadre the

initiative for suspending should come from the State Government; or we ourselves can suggest to them that such an action can be taken.

Shri Tyagi: I am surprised at the answer given by the Home Ministry. Are they acting as the Home Ministry. They want us to believe that a criminal prosecution....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order. order. No comments.

Shri Tyagi: May I know whether it is their custom that in cases where criminal prosecutions are running on, the officers are not suspended, is that the custom?

Shri Hajarnavis: There is no question about that. They ought to be suspended. The question is who is to do it and what is the procedure. That is the only question, which I answered.

Shri Nanda: May I say this? I know this matter. It may be that during a period the material is being collected, investigations are going on in order to make sure that there is a case for prosecution. The moment it comes to the State Government that there is a case for prosecution or even at an earlier stage, if necessary, in the interests of the investigation, suspension should take place.

Shri Tyagi: Then say so.

Shri Nanda: I think so. And what are the formalities, we will have to see to that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact that apart from these officers whose names have been mentioned just now, the Das Commission report has referred to the misdoings of certain other officers who were related or connected officially or by blood or otherwise to the former Minister of Mines and Oil, Shri K. D. Malaviya, or to the former Chief Minister of Orissa, and does Government propose to appoint a special court to try these five or six cases....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is only about Central and State officials.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am sorry you have not followed my question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It does not arise.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: How does it not arise?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You can table a separate question for that. This refers only to Central and State Government officials.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am referring to the officers only. There are other State and Central Government officers also who have been mentioned by Mr. Das in his enquiry report, who are connected either officially or by blood or otherwise with Mr. Malaviya or with Mr. Patnaik. And does Government propose to appoint a special court to try these cases, because they will otherwise drag on for a long time?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Any reply?

Shri Hajarnavis: So far as the question of separate court is concerned....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are there any other officials mentioned in the Das Commission Report and is any action being taken.

Shri Nanda: I would require separate notice for that.

Shri Buta Singh: May I know whether Government are duly seized of the basic problem of immunizing public servants from the corruptive contiguity of commercial activity in our State of socialism?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That does not arise out of this.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He did not answer second part of my question. You yourself put it to him. He did not answer that also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member clubs two or three questions at a time.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That has been done before. You have been watching from here what the Speaker has been permitting. We have done it for the last 18 months or so.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Speaker has told Members many times that two or three questions should not be clubbed together and that only one question should be put at a time.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Often we have clubbed two questions, even three questions sometimes. You should follow the distinguished example of the Speaker.

Shri Nanda: There is no further inquiry.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I could not hear the answer.

Shri Nanda: There is no further inquiry.

Shri Buta Singh: What is the answer to my question?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That does not arise out of this. That is too wide a question.

उर्बरक की कमी

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- *५०२. { श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद :
श्री महेश्वर नायक :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री गो० महन्ती :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री मुरारका :
श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में खान्दानों की कमी मुख्यतः उर्बरक की कमी के कारण है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार उर्बरक का मंषण बढ़ाने के लिए नये कारखाने खोलने का विचार कर रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तृतीय तथा चौथी योजना अवधि में कितने कारखाने खोलने का विचार है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री हुमायून् कबिर) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) तीसरी योजना की अवधि में सात कारखानें चालू हैं तथा बारह निर्माण की स्थिति अथवा आयोजन (Planning) अवस्था में हैं । चौथी योजना के लिए प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है ।

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) During the Third Plan period, seven factories are in operation and twelve are under construction or at the stage of planning. Proposals for the Fourth Plan are under consideration.

श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : अभी मंत्री जी ने बताया कि १२ चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में चालू करने की व्यवस्था है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये १२ कहां कहां लगाए जायेंगे, उन पर कितना खर्च होगा तथा उनका क्या प्रोडक्शन होगा ?

श्री हुमायून् कबिर : आनरेबिल मेम्बर को कुछ गलतफहमी हो गयी है । मैं ने यह नहीं कहा था कि १२ चौथी योजना में लगाए जायेंगे । चौथी योजना के बारे में तो मैंने कहा था कि अभी विचाराधीन है । मैंने बताया था कि तीसरी योजना में ७ चालू हैं और १२ बनाए जा रहे हैं या आयोजन की अवस्था में हैं ।

श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : जो आपने १२ बताया कि बनाए जा रहे हैं, वे कहां कहां बनेंगे ।

क्या उनमें से कोई कारखाना पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में भी बनाने की व्यवस्था है ?

श्री हुमायून् कबिर : आनरेबिल मेम्बर को शायद मालूम होगा कि गोरखपुर में एक कारखाना इस तरह का बनाने का विचार है और उस पर काम भी शुरू हो गया है ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: I was told last time that there were some factories going to be started in the private sector. May I know how many of those factories have come into being and what is the total capacity of the factories that are going to be started in the private sector?

Shri Hunmayun Kabir: I am very sorry to say that out of the new factories licensed in the private sector, not one of them has come up yet. The position is that at the end of the Third Plan the contribution of the private sector will be negligible, may be less than 50,000 tons.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether India has attained the position of designing and building up the fertiliser plants indigenously and, if so, whether any scheme has been adopted to be implemented during the Third Five Year Plan?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Yes, Sir. We are planning that one of these factories will be designed by our people.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not allowing more supplementaries on this because we have discussed the food situation for 15 hours and the planning is under discussion.

All India Service of Scientists

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*503. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 744 on the 18th September, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the Scientific Personnel Committee has since considered the proposal to set up an All India Service of Scientists; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a). Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार ने स्टेट गवर्नमेंटस से इस मामले में मशविरा किया है और अलग अलग स्टेट गवर्नमेंटस की इस मामले में क्या राय है ?

श्री मु० क० छागला : हमने उनसे मशविरा किया है लेकिन सब स्टेट गवर्नमेंटस का अभी तक जवाब नहीं आया है, कुछ ने जवाब दिया है । हम स्टेट गवर्नमेंटस के जवाब आने की राह देख रहे हैं । उसके बाद काम होगा ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इस काम में कितना समय और लग जाएगा ?

श्री मु० क० छागला : मैं बहुत दिलगीर हूँ कि बहुत वक्त लग गया । हमारा ख्याल है कि जनवरी १९६४ तक रिपोर्ट आ जाएगी ।

Shri Warior: May I know whether the Government has an idea to pool all the scientists into one central pool so that no State will be debarred from getting efficient scientific personnel?

Shri M. C. Chagla: It is our intention to have a scientific pool. We are going to work for it so that it will act as a sort of rescue squad and if any State is in need, we will be able to rush reinforcements from that pool. But that will take some time.

श्री विश्राम प्रसादा : क्या यह सही है कि जो आई० सी० एस० और आई० ए० एल० आफिसर्स एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सर्विस में है वे आल इंडिया सायंटिस्ट्स की सर्विस बनाने में रुकावट डाल रहे हैं ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am not aware of that.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether the principle of an all-India Service of Scientists with all its administrative implications will finally be accepted by the Government?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Well, we attach the greatest importance to it. We will be able to submit the proposals as soon as possible.

Shri Kapur Singh: That was not my question.

Shri Ranga: The question was, whether the principle has been accepted by the Government or not. There is no proper answer to that question. My friend wanted to know whether the principle has been accepted or not because of administrative implications.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: They are going to submit the proposals. It means that the principle has been accepted.

Shri Ranga: Why does he not say so?

Shri Kapur Singh: He understands my question all right. The administrative implications are wide and far-reaching.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am very sorry I did not answer the hon. Member as he wanted me to answer. The principle has been accepted and it is our desire to have as many all-India services as possible. Therefore, it fits in with the general plan of having all-India services.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो सरकार यह अखिल भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों की सेवा बनाने का विचार कर रही है, इसमें वैज्ञानिक केवल एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव काम करेंगे या शिक्षा का भी काम करेंगे ? और यदि शिक्षा का काम नहीं करेंगे तो इसके लिए सरकार ने रोक क्यों लगायी है ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: Well, the emphasis will be on the technical side. But undoubtedly, it also needs to have some administrative officers.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Is it contemplated to create a pool of scientists subject-wise all over the country in all

States or it will confine to such of the scientists only who may be out of the job for the time being?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Well, all the details have not yet been worked out. The various implications will be considered.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if this All-India Service of Scientists will be made so attractive as to bring back all those Indian scientists who have taken up service in other countries of the world?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I sincerely hope so. I am most anxious to get back to India all the eminent scientists who are serving abroad to their proper place in this country. I hope they will all come back.

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कमेटी जो साइंटिस्ट हैं, उनके नाम क्या क्या हैं ?

श्री मू० क० छागला : मैं नाम दे सकता हूँ । वे इस प्रकार हैं ।

१. श्री महालानोबिस चेरमैन
२. डा० कोठारी
३. डा० भाभा
४. डा० रणधवा
५. श्री कुंवर सेन
६. डा० पंडित
७. श्री पी० सी० मुखर्जी
८. श्री जी० के० चन्द्रमणि
९. श्री एल० पी० सिंह
१०. डा० ए० नागराजराव
११. श्री एस० बी० बबत
१२. फाइनेंशल एडवाइजर टू दी सी० एस० आई० आर०
१३. डायरेक्टर जनरल एस० आई० आर०
१४. श्री के० रे०
१५. श्री पीतम्बर पन्त

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: The hon. Minister of Education has said that the all-India services will be fitted into the Plan and the All-India service for scientists will also be included in

them. But, recently, we read that the All-India Agricultural Service was not going to be set up on account of the emergency.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question should be very short.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: In view of that, may I know whether the All-India Service for scientists will be set up even during the period of the emergency?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am not aware of what the position is with regard to the All-India Agricultural Service. That question should be addressed to the Minister of Agriculture. But as far as science is concerned, we realise that scientific progress in this country is not possible unless we organise science on all-India basis.

Shri Ranga: Is it obligatory on the part of a State Government, if they do not agree to this idea of the Central Government to provide an all-India service for scientists, to accept such a service for their own scientists also?

Shri Chagla: It is not obligatory, but I am sure that all the States will agree, because there is a shortage of scientists and science teachers in almost every State, and they have been asking us to supply scientists to them.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact that all the incentives offered by Government for the return home and service at home, that is, in India, of our distinguished scientists working abroad have proved unattractive so far to them, and if so, what has been the unsatisfactory nature of the incentives offered so far, and why have they not returned home?

Shri M. C. Chagla: My experience in the United States and the UK has been that most of our young Indian scientists are patriotic, and they want to come back and serve this country, but I am sorry to say that things have not worked out as they should. My attempt will be to see that these people come back and they are put in proper places.

Inter-University Youth Festival

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*504. { Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Solanki:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of universities which participated in the Inter-University Youth Festival held in Delhi in November, 1963;

(b) the broad features of the Festival;

(c) the representatives of foreign countries, if any, taking part in the Festival; and

(d) the total expenditure incurred on the Festival?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan):
(a) Thirty-six.

(b) The festival reflected the intellectual, the cultural and the physical aspects of the life of University students. Besides, by bringing together students and staging cultural items from different parts of the country it assisted in the task of their emotional integration.

(c) None.

(d) About Rupees two lakhs.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether Government are satisfied that these intangible results clubbed under the name of emotional integration justify the huge expenditure incurred?

Shri Bhakt Darshan: At the outset, I would like to deny the charge that the expenditure was rather huge. A sum of Rs. 2 lakhs was provided for this purpose, and we are saving about Rs. 20,000 out of that money. So, the expenditure was not huge.

and I think that these festivals are becoming popular year by year.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि अन्तर्विश्वविद्यालय युवक समारोह जो पहले कुछ वर्षों तक चालू होकर बीच में स्थगित हो गये थे अब दुबारा यह आरम्भ हो रहे हैं तो ऐसी कौन सी घटनाएं आ गयी थीं जिनके कि कारण वे बीच में रोक दिये गये और अब उन कठिनाइयों के निराकरण के लिए क्या उपाय किये गये ?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, यह ८ वां युवक समारोह है। इससे पहले ५ समारोह यहाँ दिल्ली में हुए थे। छठा समारोह मैसूर में हुआ था। सातवां जब होने वाला था तब तक चीनियों का आक्रमण हो गया जिसकी वजह से उसे रोक दिया गया था। इस वर्ष यह घोषा गया कि अब उसे फिर से आरम्भ किया जाय और उस समारोह को करने में कोई अड़चन नहीं होनी चाहिए ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : सातवां न होकर क्या कैसे हो गया ?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्षमा करें, श्रीमन्। सातवां समारोह भी यहीं, दिल्ली में ही हुआ था; आठवां समारोह से पहले चीनियों ने आक्रमण कर दिया था।

Shri Swell : Out of 53 universities or so in the country, only 36 participated in this festival. May I know whether Government have ascertained from those universities that did not participate in this festival the reasons why they did not participate?

Shri Bhakt Darshan : Yes, Sir. 62 invitations were sent. Out of that number, 36 participated in this festival, and as for the 26 universities which did not participate in this, there were no objections from their side, but they said that the notice was rather short and they could not make preparations.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब कि पिछले वर्ष चीनी आक्रमण के कारण यह समारोह रोक दिया गया था तो इस वर्ष क्या इमरजेंसी शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने नहीं समझी जो उस कार्यक्रम को किया या क्या कारण था ?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, इमरजेंसी के होते हुए भी शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने यह उचित समझा कि इस तरह का समारोह किया जाय ताकि युवकों, छात्रों के अन्दर देश की रक्षा करने की नई भावना भरी जा सके।

Shri Vasudevan Nair : May I know the process of selection of the participants from the various universities, and whether Government have examined and found that it is really a democratic process whereby all the students are able to participate in the selection process?

Shri Bhakt Darshan : Sir, in the selection of these participants, the Central Ministry of Education does not come in the picture. The universities are free to select their own participants, and we have not received any complaints on that score so far.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अब से पहले यह सात या आठ युवक समारोह हो चुके हैं, मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि उन के क्या परिणाम निकले जो कि इस की दुबारा आवश्यकता समझी गई ?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : अगर स्वामी जी इन युवक समारोहों में उपस्थित रहने की कृपा करते तो वह स्वयं अनुभव करते कि इन का परिणाम कितना अच्छा निकला है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मुझे संक्षिप्त में बतलाया जाय कि उन के क्या परिणाम निकले। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया। मैं ने उन से जानना चाहा कि इन युवक समारोहों के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं। यह कोई उत्तर थोड़े ही है कि मैं उस में रहता, मैं उन में बिना बुलाये रह कैसे सकता था ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री रामसेवक यादव ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैसूर तथा दिल्ली में युवक समारोहों के अवसर पर कुछ अवांछनीय घटनायें घटीं और उनके फलस्वरूप भूतपूर्व शिक्षा मंत्री ने कहा था कि वह विचार कर रहे हैं कि क्या यह लाभदायक होगा कि ऐसे समारोह आगे जारी रखे जायें, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी घटनायें न घटें उस के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, जहां तक कि इस मंत्रालय की जानकारी है केवल मैसूर में जब इस तरह का एक युवक समारोह हुआ था तो वहां कुछ घटनायें हुई थीं लेकिन उसके बाद कहीं भी बुरी घटनाओं की रिपोर्ट मंत्रालय के पास नहीं आई । जहां तक इस वर्ष के समारोह का प्रश्न है उसमें बड़ी संतोषजनक व्यवस्था रही और किसी को भी कोई शिकायत नहीं हुई ।

Uniform Secondary Education

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- *506. { **Shri Hem Raj:**
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Umanath:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Balgovind Verma:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain States have declined to implement the uniform pattern of secondary education of 12 years schooling, and if so, the names thereof and the reasons advanced by them; and

(b) the specific steps taken by Government to secure a uniform pace of growth of secondary education throughout the country?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2081/63].

Shri Hem Raj: All the Education Ministers were present at the conference held in Delhi. What were their reactions so far as higher secondary education was concerned? Were they all agreeable to continuing with that or were they opposed to it?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The principle was accepted, but the main difficulty with the States is the budgetary position. They have not been in a position to allocate sufficient funds to carry out this scheme. We have been assisting the States, but the assistance has not been adequate.

Shri Hem Raj: From the statement, it appears that out of 13,640 high schools, the number which has been raised to the higher secondary standard is about 4,000. May I know under these circumstances by what time all the high schools will be converted into higher secondary schools?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We have not worked out the exact time, but we are trying to expedite the implementation of the suggestion as much as possible.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि यह खर्च का सवाल है नहीं तो सिद्धान्त रूप से इसे राज्य सरकारों ने मान ही लिया है, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितना खर्चा लगेगा कि सारे देश में जो ३६०५ हाई स्कूल हैं उनको हायर सेकेंडरी स्कूल में परिवर्तित कर दिया जाय ? इस में कितने खर्च का सवाल है, कितना स्टेट देगी और कितना सटर देगा ?

श्री सु० क० छागला : इस सवाल का जवाब देने के लिए मुझे नोटिस चाहिए, क्योंकि जो आंकड़े मेरे दोस्त चाहते हैं वह तो बर्क आउट करके ही दिये जा सकते हैं । वैसे खर्चा तो बहुत होगा ही ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अभी आपने बतलाया कि इस में खर्च का सवाल है तो केन्द्र उस में कितनी मदद करने जा रहा है ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद ।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : इस विवरण से ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश और बम्बई की सरकारों ने पहले ही से कमिशन की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक क्रम नहीं उठाया था और उस के बाद और प्रान्तीय सरकारों ने भी वह क्रम वापिस ले लिया है तो ऐसी स्थिति में कमिशन की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक शिक्षा का एक समान स्तर लाया जा सके उस के लिए सरकार क्या क्रम उठा रही है ?

श्री मु० क० छागला : मैं ने देखा है कि दो, तीन स्टेट्स ने क्रम वापिस लिया है लेकिन जहां तक उस सिद्धांत का सवाल है सभी राज्यों ने उसको कबूल किया है इसलिए हमें सभी स्टेट्स को समझाना चाहिए कि यह सिद्धान्त अच्छा है और सबको वही काम करना चाहिए ।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : 'सिद्धान्त तो कबूल कर लेते हैं लेकिन उस से वापिस क्यों लौट जाते हैं ?

श्री मु० क० छागला : मैंने देखा है कि दो तीन स्टेट्स वापिस लौटी हैं । बजट की दिक्कत है । स्टेट्स के पास उसके लिए पैसा नहीं है और कहती हैं कि हम इस के लिए ज्यादा पैसा नहीं दे सकते हैं ।

Shri Jashvant Mehta: In the statement, it has been said that the principle has been accepted in the last conference held on 10—12 November. What was the reaction of the States which have not implemented it, especially Kerala and Gujarat and Madras?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As I stated earlier, at the Chief Ministers' conference, all the Chief Ministers accepted the principle. They said they would go back to their States and implement it. Some States have implemented it; others implemented it and then went back upon it. But the main trouble was the financial one.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The hon. Minister referred to the financial difficulties of the States. May I know what part of the expenditure for the reorganisation of the scheme has so far been met by the Central Government and what part is expected to be given to those States which follow the new pattern of 12-year higher secondary education?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As far as raising the salaries is concerned—because we want good teachers for this project—we are giving matching grants. We have told the States that if they fell into line with our suggestion, we would give 50 per cent of whatever they spent.

Shri Warior: It is stated in the statement that the Governments of Madras and Kerala subsequently did some rethinking on the subject and discontinued the programme. Have they conveyed their views after rethinking, and if so, what are those views?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As far as I am aware, they have not yet conveyed their opinion.

Shri Swell: With reference to this uniform growth of secondary education, is it a fact that during the last conference of the Boards of Secondary Education, the Education Minister suggested that *viva voce* would form an essential part of the training of a student in that stage? If so, has the suggestion been accepted by the Boards represented at the conference?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The whole question of reform of examinations is under consideration and the question of *viva voce* will certainly be considered.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: Is the hon. Minister aware that in Rajasthan the Ministry has turned higher secondary schools into junior higher secondary schools due to which the grades of teachers have been lowered down?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am very sorry to hear it because our proposals are to raise the grades and not to lower them.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: In view of the recommendation, will the degree course now take 15 years from the beginning?

Shri M. C. Chagla: That is the scheme, 12 years in school and 3 years for the degree course. But even with regard to the degree course, two or three States have not agreed to it.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: During the recent meet of Vice-Chancellors, was the question of raising the duration of the secondary education from 12 to 13 years discussed? If so, will this also be taken into consideration when a final decision is taken?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am not aware of 13 years. The alternative suggestion was 11 or 12. 12 was held up as the target. But many States have not been able to implement the proposal.

Strike by Sindri Fertilizers Workers

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- *507. {
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Indrajit Gupta:
 Shri G. Mohanty:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
 Shri D. D. Puri:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the workers of Sindri Fertilizers went on a sudden strike during the third and fourth weeks of September, 1963; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Hamayun Kabir):
 (a) Yes, Sir; from 23rd to 26th September, 1963.

(b) The strike occurred because of a demand for formal recognition to one of the two rival factions in the Workers' Union.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने अभी तक इस के लिये क्या इन्तजाम किया है कि सरकारी कारखानों में हड़ताल न हो और हड़ताल के कारण उत्पादन में कमी न हो ?

श्री हुमायून् कबिर : सरकार की हमेशा कोशिश है कि इस तरह की हड़ताल न हो और यह हड़ताल हुई बगैर नोटिस के । उस समय कान्सिलिएशन प्रोसीडिग्स भी चल रही थी और एडजुडिकेशन भी चल रहा था । लेकिन यूनियन के दो हिस्सों में झगड़ा हुआ, जिस की वजह से यह स्ट्राइक की गई ।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : इस हड़ताल की वजह से हमारे उत्पादन में कितनी कमी हुई है ?

श्री हुमायून् कबिर: अन्दाज है कि करीब बीस लाख रुपये का नुकसान हुआ ।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र: जो दो यूनियन्स हैं, वे कौन कौन सी पार्टी की यूनियन्स हैं और उन के नाम क्या हैं ?

श्री हुमायून् कबिर : दोनों यूनियन्स इन्-टक की यूनियन्स हैं । एक के लीडर हैं श्री मइकल जान और दूसरे के श्री शिवचंडिका ।

Shri Subodh Hansda: It is stated that the strike was held because of the bifurcation of the union. If so, was the other union which out of the parent union given recognition?

Shri Hamayun Kabir: As I said just now, there is only one union. But there were two rival groups, one led by Shri Shiv Chandika and the other led by Shri Michael John. It was the latter group which placed certain demands. These were referred to conciliation and adjudication. At the

time of conciliation, the other section of the union took part. But the tribunal held that the talks should be with Shri Michael John. In the meantime, discussions had been held and the Chandika group had become more prominent. The management suggested that there should be fair elections and they would deal with whichever group came into power after the elections. Unfortunately, there was the strike. Ultimately Shri Michael John's group has been recognised on the advice of the Bihar Labour Commissioner.

Shri S. C. Samanta: How is the faction of the unions being dealt with by Government?

Shri Hamayun Kabir: It is very difficult to answer. We want as far as possible to avoid factions. That is why specially in public enterprises we want to take labour's organised unions with us as far as possible. If unfortunately, factions develop, the only way out is better education among workers and greater consciousness of their responsibility and their participation also in the life of the concern as a whole.

Shri P. C. Borooah: In view of the scarcity of fertilisers in the country, do Government propose to issue instructions to the fertiliser factories to prohibit strikes there under the DIR?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: A suggestion for action.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि एक ही यूनियन के दो ग्रुपों को लेकर वहां पर हड़ताल हुई थी और चूंकि उन दो ग्रुपों में अभी तक कोई समझौता नहीं हुआ है, इस लिये फिर हड़ताल हो सकती है। क्या सरकार ने इस स्थिति पर सोच-विचार किया है ?

श्री हुमायून् कबिर: उम्मीद है कि दोनों में समझौता हो जायेगा। जो उन लोगों की मांग थी, उस पर भी विचार किया गया है

और हम आशा करते हैं कि दोनों एक-साथ काम करेंगे।

श्री कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह हड़ताल किस पार्टी का और से की गई और क्या उस में कम्यूनिस्टों का भी हाथ था और इस हड़ताल के कारण कितना घाटा हुआ ?

श्री हुमायून् कबिर : इस बारे में मेरी कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

श्री कछवाय : घाटा कितना हुआ ?

श्री हुमायून् कबिर: घाटे के बारे में मैंने बता दिया है। अगर माननीय सदस्य नहीं सुनेंगे, तो वह मेरा कुमूर नहीं है।

Shri Warrior: Why was the earlier election when Shri Michael John was defeated, not considered fair and why did the management order another fair election so that he could come back?

Shri Hamayun Kabir: The question does not arise. There was no question of Shri Michael John being defeated.

श्री शिव नारायण : इस हड़ताल में कितने आदमियों ने हिस्सा लिया और क्या उन को वेजिज दी गई या नहीं और क्या उन में से कोई डिसमिस भी हुआ या नहीं ?

श्री हुमायून् कबिर: सिन्धी में कुल ६,२१० आदमी काम करते हैं। उन में से १,७१६ ने डाइरेक्टली और २,४६५ ने इनडायरेक्टली हड़ताल में हिस्सा लिया।

Surgical Instruments Factory at Nandambakkam

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*508. { **Shri Warrior:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in setting up the Surgical Instruments Fac-

tory at Nandambakkam with Soviet aid;

(b) the total expenditure incurred so far in this respect; and

(c) when the factory is expected to go into production?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir):

(a) Factory buildings and other civil works are in progress. Machinery and equipment are arriving at the site. The installation of equipment will be taken up by April, 1964.

(b) The total expenditure incurred on the Project till the end of October, 1963 is about Rs. 1.26 crores.

(c) The Plant is expected to go into production by about the middle of 1965.

Shri Warrior: What part of this collaboration is to be met by the Soviet Union, and what portion by ourselves, and what are the categories that the Soviet Union have to undertake.

Shri Humayun Kabir: The agreement with Messrs. Technoexport, Moscow covers import of equipment, training of Indian specialists and technicians in the USSR and supervision of installation of the plant in the country by Soviet experts.

Shri Warrior: May I know if the technicians have already been selected and sent to the Soviet Union for training, and for how long will the training be?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I ask for notice.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the construction work is progressing according to schedule, and when it goes into production in 1965, what will be the worth of the materials that would be produced from this?

Shri Humayun Kabir: It is going more or less according to schedule. Shipments of machinery from the USSR have started arriving at the

site, and we propose to start installation from April, 1964. The target is that by April, 1965 the factory should go into production.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know whether India would have self-sufficiency in surgical instruments after this factory attains full capacity?

Shri Humayun Kabir: This will have a rated capacity of manufacture of 2.5 million pieces of surgical instruments per annum.

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh: May I know what portion of surgical steel is proposed to be imported from abroad, and what portion is proposed to be indigenously produced?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I ask for notice.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: What are the types of surgical instruments that are likely to be manufactured in this factory?

Shri Humayun Kabir: All types of surgical instruments as I mentioned earlier.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : विश्वविद्यालयों में जहाँ संसार की सभी विद्यायें पढ़ाई जाती हैं वहाँ सब से प्राचीनतम जो वेद हैं, वे भी आपके विश्वविद्यालयों की किमी श्रेणी में पढ़ाये जाते हैं ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह अलग बात है ।

Shri Kapur Singh: Let him answer that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a different question. Next question.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: 511 may be answered with this.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: 511 is entirely different.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They will be taken separately.

Uniform Syllabus in Universities

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*509. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Dr. P. N. Khan:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce uniform syllabus on all subjects in all the universities under the three year degree courses;

(b) if so, when such uniform syllabus is expected to be introduced;

(c) whether any progress has been made in this regard; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) to (d). There is no proposal as such to introduce uniform syllabuses on all subjects in all the Universities under the Three Year Degree Courses Scheme. However, recognising the need for improving the standard of collegiate education, the University Grants Commission appointed Review Committees in various subjects in order to examine in detail the syllabuses at different levels of University education and to suggest measures for their improvement and modernization. The reports of the Review Committees on Botany, Mathematics and Biochemistry, which also include model syllabus for the subject concerned have already been published and circulated to the Universities for their guidance. The reports of other Committees are expected to be released shortly.

2. The Committees have stated that the curricula and courses in the Universities have not evolved at a pace commensurate with the rapid growth of knowledge in the subjects concerned. They have therefore given the broad outlines of the model syllabuses and also indicated the extent of training desired at each level, leaving the Universities free to modify them

according to their needs and the facilities available to them. The Committees are not in favour of drawing inflexible and uniform syllabuses for all the Universities.

Shri S. C. Samanta: From the statement I find that a uniform syllabus is not welcomed by all State Governments. May I know whether model syllabi have been formed by the review committees or any other committees and sent to the State Governments?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The main difficulty is this, that knowledge is advancing very fast, and the syllabuses in our universities do not keep pace with them, especially in science and technology, and the attempt of this committee is to draw up syllabuses and to tell the universities that these are the proper syllabuses which they must introduce in the colleges. In that sense, we are drawing up model syllabuses.

Shri S. C. Samanta: How will the minimum standard of these degree courses be maintained when there is no uniformity?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I agree with him that we ought to have uniform syllabuses, but there are two main difficulties. The first is that all the States have not accepted the three year degree course, and the second is that there is still friction and conflict with regard to secondary education. When we have solved these two problems, it would be easier to impose or suggest uniform syllabuses.

Shri Subodh Hansda: From the statement I find that the Review Committee has prepared some model syllabuses with regard to botany, mathematics and biochemistry, and that they have been circulated to the universities for their guidance. How will it be judged whether the standard is uniform where these model syllabuses have been introduced?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is a different question on that.

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी: यह जो एक समान पाठ्यक्रम है, क्या केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों ने

इसको मान लिया है, यदि हां तो इन में यह पाठ्यक्रम कब तक चालू हो जायेगा ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The Central universities have accepted it.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं सेन्ट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज का जिक्र कर रहा हूँ, जैसे प्रलीगढ़ है, शांतिनिकेतन है, वहाँ कब तक चालू हो जायेगा ?

श्री म० क० छागला : जैसे ही बनेगा, वैसे ही इसको स्टार्ट कर दिया जाएगा। एक्सेप्ट करने के बाद भी बहुत सी चीजें करने को हैं। स्टाफ चाहिये, टेक्स्ट बुक चाहियें। ये सब होगा, तब स्टार्ट होगा।

Shri Vasudevan Nair: The hon. Minister just said that knowledge was growing at a rapid pace and that our syllabuses were not keeping pace with it. What is the machinery set up by the Ministry to prepare proper and model textbooks in the different fields of knowledge?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is a different question.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: There is no use having a syllabus unless the material is provided by the Government or some other agency, so that the students can be taught according to that syllabus.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can ask a question on anything that promotes uniform syllabuses.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I think this is a very relevant question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may put it in a different form.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: May I know what concrete steps Government is taking to really help the States and the universities to carry on teaching according to the syllabuses that they are suggesting?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Once the syllabus is accepted, two consequences must follow. We must have textbooks to teach these advanced subjects. Secondly, we must have proper tea-

chers to teach them. Both these matters will be taken up once the syllabuses have been accepted.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister stated, that in some of the States they have not accepted the three year degree course. I would like to know the circumstances under which the three year course has not yet been accepted by U.P.?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am sorry to say that my own State of Maharashtra has not accepted it, and four universities in U.P. have also not accepted it, but we are trying our best to bring the universities into line.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know if it is not the idea of Government that certain universities should specialise in certain particular subjects on accounts of objective circumstances; if so, may I know whether Government is working out syllabuses keeping in view the specialised advantages of particular universities?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We have those ideas. We want to create certain advanced centres of learning, and when we find that a university has a faculty which is far advanced, we try to give it aid and build it up. We do not want dissipation of our energies. If a particular centre is best suited for a particular subject, we try to encourage it.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether this pre-requisite of a uniform syllabus is going to be applied only to the positive branches of knowledge or also to the humanities; if it applies to the latter may I know whether at the time of preparing the standard syllabi only the dominant parochial strain of our Indian culture will be kept in mind or all the basic elements of our composit culture will be kept in view?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I disagree, with my hon. friend that the basic element of Indian culture is parochial.

Shri Kapur Singh: My question was whether only the dominant parochial strain of our Indian culture

would be kept in view, or all its basic elements would be kept in view.

Shri M. C. Chagla: All the basic elements of Indian culture will be taken into consideration.

श्री बड़े : मध्य प्रदेश की युनिवर्सिटीज ने यह माडल सिलेबस एक्सेप्ट नहीं किया है और यदि नहीं किया है तो उनका आ-ब्जेक्शन क्या है ?

श्री मु० ० छागला : मुझे मालूम नहीं कि मध्य प्रदेश ने इसे कबूल किया है या नहीं। अगर आप यह सूचना चाहेंगे तो मैं दे दूंगा।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: According to the statement the committees have stated that the curricula and courses in the universities have not evolved at a pace commensurate with the rapid growth of knowledge in the subjects concerned. May I know whether it is due to the fact that though we want more and more universities in our country, the establishment and growth of universities in recent years has proceeded in a rather haphazard fashion and some at least of the universities are not being manned by the best talent available in the country?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am painfully conscious of the fact that in some of the universities standards are not high and even the existing standards are falling. Our attempt will be to see that the standards are maintained.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि सामान्य पाठ्यक्रम के साथ साथ क्या इस बात पर भी विचार किया गया है कि पूरे देश में एक तरह का माध्यम अपनाया जाये, यदि हां, तो क्या इस माध्यम के अपनाने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने कोई इस तरह का फैसला किया है कि अंग्रेजी ही माध्यम रहे।

Shri M. C. Chagla: That is another question. The question of medium of instruction has been considered and will be considered on a different plane.

But there is some connection between the study of science and the medium of instruction.

Shri Swell: Is the Government's intention to pursue the idea of having a uniform syllabii for all the universities in the country?

Shri Kapur Singh: Syllabus.

Shri Swell: Syllabii is plural... (*Interruptions*). You have to learn it. If that is the intention what steps are being taken to overcome the difficulties of universities which expressed their inability to accept this idea?

Shri M. C. Chagla: In the first place, I agree with my hon. friend that syllabus being a latin word, the plural is syllabii. But people also use syllabuses. The difficulties will be met when we are told what the difficulties are.

Shri Kapur Singh: On a point of correction.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Both are correct, I am not here to examine your knowledge.

Shri Kapur Singh: Uniform syllabus is itself a collective singular; there need be no plural... (*Interruptions*).

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: To what extent and in what manner the University Grants Commission has promoted the Central Government's policy for uniformity of syllabus?

Shri M. C. Chagla: In a most important way, the UGC has the power of the purse and the grants will depend upon the standards being maintained by the universities.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am asking whether to promote and bring about this policy of the Government the UGC had in any manner influenced and if so in what manner and to what extent?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Not yet because uniform syllabuses are not laid down; when they are laid down the universities which do not conform to them—

it is open to the UGC to say with regard to them that they will not give them assistance unless they conformed to that syllabus.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Is it the intention of the Government to bring about a dead uniformity in the courses or there will be some sort of a discretion to universities to vary the syllabus and maintain the standards?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am a great believer of experiments in education. I think a dead uniformity is a terrible thing. But that is not the intention. The intention of the syllabus committee is to tell the universities: look, knowledge is advancing but your syllabus did not come up to that advancement.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: The standard of syllabus and the standard of text-books are an integral part of the whole. What steps does the Minister propose to take to integrate the standard of the text books to the standard of syllabus?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That has been answered; next question.

Fertilizers

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*510. { **Shri B. K. Das:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cost of Fertilizers produced at Sindri Fertilizers Ltd. is very high as compared to imported fertilizers;

(b) if so, the reasons for this high cost; and

(c) how do Government propose to bring down the high cost?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Hamayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The high cost is due mainly to the fact that production in Sindri is based on Gypsum and Coke as raw materials whereas other

countries have generally switched over to natural gas or fuel oil.

(c) By increasing the volume of production and progressive change over to a direct neutralization process.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know whether the inadequate working of the coke-oven plant and gas plant also contributed to the rise in cost?

Shri Humayun Kabir: This is also one contributory factor.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know whether in respect of two other products, urea and double salt, there is high cost?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The overall position is this. There was some short-fall in production in 1961-62. But between 1962-63 and 1963-64, especially 1963-64, the position has improved and we hope the plant will now be able to produce at full capacity. When it does so, naturally the overhead costs would be distributed over a larger volume of production and to that extent the cost will be reduced but the initial disadvantage is there, that is to say, we are using there gypsum and coal whereas in modern factories natural gas or fuel oil is used. In addition there was deterioration in quality of gypsum. Originally it was estimated that for every ton of ammonia, 0.76 ton of coal, 0.486 ton coke and 1.50 tons of gypsum would be required. In fact the amount required now is 0.895 of coal, 0.487 of coke and 1.86 tons of gypsum. That means the cost has gone up. We are doing our best to adopt new processes.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The hon. Minister stated that the cost of production will go down when the volume of production increases. If that is so, what is the Government's plan to increase production?

Shri Humayun Kabir: In 1958-59 the production was 3.35 lakhs. In 1959 it went down. In 1961-62 it was 2.84 lakhs and in 1962-63 it was 3.23 lakhs. We hope to raise the production so that the cost will be reduced.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Who were the consultants who advised us to set up this fertiliser plant which is very uneconomical?

Shri Humayun Kabir: In 1958-59 this went into production. It means that it must have been planned about 1952-53. My hon. friends should remember that the development of petro-chemical industries in America and in England is a matter of development for the last ten years or so. I do not know who were the advisers but I am sure they gave us the best advice that was available at that time.

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : योजना में निर्धारित लक्ष्यों के अनुसार कब तक हम इस सम्बन्ध में सेल्फ सफिशिएंट हो जायेंगे और हमको इम्पोर्ट करने की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ेगी ।

श्री हुमायून् कबिर : जितनी सीमा तक फर्टिलाइजर को बढ़ाना हमारे लिये पासिबल होगा हम उसको बढ़ायेंगे और हमें उम्मीद है कि थर्ड फाइव इयर प्लान के आखीर तक हम कम से कम आधा मिलियन टन अमोनिया प्रोड्यूस करेंगे या शायद उस से भी ज्यादा हम कर सकेंगे लेकिन जितना ज्यादा अमोनिया हम प्रोड्यूस करेंगे उतनी ही उसकी मांग भी ज्यादा हो जायेगी ।

Shri H. V. Koujalgi: What is the period by which Government propose to bring down the cost by applying the new processes?

Shri Humayun Kabir: It is very difficult to give any time-limit with regard to these mechanical and chemical processes.

Shri P. R. Patel: What is the cost of production of fertiliser per ton and at what price do we sell it? What is the cost of imported fertiliser per ton?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is only about the Sindri fertilisers. Shri K. C. Pant.

Shri K. C. Pant: Since the imported fertiliser is cheaper than the indigenous fertiliser, may I know if the

Government is taking advantage of this fact to revise the pool price of fertilisers and, if not, how much profit has the Government been making in selling this fertiliser every year?

Shri Humayun Kabir: It is true that at the moment the imported price is lower than the price of the fertiliser produced within the country. But there must be a pool price because we do not want to be dependent for fertilisers on foreign imports alone. When all these new fertiliser factories go into production, and especially when, in the case of new factories, we are going to use naphtha and gas as the base for the production of the fertiliser, I hope that within about three years we shall be able to achieve a fairly reasonable balance between the imported price and the price of the fertiliser produced within the country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Question is over.

Shri K. C. Pant: The Question is whether....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Age Limit for Entry into Universities

*505. { **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have suggested to the State Governments for prescribing a uniform age limit for entry in universities; and

(b) if so, the reactions of the State Governments in this regard?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The question of fixing the age of entry into

Universities was considered at the State Education Ministers' Conference held in November, 1963. The Conference agreed that the age of entry into the Universities and comparable institutions should generally be 17+ and in no case less than 16 +

Standard of University Education

*511. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee set up by the University Grants Commission to undertake a systematic and objective investigation of the standard of University education has since submitted its report, either preliminary or final; and

(b) if so, the main suggestions and recommendations of the Committee?

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

(b) Does not arise.

कुशीनगर में बुद्ध का स्तूप

*५१२. { श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री श्यामलाल सराफ :
श्री सिद्धनंजप्पा :
श्री वी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री विश्वनाथ राय :
श्री कपूर सिंह :
श्री बालकृष्ण वासनिक :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुशीनगर (कसया), जिला देवरिया, उत्तर प्रदेश में भगवान बुद्ध के 'परिनिर्वाण स्तूप' का ऊपरी भाग ४ अक्टूबर, १९६३ को दोपहर को एकाएक धराशायी हो गया था ;

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

(ग) क्या स्तूप का निचला भाग भी खतरनाक स्थिति में है और स्तूप की गुरुभा के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० छागला) :
(क) जी हां, ४ अक्टूबर, १९६३ को बिल्कुल सवेरे ।

(ख) डहने के निम्नलिखित कारण थ :—

(i) निचनी भूमि में पानी का बढ़ जाना जिसकी वजह से स्तूप में भरी हुई मिट्टी गीली होकर भारी हो गयी, जिसके बढ़े हुए परिमाण ने चारों ओर दीवार पर अनुचित दबाव डाला और आखिरकार दीवार टूट गयी ;

(ii) डहने के पहले छः दिन की लगातार वर्षा ।

(ग) स्तूप के दक्षिण पूर्वी चतुर्थांश के बिल्कुल निचले हिस्से में एक स्थान पर उभार है । इमारत के बाकी के हिस्से को गिराने का सुझाव है जिससे स्तूप की रचना फिर से वैसी हो हो सके जैसी गिरने से पहले थी ।

Correspondence Course of Delhi University

*513. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 624 on the 11th September, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the University of Delhi has since considered the matter regarding the extension of correspondence course to the Indian emigrants; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

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

(b) The University did not favour the extension of Correspondence Courses to the Indian emigrants.

Students for Vocational Courses

*514. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 50 on the 14th August, 1963 and state the progress so far made by the Committee appointed to examine the role of education in relation to employment opportunities?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): The first meeting of the Committee on Education in relation to Employment Opportunities was held on 11th October, 1963, at which the procedure of work to be adopted by the Committee was broadly discussed.

I.A.S. Officers

*515. { **Shri P. Kunhan:**
Shri Sudhansu Das:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri B. N. Kureel:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is shortage of I.A.S. Officers; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet the shortage?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis):

(a) Yes. At present there is a gap of 296 officers in a total cadre strength of 2,278.

(b) The rate of recruitment from the annual competitive examinations has been stepped up.

Pakistanis in Assam

*516. { **Shri Swell:**
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shrimati Shashank Manjari:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs

be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Pakistani nationals in Assam who formerly admitted themselves to be of Pakistan nationality have now retracted their former statements; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis):

(a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

New Drug for Blood Pressure

*517. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the investigations for the assessment of the therapeutic value of the new drug for blood pressure discovered at the Indian Institute for Bio-chemistry and Experimental Medicine in Calcutta have been completed;

(b) if not, the time to be taken to complete the same; and

(c) the steps taken for its early release for sale?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Laboratory assessment of therapeutic value of the drug on animals is nearing completion but clinical trials have yet to be conducted.

(b) It is difficult to envisage the time that will be taken.

(c) Steps can be taken only after successful completion of clinical trials.

National Research Development Corporation of India

*518. { **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
Shri D. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Research Development Corporation of India

formed some nine years ago is continually incurring losses;

(b) whether in spite of heavy expenditure the research work in this Corporation is very inadequate; and

(c) whether any Reviewing Committee has been set up to make an overall survey of the problems and to suggest steps to streamline its working?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes.

(b) The Corporation is not intended to, nor does it carry out any research work; it is concerned only with the development and exploitation of the results of researches, carried out in research organisations, etc., Governmental and private.

(c) Yes.

Shortage of Raw Spirit

*519. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hamsda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of industries are suffering from want of raw spirit;

(b) whether West Bengal is the worst affected;

(c) the steps being taken to meet the shortage at present; and

(d) for how long this shortage will continue?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Hamayun Kabir):

(a) and (b). Owing to the unexpected poor sugar-cane crop this year, the production and supply of alcohol has fallen short of the demand of the alcohol-based industries and Government are aware of the difficulties of alcohol-based industries in West Bengal.

(c) and (d). All export of molasses and alcohol have been stopped. The minimum essential requirements of all States have been assessed in close consultation with the State authorities concerned and quotas of alcohol have been fixed and placed at the disposal of each State for allocation to their consumers according to priorities fixed by them. The position is expected to improve during the current sugar cane crushing season.

Oil in Upper Assam

Shri P. C. Borooah:
*520. Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether exploration of oil resources in Doom Dooma area in Upper Assam which was suspended earlier has since been resumed;

(b) if so, the success so far attained in that direction; and

(c) the latest estimate of the oil reserves in that area made on the basis of the results of exploration so far?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Hamayun Kabir):

(a) Seismic Survey operations were resumed in September 1963.

(b) Results obtained from the Seismic Survey have enabled Oil India to locate sites for two test wells.

(c) It will be possible to assess the reserves in the area only after an adequate number of wells have been drilled.

Koyali Refinery

*521. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indo-Soviet cell comprising of Indian and Soviet engi-

neers has been set up to design and engineer certain jobs of the Koyali refinery being set up in the public sector with technical and financial assistance from the Soviet Union near Baroda; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Hamayun Kabir):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A Design Organisation comprising of 7 Soviet specialists and 17 Indian engineers has been set up at Baroda to prepare working drawings for certain jobs like water supply, workshops and telecommunications etc. of Koyali Refinery.

Central Government Employees' Consumer Cooperative Stores

*522. **Shri Vishram Prasad:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number and locations of the Central Government Employees' Consumer Cooperative Stores opened in Delhi/New Delhi;

(b) whether there is a proposal to open more stores;

(c) how the prices of main consumers' items in these stores compare with general market rates; and

(d) whether employees working under Delhi Administration are also eligible to become members of the Stores?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasakhar): (a) One main store and four branches as indicated below:

Store	Location
Main Store	Raisina Road opposite 'P' Block.
Yojana Bhawan Store	Behind the Yojana Bhawan Building.
Sarojini Nagar Store I	Flat No. XY-21 Sarojini Nagar.
Sarojini Nagar Store II	Flat No. B-245 Sarojini Nagar.
Ramakrishnapuram Store.	Shops Nos. 20 to 23 Sector IV Market.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The general level of prices of main consumers' items in these stores is lower than in the market for goods of comparable quality. The weighing and measurement of articles sold by the stores are also guaranteed.

(d) This question is under consideration.

Explosions in Sindri Fertilizer Factory

*523. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri G. Mohanty:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a series of explosions occurred on or about the 21st October, 1963 in the Synthetic Ammonia section of the Sindri Fertilizer Factory;

(b) if so, the cause of the explosions; and

(c) the extent of damage suffered?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Hamayun Kabir):

(a) Yes, Sir. There was one explosion followed by some minor explosions.

(b) The explosion was due to the failure of the high pressure gas line and sudden emergence of gas under pressure. The failure of the pipe was due to excessive erosion at the bend in the pipe.

(c) There was no damage to equipment or machinery and total financial loss is estimated to be Rs. 6.30 lakhs.

University at Belur

*524. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred

Question No. 482 on the 4th September, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the representation made to Government by Ramakrishna Mission, Belur in West Bengal for financial help to set up a university in the name of Swami Vivekananda to commemorate his birth centenary has been considered finally; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in this regard?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir. The application and the draft bill submitted by the Ramakrishna Mission, Belur through the Government of West Bengal for obtaining the advice of the University Grants Commission was considered by the Commission in their meeting held on the 4th December, 1963.

(b) While the Commission did not favour the proposal for the establishment of a University at Belur, it felt that the best way to commemorate the memory and ideals of great men would be to set up specialist institutions in the field of their work and interests, which could on merits be accorded the status of a University under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act, in due course.

Mobile Libraries

1447. { Shri Karni Singhji:
Shri V. B. Deo:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Mobile Libraries functioning State-wise in the country;

(b) the number of books in these Libraries;

(c) whether there has been a progressive increase in this service; and

(d) whether the results achieved are satisfactory?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (d). Information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2082/63].

Post-Matric Scholarships to Backward Class Students

1448. **Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of scholarships awarded to the students belonging to (i) Scheduled Castes, (ii) Scheduled Tribes and (iii) Other Backward Classes for post-Matric studies in the country during 1963-64; and

(b) the total number of students who applied for these scholarships in the country?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The exact position will be known after the financial year 1963-64 is over.

Post-Matric Scholarships to Orissa Backward Classes Students

1449. **Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of scholarships awarded to the students belonging to (i) Scheduled Castes, (ii) Scheduled Tribes and (iii) Other Backward Classes for Post-Matric studies in Orissa during 1963-64; and

(b) the total number of students who applied for them from the State of Orissa during the above-mentioned period?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla):

(a) Scheduled Castes	184
Scheduled Tribes	220
Other Backward Classes	386
(upto the 31st October, 1963 The exact position will be known after the financial year 1963-64 is over)	
(b) Scheduled castes	307
Scheduled Tribes	284
Other Backward Classes	5614

Political Sufferers in Orissa

1450. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the amount distributed among political sufferers in Orissa during the last five years year-wise;

(b) whether any applications from Orissa are still pending; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) The information is given below:

	Rs.
1959-60	2,150
1960-61	2,100
1961-62	1,200
1962-63	6,900
1963-64 (upto 30-11-63)	6,000
Total	18,350

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Aid for Cultural Schemes of Orissa

1451. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any grants have been given by the Central Government to the Government of Orissa for cultural schemes during 1963-64; and

(b) if so, the details of the schemes and the grants given for each so far?

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

(b)—

Name of scheme	Amount
	Rs.
(i) Inter-State Exchange of Cultural Troupes	7,500
(ii) Development of Modern Indian Languages	40,000 (allocated)
(iii) Re-organisation and Development of Museums	50,000 (allocated)

Welfare of S.C. in Mysore

1452. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allotted to Mysore State by the Central Government for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes in 1962-63 and 1963-64; and

(b) the amount actually given to the State Government during the above years, up to date?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) The following amounts were allotted:

	Rs. in lakhs
1962-63	61.05
1963-64	43.55

(b) The following amounts were given :

	Rs. in lakhs
1962-63	39.88

(Representing the Central share of actual expenditure of Rs. 63.32 lakhs)

1963-64 (No grant has so far been given. The Central grant will become due only at the end of the financial year. The amount will depend on the expenditure during the year).

Buildings for the Welfare of S.Cs. & of S.Ts. in Bangalore

1453. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has given any financial assistance to the Government of Mysore towards the purchase of two buildings in Bangalore to house the pre-examination coaching centre and the college hostel for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, the amount given so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

**Merit-cum-Means Scholarships in
Maharashtra**

1454. Shri D. S. Patil: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of merit-cum-means scholarships allotted to each technical institute in Maharashtra during 1962-63; and

(b) the amount given to that State for the said purpose during the same period?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) In addition to the renewal of scholarships allotted previously, the number of fresh scholarships to the first year students allotted to technical institutions in Maharashtra during 1962-63 under the merit-cum-means scholarships scheme is as given below:

Name of the Institution	No. of fresh scholarships allotted during 1962-63
I	2
I. Institutes for first degree courses.	
1. College of Engineering, Poona	38
2. College of Engineering, Aurangabad.	15
3. Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.	20
4. Walchand College of Engineering, Sangli	10
5. Department of Chemical Technology, Bombay.	19
6. Laxminarayan Institute of Technology, Nagpur	5
7. Sir J.J. College of Arch., Bombay.	10
8. College of Engineering, Karad.	15
9. S.P. College of Engineering Andheri, Bombay.	15
10. Government Polytechnic, Nagpur	4
Total	151

II. Institutes for Diploma Courses.

1. Government Polytechnic, Poona	3
2. Government Polytechnic, Aurangabad.	3
3. Government Polytechnic, Karad	4
4. Government Polytechnic, Amraoti	5
5. Government Polytechnic, Nagpur	4
6. Government Polytechnic Sholapur	2
7. Government Polytechnic, Dhulia	4
8. Sir Cusrow Wadia Institute of Electrical Tech., Poona	1
9. Government Training Institute, Bombay	2
10. Government Polytechnic, Latur	6
11. Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay	4
12. Walchand College of Engineering, Sangli	2
13. Government Polytechnic, Ratnagiri	2
14. Government Polytechnic, Kolhapur	2
15. Government Polytechnic, Khamgaon	4
16. Government Polytechnic, Bombay.	2
17. Government Polytechnic Jalgaon	2
18. M.H. Saboo Siddik Polytechnic, Bombay	1
19. D.E. Society's Technical Institute, Poona	62
Total	213
Grand Total	213

(b) The amount given to that State for the fresh awards is Rs. 1,52,690.41 nP.

Legal aid to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

1455. **Shri D. S. Patil:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether legal aid has been given to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes in Maharashtra during 1962-63 and 1963-64 so far; and

(b) if so, the amount spent during the same period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). There is no scheme 'Legal aid' in the Maharashtra Plan for welfare of the Backward Classes. However, the Maharashtra Government have a non-Plan scheme of 'Legal aid'. The amount spent during 1962-63 was Rs. 35,646. Information regarding the amount spent during 1963-64 is not available

Political Sufferers

1456. **Shri D. S. Patil:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the total amount distributed to the political sufferers of Maharashtra up to the end of October, 1963?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): Rs. 15,400.

विश्व कोष

१४५७. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विहार राष्ट्र भाषा परिषद् और पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय ने विश्व कोषों के प्रकाशन की कोई योजना प्रस्तुत की है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्णय किया जा चुका है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो ऐसे आवश्यक संदर्भ ग्रन्थों के प्रकाशन में सरकार किस

रूप में सहायता करने का विचार रखती है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मू० क० छागलर) :
(क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) सामान्यतया, सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित ऐसे सन्दर्भ ग्रन्थ तैयार करने और उन्हें प्रकाशित करने के लिए, पर्याप्त जनशक्ति तथा आर्थिक साधन वाले स्वैच्छिक हिन्दी संगठनों/संस्थाओं को खर्च के ६० प्रतिशत तक वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है ।

Personnel Management Courses

1459. **Shri Kapur Singh:**
Shrimati Shashank Manjari:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to lay on the Table a list of Universities and Institutions in India which run exclusive and specialised courses in Personnel Management leading to Degrees or Diplomas in that subject recognised by Government?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): No University or Institution is conducting an exclusive and specialised course in Personnel Management.

Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

1460. **Shri Vishram Prasad:**
Shri H. C. Soy:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under provision of Article 16(4) and 335 of the Constitution, the Government of India have made reservation in Services for the Scheduled Castes 12½% by open competition and 16-2/3 per cent by recruitment and for Scheduled Tribes 5 per cent in all the services; and

(b) if so, the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees in Class I, II, III and IV Central Government Services as on 1st January, 1963?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandra-sekhar): (a) Yes.

(b) The figures as on 1st January 1963 are still being collected. A statement will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as the full information becomes available.

Central Library Service

1461. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1108 on the 28th August, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the question of setting up a Central Library Service has been finally settled, and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The proposal to set up a Central Library Service has been dropped.

National Discipline Scheme

1462. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of training centres of National Discipline Scheme in the country;

(b) the number of persons trained so far by the various centres;

(c) whether Government propose to set up new centres in U.P.; and

(d) if so, when these are likely to be set up?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Six.

(b) 6012 (3617 Fresh NDS instructors and 2395 In-service Physical Education Teachers).

(c) and (d). The matter is under consideration.

राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालय, दिल्ली

१४६३. { श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री गोकर्ण प्रसाद :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने दिल्ली के राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालय में विदेशियों की मूर्तियों को रखने की व्यवस्था कर दी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके वहां कब तक रख दिये जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसका क्या कारण है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री हजरतबीस) : (क) से (ग). राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालय में इन मूर्तियों को वहां रखना संभव नहीं हो सका है, क्योंकि वहां पर उपलब्ध स्थान पर्याप्त नहीं है ।

श्रीलंका में भारतीय पहलवान

१४६४. { श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय पहलवानों का एक दल इस समय श्रीलंका का भ्रमण कर रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसमें कितने पहलवान हैं और उनके नाम क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या भ्रमण करने वाले पहलवानों को सरकार कुछ रेलवे कन्सेशन देती है ;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ड) भारत में ऐसे कितने पहलवान हैं जिन्हें सरकार द्वारा गत पांच वर्षों में अब तक सम्मानित किया गया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :
(क) भारतीय पहलवानों का एक दल सितम्बर-अक्तूबर, १९६३ में श्रीलंका का दौरा कर चुका है ।

- (ख) १. स्वतंत्र कुमार (दिल्ली)
२. कमालुद्दीन खां (उत्तर प्रदेश)
३. यलप्पा पोते (सविसेज)
४. हजारे लाल (दिल्ली)
५. मलवा (दिल्ली)
६. विश्वम्बर सिंह (दिल्ली)
७. रोशनलाल (दिल्ली)
८. रंभाबा (दिल्ली)
९. रामस्वरूप (सविसेज)
१०. जसराम (सविसेज)
११. अजीतसिंह (पंजाब)
१२. भीमसिंह (सविसेज)

(ग) इन पहलवानों का पूरा सफ़र-खर्च सरकार ने दिया है ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ड) सर्वश्री उदय चंद और मलवा को अर्जुन पुरस्कार प्रदान किए गए थे ।

Export of Copra and Betelnuts

1465. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Maheswar Naik:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the amount of royalty collected by the Andaman and Nicobar Islands' Administration from the export of copra and betelnuts from Nicobar Islands during 1960-61, 1962-62 and 1962-63.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis):

Rs. nP.

1960-61	.	.	3,08,941.24
1961-62	.	.	3,45,059.64
1962-63	.	.	3,93,383.77

Hostels for the Deaf and Dumb

1466. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 631 on the 21st August, 1963 and state:

(a) the number of Central Government-aided institutes and Central Government-run institutes which have got no hostel facilities; and

(b) whether any institutes have applied to Government for grant to be given for the construction of the hostel for the deaf and dumb during 1962-63?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) All the institutions run by the Central Government have hostels. 7 institutions which were given grants by Central Government do not, however, have hostels.

(b) None.

National Atlas

1467. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 635 on the 21st August, 1963 and state:

(a) whether any final decision has been taken regarding the publication of National Atlas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Dr. M. M. Das):

(a) Yes.

(b) It has been decided that the National Atlas Organisation may print their maps in private printing organisations, provided the cost is comparable with that charged by the Survey of India and that the maps can be printed in a shorter time.

Unauthorised Archaeological Excavations

1468. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of private parties carry out excavations for hidden treasures at un-protected ancient and historical sites each year and bring to ruin places of historical and religious importance by their indiscriminate diggings; and

(b) if so, whether any steps are being taken by the Centre to stop such unauthorised excavations at ancient sites?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Government are aware that private parties carry out such excavations, but have no information about the number or extent of such excavations.

(b) Government have drawn the attention of state governments to the danger of such indiscriminate excavations and requested them to take steps for checking treasure-hunting activities of this kind.

Civil Aviation Spirit

1469. Shri Warrior: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of civil aviation spirit consumed during 1963 so far; and

(b) the total foreign exchange incurred on this account?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Hamayun Kabir): (a) The total quantity of Light Distillates including Aviation Spirit consumed upto September 1963 was 834,000 tonnes approximately.

(b) An expenditure of approximately Rs. 6.65 crores was incurred on this account.

Suicides by Women

1470. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the number of women who committed suicide in the Union Territories during 1963 has been more than men?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): No, Sir.

Law and Order Situation in Delhi

**1471. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti;
Shri P. C. Boroohah:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to remarks made by the Chief Commissioner of Delhi at a meeting of the Rotary Club on 10th October, 1963 that there was lot of goondaism in the Capital and that the "disciplined State of mind" which could contribute to the tackling of the law and order problem was lacking in the Capital;

(b) if so, the measures taken to put down anti-social elements in the Capital; and

(c) whether non-official association with persons responsible for administration has been brought about to tackle the problem arising out of the partition and its after effects?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A special drive against violent criminals, "roughs", anti-social elements and eve-teasers was launched in the latter half of October, 1963. Desperate and incorrigible criminals are being dealt with under the Defence of India Rules. Action under the preventive Sections of the Criminal Procedure Code is being taken against anti-social and rowdy elements. Persons who tease women and girls are being dealt with under ordinary law. A scheme for maintaining records of roughs, which are useful in proceeding

against criminals is also in force. The special drive has had a salutary effect.

(c) In certain areas Ilaqa Samities are functioning to maintain liaison with the authorities in matters relating to law and order, settlement of local disputes and curbing social evils. Besides these Samities, senior police officers frequently meet members of the Public in different areas to exchange views on matters affecting law and order and adopt concerted measures to deal with specific problems.

Oil Wells in Gujarat

1472. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that oil and Natural Gas Commission has an ambitious plan of drilling a number of wells in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the main features of this plan; and

(c) the total capital investment involved?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Hamayun Kabir) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Commission propose to drill 402 wells in Gujarat during the Third Five Year Plan period, and plan to achieve a crude oil production rate of 3 million tons per year by the end of the Third Five Year Plan.

(c) Separate estimates of capital expenditure in the Gujarat region have not been worked out.

Insurance of University Teachers

1473. { **Shri Rama Chandra Ulaka:**
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

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

Starred Question No. 619 on the 11th September, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the scheme of annuities and insurance for university and college teachers has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Ship for Andamans

1474. { **Shri Rama Chandra Ulaka:**
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 188 on the 14th August, 1963 and state:

(a) whether any final decision has since been taken to acquire one passenger-cum-cargo ship and a cargo ship for augmentation of means of communications between the main land and the Andamans and Nicobar Islands; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Science Teaching at Elementary Stage

1475. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 656 on the 21st August, 1963 and state:

(a) whether all the State Governments have since considered the proposal to implement the recommendations of National Seminar of Science Consultants for improvement of science teaching in the elementary stage; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Report is still under the consideration of the State Governments.

(b) Does not arise.

पंजाब रक्षा दल

१४७६. { श्री गुलशन :
श्री कपूर सिंह :
श्री प्र० के० देव :

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

(क) क्या पंजाब रक्षा दल के इन्स्ट्रक्टरों को भारत सरकार की ओर से कोई वेतन मिलता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका वेतनक्रम क्या है ;

(ग) क्या पंजाब रक्षा दल भारत के अधीन काम करता है या राज्य सरकार के अधीन; और

(घ) क्या इस प्रकार के रक्षा दल अन्य राज्यों में भी हैं और यदि हां, तो किन राज्यों में ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हजरनबीस) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) राज्य सरकार के अधीन ।

(घ) इस से बहुत कुछ मिलते जुलते स्वयं सेवी संगठन कुछ अन्य राज्यों में भी हैं, परन्तु उनका स्वरूप भिन्न है ।

पिथौरागढ़ में चीनी जासूस

१४७७. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री जं० ब० सि० बिष्ट :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिथौरागढ़ जिले (उत्तर प्रदेश) में पीछे कुछ चीनी जासूस गिरफ्तार किये गये थे ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वह पुलिस को धोखा देकर भाग गये ; और

(ग) सरकार ने इसकी वास्तविकता का क्या कुछ पता लगाया है और यदि हां, तो उससे वह किस परिणाम पर पहुंची है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हजरनबीस) : (क) से (ग). इस प्रश्न का उत्तर देना लोक हित में न होगा ।

Compensatory Allowance to Central Government Employees in H.P.

1478. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the previous Himachal Pradesh Administration had recommended to the Central Government that the Himachal Pradesh Government Employees should be granted compensatory allowance; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) and (b). The proposal of the Himachal Pradesh Administration was for rationalising the rates of compensatory allowance in those areas of the territory where it was already admissible and for extending it to the rest of the territory. This proposal was under consideration of the Government of India when the Punjab Government decided to discontinue the grant of compensatory allowance to their employees in places other than

Spiti and Lahaul. As Himachal Pradesh follow Punjab in such matters, the proposal had to be dropped here also. Punjab Government have since restored the allowance to their employees. Accordingly the proposal of Himachal Pradesh Government for rationalising the rates and extension of Comensatory Allowance to other areas has been revived and is under active consideration of the Government of India. Compensatory Allowance has already been restored in areas where it was admissible before.

"Indian Observer" Articles

1479. { Shri D. N. Tiwary;
Shri Bishanchander Seth;
Shri H. C. Soy:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the issues of the English weekly, "Indian Observer", published from Delhi containing the cases of (i) Rani and Haji Sabar Ali (i) Story of a Call Girl;

(b) whether the cases referred to therein have any factual basis;

(c) if not, the action proposed to be taken against the paper for publishing indecent material;

(d) whether the allegations made against the Delhi Police in one of the articles have been inquired into; and

(e) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis):

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) It is not possible to say whether the story entitled "Confessions of a Connaught Place Girl" (Story of call girl) is based on facts. The other story relating to an affair between Rani and Haji Sabar Ali seems to have a factual basis.

(c) Delhi Administration have started a case against the Editor and Publisher of the "Indian Observer" under

section 292 of the Indian Penal Code for having published the serial story entitled "Confessions of a Connaught Place Girl".

(d) and (e). The story relating to an affair between Rani and Haji Sabar Ali is the subject matter of a case under Sections 497/498 Indian Penal Code filed by the husband of Rani and the matter is, therefore, *sub judice*. The Police could not by themselves take any action under the law against the Haji Sabar Ali as it was held that he had not committed any cognizable offence.

नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर पंजाब पुलिस

१४८०. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली स्टेशन की शान्ति व्यवस्था पंजाब पुलिस के अधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस असामान्य व्यवस्था का क्या कारण है ; और

(ग) स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हजरतबोस) : (क) जी नहीं । शान्ति व्यवस्था की ज़िम्मेदारी डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट, दिल्ली पर है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Cyclone in South

1481. { Shri P. Venkatasubbalah;
Shri Balakrishnan;
Shri M. G. Thengondar:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to severe cyclone on 21st October, 1963 great damage has been caused to

transport and communications and standing crops in Madras State and some parts of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) whether the State Governments have approached the Central Government for help and the steps Government have taken to provide relief to the affected areas?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis):

(a) The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(b) The State Governments have not approached the Central Government for help.

Tea Research Association

1482. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research at its meeting held in New Delhi in the fourth week of October had approved a proposal to set up a tea research association; and

(b) if so, the precise constitution and functions of the proposed research body?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir. The Tea Research Association is being set up by the Tea Industry; and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research will render technical and financial assistance.

(b) The Memorandum of Association and the Rules and Regulations are being finalised. The object of the Association is to carry out and promote research and other scientific work connected with the cultivation, production and processing of tea.

Tribal Blocks in Singhbhum

1483. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large amount of money could not be spent and had to be surrendered by tribal development blocks in Singhbhum District of Bihar during First and Second Plan periods; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to improve the position?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). The scheme of tribal development blocks was not included in the First Plan. One Special Multipurpose Tribal Development Block was started in the Second Plan at Manoharpur in Singhbhum district. The expenditure incurred exclusively on this block is being ascertained from the State Government. The information will be laid on the Table of the House soon after it is received.

UNESCO Educational Air

1484. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether some proposals had been made by India at the UNESCO executive board's meeting held in Paris recently urging large educational assistance for developing countries;

(b) if so, the nature of proposals; and

(c) the board's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) At the last meeting of the Executive Board, which took place from September 25 to October

29, 1963, India along with other Afro-Asian countries made a plea for adequate budget resources being provided for the biennium 1965-66 in order to ensure that UNESCO played an appropriate part in the application of science and technology for the benefit of less developed areas.

(b) No detailed proposal was required to be submitted. The Executive Board was to make a recommendation for UNESCO's budgetary ceiling for the biennium 1965-66.

(c) The Executive Board decided to recommend a budgetary ceiling of \$ 46.8 million as against the budget of \$ 39 million for the current biennium.

विश्वविद्यालय शिक्षा में हिन्दी

१४८५. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि किन-किन विश्वविद्यालयों में एम० ए० तक की शिक्षा का माध्यम हिन्दी है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० छागला) :
 आगरा, बिहार, गुजरात, इन्दिरा कला संमेलन विश्वविद्यालय, जोधपुर, राजस्थान, सरदार वल्लभभाई विद्यापीठ, सागर, विक्रम, गुजरात विद्यापीठ, गुरुकुल कांगड़ी विश्व-विद्यालय और काशी विद्यापीठ ।

Rehabilitation of displaced Tribal Population

1486. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Dhebar Commission has recommended and the Central and State Governments have accepted that the persons directly displaced on large scale by big

industrial and other projects are rehabilitated at the cost of those projects; and

(b) if so, how far the projects in Ranchi, Kiriburu and Baliadila and other projects are acting upto this recommendation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Precise information is not available with the Government of India.

Advisory Committee of Scientists

1487. { Shri Bishanchander Seth:
 { Shri B. P. Yadava:
 { Shri Dhaon:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently Government have set up an advisory committee of scientists to survey research work in different fields of natural sciences;

(b) if so, the composition of the Committee; and

(c) whether the Committee has started its work?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) *Chairman:* Minister of Education.

Members: Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis, FRS, Member, Planning Commission in charge of Scientific Research.

Prof. M. S. Thacker, Member, Planning Commission in charge of Education.

Dr. H. J. Bhabha, FRS, Chairman,
Atomic Energy Commission.

Dr. D. S. Kothari, Chairman of the
University Grants Commission.

Dr. S. Bhagwantam, Scientific Advi-
ser to the Minister of Defence.

Dr. C. G. Pandit, Director of the
Indian Council of Medical Research.

Dr. B. P. Pal, Director, Indian Agri-
cultural Research Institute.

Prof. S. N. Bose, FRS, National
Research Professor.

Dr. D. N. Wadia, FRS, National
Research Professor.

Prof. T. R. Seshadri, FRS, Univer-
sity of Delhi.

Dr. H. I. Jhala, Director of the Haff-
kine Institute, Bombay.

Dr. S. R. Sen Gupta, Director of the
Indian Institute of Technology, Kha-
ragpur.

Dr. S. Dhawan, Director of the
Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

Dr. Alladi Ramakrishnan, Director
of the Institute of Mathematical Sci-
ences, Madras.

Dr. K. Chandrasekharan, Deputy
Director of the Tata Institute of Fun-
damental Research, Bombay.

Prof. P. Maheshwari, University of
Delhi.

Prof. K. A. Chowdhury, Aligarh
University.

Dr. S. R. Palit, Indian Association
for the Cultivation of Science, Cal-
cutta.

Prof. Ajit Ram Verma, Banaras
Hindu University.

Member-Secretary:

Dr. S. Husain Zaheer, Director
General of the Council of Scientific
and Industrial Research.

(c) No.

**Working of Scientific Laboratories and
Organisations**

1488. Shri Krishnapal Singh: Will
the Minister of Education be pleased
to state:

(a) whether his attention has been
drawn to the Prime Minister's re-
marks at the Science Congress to the
effect that the working of the National
Laboratories and other scientific orga-
nisations was not satisfactory and red-
tapism was prevalent;

(b) whether he has obtained clari-
fication of these remarks from the
Prime Minister;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) how Government propose to
remedy the defects?

**The Minister of Education (Shri M.
C. Chagla):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No Sir. It has not been con-
sidered necessary.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Government is fully alive to the
need for improving the working of
the National Laboratories and other
Scientific Organisations and do take

from time to time such steps as may be appropriate to effect necessary improvements, wherever needed.

Pre-University Course in Kerala University

1489. { Shri Vasudevan Nair;
Shri Sideswar Prasad;
Shri Warrior:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have received any information from the Kerala Government or the Kerala University about the proposal to make the Pre-University Course a two year course; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the University Grants Commission to this proposal?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Ankleshwar Oil Field

1490. **Shri Jashvant Mehta:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of oil sold to Bombay Refinery from Ankleshwar Oil Field by Oil and Natural Gas Commission during the last two years;

(b) the quantity of gas in cubic meters burnt down at Ankleshwar Oil Field during the same period; and

(c) the total income earned out of sale of oil by Oil and Natural Gas Commission from Ankleshwar Oil Field during the last two years?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) 870,091 tons of oil have been sold

to Bombay Refineries upto 31-10-1963.

(b) About 122 million cubic metres of gas have been flared during the production of oil.

(c) Total income received for the period upto 31-10-1963 is Rs. 6,92,47,634.

उद्योग प्रबन्ध निकाय

१४९१ { डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री किशन पटनायक :

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

(क) उद्योग प्रबन्ध निकाय में ५०० रु० माहवार से ऊपर तनखा वाले कितने अफसर हैं ;

(ख) इनकी नियुक्तियां कब, कितनी तनखा और किस योग्यता के आधार पर हुई हैं ; और

(ग) किन किन तारीखों पर क्या क्या पदोन्नति इनमें से किन किन को मिली है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हजरतबीस) : (क) १११ ।

(ख) यह (अधिकारी) उद्योग प्रबन्ध निकाय योजना के अनुच्छेद ७ में निर्दिष्ट योग्यताओं के आधार पर चुने गये थे तथा १९५६ (के बाद) से नियुक्त किये गये थे । उनका प्रारम्भिक बेतन संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार निर्धारित किया गया था ।

(ग) एक सूची सभा पटल पर रख दी गई है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, बेसिए संख्या एल० टी० २०८३/६३]

गौहाटी तेल शोधनशाला

१४६२. { डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री किशन पटनायक :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गोहाटी आयल रिफाइनरी में पेट्रोलियम कोक की प्रोसेसिंग के लिये कार्बन कम्पनी नामक एक निजी कम्पनी को काम सौंपा गया है;

(ख) सरकारी कारखाने ने यह काम खुद क्यों नहीं किया ; और

(ग) क्या आयल रिफाइनरी के किसी पदाधिकारी के किसी रिश्तेदार की कार्बन कम्पनी में नौकरी या हिस्सा है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन मंत्री (श्री हुमायून् कबिर) : (क) गोहाटी शोधनशाला में पैदा किया हुआ पेट्रोलियम कोक व्यक्तिगत कम्पनी को बेचा जा रहा है ।

(ख) सरकारी क्षेत्रीय शोधनशाला इस प्लांट को शोधनशाला के निर्माण-कार्य के साथ साथ स्थापित करने का कार्य नहीं कर सकती थी ।

(ग) तेल शोधनशाला में बहुत से कर्मचारी हैं । मुख्यालय के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों से जांच करने पर पता चला है कि उनका कोई भी सम्बन्धी कम्पनी में नौकर नहीं है और न इस सम्बन्ध में कम्पनी में ही सूचना उपलब्ध है ।

"The Miracle of Vedic Mathematics"

1493. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some time ago a manuscript entitled "The Miracle of Vedic Mathematics" was

received from Shri Sankaracharya of Gordhan Peeth, Puri;

(b) whether Government propose to publish it;

(c) if so, when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

संस्कृत के पंडितों की राष्ट्रीय पंजिका

१४६४. श्री कछवाय : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि संस्कृत के पंडितों की राष्ट्रीय पंजिका तैयार करने के सम्बन्ध में आज तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : राष्ट्रीय रजिस्टर में संस्कृत पंडितों के नाम सम्मिलित करने के लिए उनसे आवेदन-पत्र मंगाए गए थे । पंडितों द्वारा भेजे गए व्यौरों की जांच की जा रही है तथा अन्य विवरण एकत्रित किए जा रहे हैं ।

हिन्दी पुस्तकों की प्रदर्शनी

१४६५. श्री कछवाय : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय ने गत दो वर्षों में हिन्दी के प्रसार की दृष्टि से कितनी हिन्दी पुस्तकों की प्रदर्शनी लगाई और कहाँ-कहाँ ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री सु० क० छागला) : तीन । दिल्ली, वर्धा और बम्बई में ।

वैज्ञानिक एवं पारिभाषिक शब्दावली आयोग

१४६६. श्री कछवाय : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वैज्ञानिक एवं पारिभाषिक शब्दावली आयोग में कितने सदस्य हैं और कौन कौन ; और

(ख) मायोग के सदस्यों को कितना बेटन व भत्ता दिया जाता है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० छागला) :
(क) और (ख). विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया।
वेलिये संख्या एल० टी० २०८४/६३]

W. F. A. Memorial Shivaji College,
New Delhi

1497. Shri G. S. Musafir: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether five students in First Year (Three Years' Degree Course) offered Punjabi as an elective subject in W.F.A. Memorial Shivaji College, Najafgarh Road, Matiala, New Delhi;

(b) whether any arrangement has been made for the teaching of the subject; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) This year five students in W.F.A. Memorial Shivaji College offered Punjabi as Modern Indian Language (compulsory subject), but not as an elective subject.

(b) The College had actually advertised the post of a lecturer in Punjabi and arrangements for recruitment of a lecturer were being completed by the College, but in the meantime four out of the five students had changed over to Hindi from Punjabi as Modern Indian Language and the fifth left the College. The College did not therefore, pursue the matter.

(c) Does not arise.

Welfare of S. C. and S.T. in Punjab

1498. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been formulated for

the State of Punjab in the Third Plan period under the Centre as well as the State Sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the schemes and the amount spent during the first two years of the Third Plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2085/63].

Machinery for Dealings with Public Grievances

1499. Shrimati Renuka Ray: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering the proposal for setting up a machinery for dealing expeditiously with public grievances; and

(b) if so, its structure and scope?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) and (b). Various suggestions made at different times to set up such a machinery have come to the notice of Government. Government are giving thought to this matter, but have not yet come to a decision.

Hindi Novel 'Aavarn'

1500. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. K. Ghosh:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Solanki:
Shri P. H. Bheel:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received by Government against a recently published Hindi novel 'Aavarn' written by Shri Guru Dutt; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir; such complaints were received by the Government of India, which were referred to the Delhi Administration since the book was published within their jurisdiction. The publication has since been examined and found to be not actionable under the law.

Committee on Contempt of Courts

1501. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad : Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the Report of the Committee on Contempt of Courts; and

(b) if so, whether they propose to bring in a suitable legislation to give effect to the recommendations and if so, when?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) and (b). The State Governments, Union territory Administrations, the Supreme Court and the High Courts have been invited to express their views on the Committee's recommendations. Further action will be taken on receipt of their comments.

Appointment of High Court Judges

1502. Shri P. R. Patel: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the names of High Court Judges appointed after 1st January, 1955 from amongst advocates?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2086*]63.

Theft of Scooters in Delhi

1503. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 24 scooters and two motor cycles have been stolen from different shopping centres and office areas during November, 1963 in Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Delhi Police squad dealing with car thefts did not deal with thefts of motor cycles and scooters; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to recover the scooters and motor cycles and to check their theft in future?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis):

(a) 6 scooters and 3 motor cycles were stolen during November, 1963 (up to 25-11-63) from office areas and shopping centres.

(b) No, Sir. Theft of vehicles, other than cars, are investigated by the District Police.

(c) Information is flashed to all the mobile vans, neighbouring Police Stations and Border Check Posts. Particulars of the stolen vehicles are provided to the beat constables and published. Police officers and beat constables have been directed to pay special attention to places where vehicles are parked and left unattended.

National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi

1504. Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi has any positive contribution to our national defence preparation; and

(b) if so, the nature of such contribution?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, the Laboratory is working on nearly a dozen projects of Defence including development and fabrication of specialised apparatus, preparation of design data, detailed reports and evolving of technical know-how of items of Defence interest. The Laboratory is equipped for manufacture of certain items to meet the needs of Defence.

National Physical Laboratory

1505. { Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Physical Laboratory at Delhi is in any way helping development of our industry in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The details are given in the Technical Report of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, copies of which are available in the Library of the House.

Apart from the general technical assistance and advice rendered to industry, Government and Public Sector Organisations, the Laboratory has developed a number of new products and processes for commercial production from indigenous raw materials resulting in saving of foreign exchange. Some of the important items are: (i) Silver mica capacitors, (ii) ceramic capacitors, (iii) ceramic permanent magnets and ferrites used in antenna rods and I.F. cores etc. (iv) procelean rods, (v) carbon blacks, (vi) carbon brushes, (vii) search-light carbons, (viii) cinema carbons and (ix)

testing of signal glasses for the railways.

Population of Scheduled Castes in Madhya Pradesh

1506. **Shri Kajrolkar:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Scheduled Castes population of Madhya Pradesh has fallen down in the census report so radically that their seats in the House of the People and State Assembly might be substantially reduced; and

(b) if so, the causes of the fall?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). There has been an increase of 8.71 per cent in the Scheduled Caste population of Madhya Pradesh during the decade 1951—60 against a growth rate of 24.17 per cent for the general population of the State. The cause of the small increase in the Scheduled Caste population is under detailed study.

Training of Dogs for Serving the Blind

{ Shri N. R. Laskar:
1507. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government are proposing to establish a school in Delhi for training dogs for the use of blind people; and

(b) if so, whether the site and other necessary arrangements for establishing the school have been finalised, and the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir. The Ministry of Education has no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

Acquisition of Land in Delhi

1508. Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of land notified for acquisition in Delhi after November, 1959;

(b) the quantity of land finally acquired and compensation paid in 1960, 1961, 1962 and 1963;

(c) whether it is a fact that several years are taken in the final settlement of compensation claims; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to expedite this matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis):

(a) 52,000 acres within the urbanisable limits of Delhi including about 34,000 acres notified on the 13th November, 1959.

(b) Extent of land acquired—

1960	Nil
1961	2200 acres
1962	6300 acres
1963 (upto 31st Oct., 1963)	3500 acres.

Amount of compensation paid—

1960	Nil
1961	Rs. 2.50 crores
1962	Rs. 8.20 crores
1963 (upto 31st Oct., 1963)	Rs. 4.35 crores

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

राष्ट्रीय पुस्तक न्यास

१५०६. श्री कछवाय : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 'राष्ट्रीय पुस्तक न्यास' (नेशनल बुक ट्रस्ट) ने अब तक कितने प्रकाशन निकाले हैं और किन किन विषयों पर ; और

(ख) इनमें से कितने प्रकाशन हिन्दी में हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० छागला) :

(क) निम्नलिखित विषयों पर ८६ प्रकाशन (इनमें एक पुनर्मुद्रण भी शामिल है) :—

१. जीवनी
२. काव्य
३. उपन्यास
४. नाटक
५. बेल-पत्र
६. शिक्षा
७. इतिहास
८. दर्शनशास्त्र
९. धर्म
१०. विज्ञान
११. प्राकृतिक विज्ञान
१२. समाज विज्ञान
१३. समाज मानव-विज्ञान
१४. यात्रा-चित्र
१५. नामिकीय युद्ध

(ख) १४ (चौदह) ।

तिब्बती बच्चों के लिए शिक्षा केन्द्र

१५१०. श्री कछवाय : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तिब्बती शरणार्थी बच्चों के लिए कहां कहां पर शिक्षा केन्द्र खोले गए हैं ; और

(ख) क्या इन बच्चों को अनिवार्य रूप से हिन्दी भी पढ़ाई जाती है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० छागला) :

(क) और (ख). विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संस्था एल. टी. २०८७/६३].

12.00 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO
 MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC
 IMPORTANCE

(i) REPORTED CONSTRUCTION OF SPURS
 ON THE BANK OF FENI RIVER BY
 PAKISTAN

Shri Swell (Assam—Autonomous Districts): I call the attention of the Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

“The reported construction of spurs on the bank of the Feni river by Pakistan.”

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): On the 2nd December, 1963, the Government of Tripura protested to the Government of East Pakistan against the unilateral construction of spurs on the Feni river, opposite Sabroom Sub-Division in Tripura. The Tripura Government asked the Government of East Pakistan to stop constructions on their side, immediately, and further said that, if this was not done, Tripura would take protective measures on the Indian side, near Sabroom, to prevent any erosion of Indian territory. Earlier, the Tripura Government had made a proposal to the East Pakistan Government for a meeting at the level of District Officers of the two sides for a discussion of the problem. A reply from the Government of East Pakistan to this request by the Tripura Government is awaited. After the District Officers have met, or, if that is not acceptable to Pakistan, then, without any such meeting at the District Level, we will propose to the East Pakistan Government that, engineers of the two sides should undertake a joint inspection of the area, to determine whether the construction of spurs by Tripura or East Pakistan, would present dangers of erosion to either bank of the Feni river. This problem is primarily technical and is best solved at the technical level. In any event, the Tripura Government has instructions to take

and protective measures to prevent their territory from being eroded by works on the Pakistani side of the river.

Shri Swell: Is it a fact that the Feni river belongs to India and that in 1959 Pakistan had agreed for a joint inspection and that later on they backed out on the ground that the river belonged to them? Now, what steps do the Government propose to take if Pakistan continues with the building up of spurs despite our protests and if they do not want to participate in any joint inspection?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The answer has been given. Shri Jashvant Mehta,

Shri Jashvant Mehta (Bhavnagar): The hon. Minister stated that this is a technical problem and it will be taken up at the technical level. Since the agreement of 1959 has been violated, and since it is also against the principles of international decisions, may I know whether Government is proposing any high level meeting with the East Pakistan Government?

Shri Swell: My question was, if the Pakistan Government refuses to have a joint inspection, what steps would the Government take....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I had called the other hon. Member, Shri Jashvant Mehta.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Will the hon. Member repeat his question?

Shri Jashvant Mehta: If these technical officers cannot solve the problem, may I know whether the Government is proposing a high level meeting with the East Pakistan Government at the Secretariat level or ministerial level for solving this problem?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: That is answered in the latter part. If the Government of Pakistan does not accept our suggestion, we will take protective measures, and there is no need for a high level discussion on that, because, whatever measures we take up in this matter, will be the

protecting of our land, Tripura, from erosion.

Shri Swell: My question was not answered. What are those protective measures that you are going to take up, when Pakistan says that the Feni river belongs to Pakistan?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: That is the point in dispute, whether it belongs to Pakistan or to us, because Pakistan has not agreed; according to international usage, the midstream should be the boundary separating the two States when the river forms a boundary. (*Interruption*). Our stand has always been that the midstream is the river boundary. There is an old dispute between the Maharaja of Tripura and the British Government about this and that is how all the confusion has arisen. In the map that was put out, a point on the river is marked in darker colours which Pakistan thinks is the boundary. That has been put in darker colours in order to show that the elevation is higher there than on the other side. There has been all this misunderstanding. The question is asked, what we will do. I have said that we can also put spurs and that only means that it will erode Pakistan side. All that we want is that some agreement should be arrived at and the construction should be made so that neither Pakistan nor we suffer damages as a result of indiscriminate building of spurs.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of order. To say the least, it is evasive for the Government to say that if Pakistan does not behave we will take other measures. That is how I heard it. Government owes it to the House. (*Interruption*) that they should give us an idea, an indication, of what those measures are. If Pakistan does not behave—the session is coming to a close very soon—the Government must tell us what the measures are going to be, the suggestions that they have in mind. I do

not know whether their mind is simply vacant or blank or open.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I disagree with the hon. Member when he says that the answer is evasive.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You have permitted an evasive answer.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not evasive.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): In view of the fact that this dispute has been going on for a long time and all efforts at negotiations have so far failed and since Pakistan has taken a very aggressive attitude towards the construction of these spurs, may I know what course of action is left to our Government to solve this dispute and to see to it that the erosion to which the hon. Minister referred does not affect our land?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I might repeat the answer. The only protective measures that we can take up is to build spurs on our side of the river, and we have given instructions to the Tripura Government to take up these protective measures. At the same time, we do not want Pakistan to get away with a unilateral action. Since this is a technical question about the control of the river so that the erosion can be prevented, we suggest that the engineers on both sides will meet and then find out the ways and means by which spurs can be constructed so that the erosion can be prevented on either side.

Shri D. C. Sharma: It is very strange: you say it is a technical question. But this technical question is mixed up with a political question. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is for the Tripura Government to take all steps necessary.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The whole approach is wrong.

(ii) REPORTED ARREST OF GROUP CAPTAIN PRAKASH CHANDRA ON A CHARGE OF ESPIONAGE

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर ।

श्री कछवाय (देवास) : मैं प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री का ध्यान निम्न अविलम्बीय लोक महत्व के विषय की ओर आकृष्ट करता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि वह इस सम्बन्ध में अपना वक्तव्य दें :—

“जामूसी के आरोप में ग्रुप कैप्टेन श्री प्रकाशचन्द्र की तथाकथित गिरफ्तारी”

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on information received....

Some Hon. Members: Hindi.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I shall make an attempt at translation into Hindi. This was prepared at urgent notice....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the Hindi translation available?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I would make an attempt.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बारबंकी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है

श्री कछवाय : मैं ने हिन्दी में पूछा है इसलिए मंत्री महोदय हिन्दी में पढ़ें। मुझे जवाब भी पहले हिन्दी में ही दिया जाय। उस के बाद अंग्रेजी में पढ़ा जाय।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : हिन्दी में ही वे बोल रहे हैं आप बैठिये।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा इस सम्बन्ध में एक व्यवस्था अर्थात् प्वाएंट ऑफ आर्डर का प्रश्न है और वह यह कि जब प्रश्न उन से हिन्दी में किया गया था तो उनके मंत्रालय को पहले से ही हिन्दी उत्तर या अंग्रेजी उत्तर का हिन्दी अनुवाद तैयार करवा लेना चाहिए था। इस का तो मतलब यह हुआ कि जो सरकारी मशीनरी है वह बराबर इस उधेड़बुन में रहती है कि जो यहाँ निश्चय स सम्बन्ध में लिया गया है, उसका वह उल्लघन करती रहे . . .

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को सुन तो लेना चाहिए। जिस तरह से अंग्रेजी सवाल का अंग्रेजी उत्तर पहले से तैयार कर लिया जाता है उसी तरह से जबकि मूल प्रश्न हिन्दी का था तो उसका उत्तर भी हिन्दी में पहले होना चाहिए था और वह पहले से तैयार होना चाहिए। क्या यह सरकारी मशीनरी इस बात पर तुली हुई है कि जैसे भी हो अंग्रेजी को कायम रखे रहो। मेरी समझ में ऐसे लोगों के लिए भारत में कोई जगह नहीं होनी चाहिए और इन सब को जहाज में बैठा कर विलायत भेज दिया जाय।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am telling hon. Members that he is replying in Hindi.

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : भारतीय वायुसेना की एकाउंट्स शाखा का एक अफसर ग्रुप कैप्टेन पी० चन्द्रा भेद पहुंचाने की कायवाहियों में लगा हुआ पाया गया। यह सूचना मिलने पर उसे नौकरी से बर्खास्त कर दिया गया है। उस के खिलाफ निवारक नज़रबंदी कानून के अन्तर्गत भी कार्यवाही की गई है। इस मामले में और अधिक सूचना देना सार्वजनिक हित में नहीं है।

On information received that Group Captain P. Chandra, an officer of the IAF in the Accounts Branch, was involved in espionage activities, he has been dismissed from service. Action has also been taken against him under the Preventive Detention Act. It is not in the public interest to disclose any further details regarding this case.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): On a point of order, Sir. In this particular case, the hon. Minister has said that he is unable to give any information in public interest. But this has come out in the newspapers and information is given there about the

espionage. A man has been arrested and he is in detention. Why should this House be deprived of this legitimate information?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the Government responsible for what appears in the papers?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He says it is true that a man has been arrested.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no point of order. Government can say that it is in public interest.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Then why was this calling attention admitted, Sir?

श्री कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह व्यक्ति कितने रोज़ से इस तरह का जासूसी का काम कर रहा था और क्या उस मुद्दकमे में और भी ऐसे व्यक्ति हैं जोकि इस तरह का कार्य कर रहे हैं और भारत के प्रति गद्दारी करते हैं ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: He must have been there for quite a long time. He was a senior officer—Group Captain. He was doing this type of activity for a few weeks when it was noticed and action had been taken.

Shri Swell: In view of the frequency of these cases of espionage by our own people in the defence services, will the hon. Defence Minister assure us that there is no fifth column working in the Indian army against the country?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I can certainly say that there is no fifth column as such in the Indian armed forces. It would be wrong to say that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that Group Captain Prakash Chandra was acting as a Pakistani spy and has passed on some information and maps to Pakistan concerning our defence strategy?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I do not want to mention any country.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What are we after, Sir, if we do not even know the names of the countries involved in this espionage?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He said he cannot disclose any information in public interest.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Then let him not answer the question. I seek your protection, Sir. In that case, the calling attention should not have been admitted. The Press people know much more than the Members of Parliament.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. You are reflecting on the Chair.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am not reflecting on the Chair, Sir. I only seek your guidance. Even the country's name is not disclosed.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Yashpal Singh.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री महोदय के ध्यान में यह बात है कि इतना बड़ा जासूसी का काम कोई अकेला शक्य नहीं कर सकता और इस के लिए एक पूरे ग्रुप की जरूरत है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: He has not asked for any information. It is just an opinion he has expressed.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In view of the serious state of affairs disclosed by this third or fourth arrest of officers in the Indian armed forces, has Government reached an awareness of the existence of a joint China-Pakistan spy ring in the capital, in the country and in every department of Government and if so, what steps are being taken by the Government to eliminate all these anti-social elements of spies and agents of China and Pakistan from the country, from the administration and from the Government? No answer, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is making a statement—in the Government, in the country and everywhere there are spies.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am not making any statement, but a charge. First, is the Government aware of it and if so what steps are being taken?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I do not think there is any organised attempt like that. But I can say that the very fact that we could detect this particular espionage itself is proof of our awareness and our efforts.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Defence Minister is one of the most responsible Ministers in the Cabinet and he should not treat this question with such indifference bordering on disdain. This is not the way of answering questions in Parliament. He says they have arrested one man and that shows their awareness. This officer was arrested on the 4th December and they have suppressed that thing. The Press came out with the news. What is all this coming to? Does it mean that the Government is not serious about the defence of the country, does it mean that they are sleeping on the treasury benches?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Shri Mohan Swarup.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What is "Order, order", Sir? You have called me to order, but this is not the way for the Defence Minister to answer my question.

श्री मोहन स्वरूप (पीलीभीत) : आज की पृष्ठभूमि में जब कि देश के सामने भारी खतरा है, प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में यह दूसरा अवसर है कि इस तरह की भारत के विरुद्ध जासूसी की बात पाई गई है, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस की रोकथाम के लिए क्या कार्यवाही आदि की जा रही है और क्या माननीय मंत्री इस तरह की आपत्तिजनक कार्यवाहियों को रोक सकने के लिए जागरूक हैं ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : मैं ने जवाब में कहा है कि हम जागरूक हैं और यह गिरफ्तारी

और कार्यवाही आदि इस बात का सबूत है कि हम काफी जागरूक हैं ।

(iii) REPORTED TRESPASSING BY PAKISTAN RIFLES INTO LOBACHERRA

Shri Bado (Khargone): I call the attention of the Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The reported trespassing of Pakistan Rifles into Lobacherra in Khasi and Jaintia Hills area and firing on Assam Border Police."

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): On the 9th December, reports were received by the Chief Secretary of Assam that at 9:10 in the morning of that day, that an Indian patrol consisting of three men and one Havildar in Lobacherra area in the southern portion of the international boundary in Khasi Hill in Pakistan were encountered and challenged by some Pakistanis claiming this area. The situation developed into an exchange of fire. Immediately the fire was opened. Pakistan patrol fled into their territory. Our men remained in position up to 16.00 hours and returned to the BOP the same day—I suppose BOP means border out-post. On the 10th, an Indian patrol party of one NCO and 9 constables visited the area when Pakistan EPR personnel ambushed them and opened fire. Our party returned the fire. The exchange of fire was continuing at the time the report was received. No casualties on either side were reported. We are awaiting further information from Assam.

I might mention that demarcation in this area has already been completed.

श्री बड़े : क्या यह बात सच है कि वहां पर पाकिस्तान के जिन सिपाहियों ने आ कर फायरिंग किया, उन्होंने, वहां हमारे जो पिल्लज गड़े हुए हैं, उन के आदर आ कर आक्रमण किया ? यदि हां, तो फिर हमारी तरफ से वहां पर मिलिटरी भेज कर उन को जवाब क्यों नहीं दिया जाता है ? क्या पाकिस्तान अब भी उस क्षेत्र को डिस्पूटिड एरिया समझता है ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मैं नहीं जानता कि वहां पर ब्रीडरी पिल्लज हैं या नहीं, लेकिन वह डिमार्केंट हो चुका है और मुमकिन है कि पिल्लज लग गये हों ।

श्री बड़े : प्रैम में आया है कि वहां पर पिल्लज गड़े हुए हैं ।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : हो सकता है, लेकिन बहरमूरत यह डिमार्केंट हो चुका है और जब पाकिस्तानी आये थे, तो उन पर फायरिंग हुई थी और वे चले गये वहां से । यही मैं ने पढ़ कर सुनाया । फिर दोबारा वे आये और फिर फायरिंग हुई ।

Shri Bade: Now there is no dispute about land?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No.

श्री कछवाय : इस सम्बन्ध में हमेशा विरोध-पत्र पहुंचाना सरकार का स्वभाव रहा है । क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या विरोध-पत्र पहुंचाने के अलावा सरकार का कुछ और भी करने का इरादा है ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : माननीय सदस्य ने गौर से सुना नहीं कि मैं ने क्या कहा ।

श्री कछवाय : क्या भारत सरकार ने पाकिस्तान सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में कोई विरोध-पत्र पहुंचाया है, जैसा कि उस का स्वभाव बन गया है, और क्या उस के अलावा वह कुछ और कड़ी कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू : माननीय सदस्य मुने कि मैं ने क्या जवाब दिया है । विरोध-पत्र गया है या नहीं, मुझे नहीं मालूम । लेकिन अगर विरोध पत्र पहुंचाने का स्वभाव बन जाये, तो वह बहुत अच्छा स्वभाव है । गौर विरोध-पत्र के आदमी लड़ाई नहीं करता है । लड़ाई भी होती है, तो विरोध-पत्र के बाद होती है । जहां तक इस वाक्ये का ताल्लुक है, फायरिंग हुई और वे वहां से हटा दिये गये । अब माननीय सदस्य और क्या चाहते हैं ?

श्री ब : गोली का जवाब गोली से दया जाये ।

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda (Cachar): May I know whether any Pakistani was arrested while the firing was going on?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Nobody was arrested.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : हम रोजाना प्रेस में पढ़ते हैं कि पाकिस्तान राइफल्स आ कर गोली चलाते हैं । तो क्या ऐसा कोई इन्तजाम किया जा रहा है कि वहां पर हमारी फौज बढ़ाई जाये और वहां पर हमारे इतने गार्ड्ज रहें कि दुश्मन को वहां घुसने का मौका न मिले ।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : एक लम्बी फंटियर पर हर जगह सिपाही खड़े रहें, ताकि दुश्मन को घुसने का मौका न मिले और दूसरे न आ सकें, यह तो जाया करना है अपनी फौज को । जब वे आयें, तो उन का मुकाबला करना चाहिए, उन को हटाना चाहिए और वही यहां हुआ ।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): May I know to what extent the East Pakistan Rifles made intrusions into our border line and what was the actual extent of area that has been intruded by them?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: What area? I can't give the exact area. It was very near; it was just an intrusion across the border.

Shri Swell: It is heartening to hear from the Prime Minister that our troops returned the firing and after the return of the firing, the East Pakistan Rifles had to withdraw and, I suppose, our forces were in possession of their positions. May we have the assurance from the Prime Minister that this pattern of sternness will be followed henceforward in dealing with Pakistan?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot give an assurance about hypothetical instance that might happen. It depends on how it happens. Naturally, our general practice is to push any intruder out.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): May I request the Prime Minister to make a positive reply as to whether these recurrent provocations by Pakistan spell out some cause of serious concern for the nation?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a matter of opinion.

Shri Kapur Singh: This is a question which everybody is asking in the streets. This is a question with which the whole House feels concerned. We want to know what our Prime Minister thinks about it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, no.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It appears clear to me from the Statement that..

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is your question? We do not want your opinion.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that there is a calculated move on behalf of Pakistan to send the East Pakistan Rifles in those areas and provoke the Government of India to take any drastic step and to have a clash? I want to

know if this is true and, if so, what concrete steps have been taken by the Government of India to counteract this both politically and with armed sticks?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: An answer has been given.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not understand what the hon. Member expects me to say about counteracting the border intrusion by political steps.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Both politically and with armed sticks.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: About the other steps, I mentioned what were taken. They were pushed out. The political step can only be, as some hon. Member put it, a protest note.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You have pushed them out from this area. But what about the other area which is occupied.... (*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. No, no.

श्री बडे : श्री कपूर सिंह और माननीय सदस्य के प्रश्नों का तात्पर्य यह है कि क्या पाकिस्तान का इरादा हम पर हमला करने का तो नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: After your question, we have covered 7 or 8 questions more.

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): May I know whether any bigger trouble by East Pakistan is considered imminent in view of these repeated provocations?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot give a definite reply. But I do not think so.

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : चूंकि अखबारों में रोजाना इस तरह की खबरें छपती हैं, इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कौन सा हिस्सा

ऐसा है, जो कि पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में आ गया है, जहाँ से हम उस को हटा नहीं सके हैं। जब फायरिंग होती है, तो प्रैस में यह खबर छपती है कि कोई आदमी नहीं मारा गया। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब गोलियाँ चलती हैं, तो क्या वाकई कोई नहीं मारा जाता है या उस को उठा लिया जाता है।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : माननीय सदस्य पूछने हैं कि कौन हिस्सा उन के कब्जे में है। किस जगह पर किस के कब्जे में है? क्योंकि वे तो हटा दिये गये हैं। और जगह के बारे में मैं नहीं कह सकता, क्योंकि और जगह हैं, जो बहस-तलब हैं। वहाँ ऐसी कश्मकश हुआ करती है कि वे आ गये और हटा दिये गये। एक-आध जगह, लाठीटीला की थोड़ी सी जगह पर वे कायम हैं। जहाँ तक जमीन के हिस्से का ताल्लुक है, बहुत कम जमीन है, यानी ती गज या पचास गज इधर हो। ऐसा कहीं कहीं होता है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Your letter has been forwarded to the Ministry. As soon as the reply is received, what action is to be taken will be taken.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप की सेवा में अर्ज करूँगा कि चीन के नेता लोग तब तक हिन्दुस्तान की हवा का इस्तेमाल कर चुके होंगे और हम उन को रोक नहीं पायेंगे। विदेश मंत्री ने यह गलत बयान दिया। उन्होंने कहा कि अगर वे और किसी रास्ते से जाते, तो उन को लम्बा रास्ता पड़ता। बल्कि लम्बा रास्ता हिन्दुस्तान का पड़ रहा है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Papers to be laid on the Table. Shri Humayun Kabir.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ। अध्यक्ष के आदेशों वाली जो धारा ११५ है,

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I have told the hon. Member that I have received the letter and it has been referred to the Ministry. As soon as the reply is received, action will be taken.

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : श्रीमन्, व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाया जा रहा है। जब तक आप उस को सुनेंगे नहीं, तब तक आप कैसे समझ लेंगे कि वह व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं है ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no point of order. There cannot be a point of order on a question which is not before the House. Shri Humayun Kabir.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं धारा ११५ पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ। उस में लिखा हुआ है

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have finished one item. We are on the other item.

12.26 hrs.

ALLEGED INACCURACY IN STATEMENT OF PRIME MINISTER

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : पेपर्स टु बि लेड आन दि टेबल।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, विदेश मंत्री की गलतियों को सुधारने के लिए मैं ने आप को अध्यक्ष के आदेश ११५ के तहत कल खत लिखा था।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : वह मिनिस्ट्री को भेज दिया गया है। जवाब आने के बाद देखा जायेगा कि उस पर क्या कायवाही हो सकती है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : तब तक चीन के नुटेरे हिन्दुस्तान की हवा का इस्तेमाल कर चुके होंगे।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : आप ने कहा कि ११५ के तहत जो पत्र आप को मिला, उसे आप ने भेज दिया है मंत्रालय को । जब आप ने यह कह दिया, तो उसी से व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठता है । उस के बारे में आप सुन लें और फिर कोई निर्णय दें ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं है । Shri Humayun Kabir.

12.28 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FERTILISER CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED AND ITS REVIEW

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

- (i) Annual Report of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1962-63, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.
- (ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2079/63].

12.28½ hrs.

ALLEGED INACCURACY IN STATEMENT OF PRIME MINISTER—contd.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : घारा ११५ को आप सुन लें । विदेश मंत्री ने यहां पर बिल्कुल गलत बयानी की है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have told the hon. Member that the letter has

been referred to the Ministry. He is still persisting. Shri Humayun Kabir.

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): I have carried out your instructions, Sir.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : वह चीन के नेताओं के सम्बन्ध में है । वे शायद इसी वक्त हिन्दुस्तान की हवा का इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं और विदेश मंत्री अगर चार पांच दिन तक जवाब नहीं देते, तो फिर क्या होगा ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर कोई दूसरा प्रश्न है, तो आप चिट्ठी भेजिये । मैं देखूंगा ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जो किताब में लिखा हुआ है, अध्यक्ष को उसी के अनुसार चलना चाहिए । अध्यक्ष मनमानी नहीं कर सकता है । अध्यक्ष नियमों में रहते हुए ही निर्णय दे सकता है । आप अपनी स्वेच्छा से निर्णय दे सकते हैं, लेकिन मनमानी नहीं कर सकते । नियमों के अन्दर रहते हुए ही आप . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall see what the hon. Member's letter is and then, if necessary, I shall permit the hon. Member. Otherwise, I shall see what is to be done.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मुझे शाम को आप वक्त दे देंगे ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : कल ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : बात यह है कि लोक सभा के ही काम से मुझे आज रात यहां से चले जाना पड़ेगा ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको वक्त मिल जाएगा ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : लोक सभा के काम से ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : लोक सभा के लिए एक उप-निर्वाचन हो रहा है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall send a reply to the hon. Member.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बारांकी) :
ससे पहले कि आप दूसरा प्रश्न लें, आप मेरी एक बात सुन लें ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall read out Direction No. 115. The hon. Member may please hear me.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : उसके बारे में नहीं है । सुन तो लाजिये । बिना सुने आप जब कह देते हैं तो हम क्या करें ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I am reading out Direction No. 115.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : सुन तो लें, मैं बैठ जाता हूँ ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Direction No. 115 reads thus:

"A Member wishing to point out any mistake or inaccuracy in a statement made by a Minister or any other Member shall, before referring to the matter in the House, write to the Speaker pointing out the particulars of the mistake or inaccuracy and seek his permission to raise the matter in the House."

So, the hon. Member has to seek my permission. I have to examine the records. I have sent the hon. Member's letter to the Ministry. I shall examine their reply, and afterwards, if there is any mistake, I shall ask the hon. Member to make the necessary statement by way of correction. Till then, the hon. Member cannot raise that point in the House.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : इस के बारे में नहीं कह रहा हूँ . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : इस के बारे में नहीं कह रहा हूँ । आपके सैक्रेटैरिएट से मुझे जो एक इत्तिल मिली है, उसके बारे में कह रहा हूँ । यह उसके बारे में है जो ध्यानाकर्षण का

नोटिस हम ने राजस्थान में अकाल की स्थिति के बारे में दिया था । कल भी इसके बारे में मैंने कहा था और मुझे बताया गया था कि वह विचाराधीन है । आज भी वह विचाराधीन है । पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान के बारे में तथा जनता को खराब करने के लिए दोनों सरकारें तिकड़म जो करती हैं, उसको तो आप मान लेते हैं लेकिन ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न को टाल दिया जाता है । वह इलाका अकालग्रस्त है, वहाँ के मुख्य मंत्री यहाँ आए हैं, उ होंने मंत्रालय से बातचीत भी की है । ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण मामले को कल से टाला जा रहा है । आज भी इसको टाला जा रहा है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member cannot go on like this. I told the hon. Member yesterday itself that this had been referred to the Ministry. We have not yet received their reply. After the reply is received, we shall see.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : कब तक इसको इस तरह से टालते रहेंगे ? मंत्रालय से तो जवाब आएगा ही नहीं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : इसी सिलसिल में . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: After we receive the reply I shall see what action has to be taken in the matter.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इस नियम में लिखा हुआ है कि मैं आप से अनुमति लूँ । अब सवाल उठता है कि क्या आप मनमाने ढंग से अनुमति को ठोक सकते हैं । अनुमति आपको देनी चाहिये, अगर मैं उस नियम का पालन करता हूँ । विदेश मंत्री ने चीनी हमलावरों के बारे में एक बहुत गलत ब्यान दिया है कि वे पेरिंग से काहिरा जा रहे हैं और अगर वे इस रास्ते से नहीं जयेंगे तो उनको उलटा रास्ता हो जाएगा । लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान से जाने से उलटा रास्ता होगा । जिस रास्ते से वे जा

[डॉ० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

सकते थे, वहां से न जा करके हिन्दुस्तान से नाक रगड़वाने के लिए ही उन्होंने यह अनुमति मांगी थी और हम ने दे दी है। अब इस सवाल को मैं यहां न उठाऊं तो कहां उठाऊं ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I have told the hon. Member already that I have received the letter and I have sent it to the Ministry for their reaction. Then, I shall have to examine the records and then tell the hon. Member to raise that question in the House. Till that time, the hon. Member has to wait.

An Hon. Member: What is that letter?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not know what it is, I shall examine it. We have sent that letter to the Ministry. The hon. Member says that there is some mistake in the statement made by the Minister of External Affairs.

डॉ० राम मनोहर लोहिया : हमने गलती की है, तब तो—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : प्रधान मंत्री जी मौजूद हैं। बार बार इसका जिक्र किया जा रहा है, जवाब नहीं दिया जाता है। प्रधान मंत्री कुछ कहना भी चाहते हैं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I cannot allow hon. Members to go on like this and disturb the proceedings of the House.

श्री बागड़ी (हिंसार) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member may resume his seat.

डॉ० राम मनोहर लोहिया : विदेश मंत्री यहां हैं, वह अपना मुंह क्यों नहीं खोलते हैं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member is obstructing the proceedings of the House.

डॉ० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप यह न कहिये। हम भी हिन्दुस्तान की हवा और जमीन के बारे में उतने ही परेशान हैं जितना कोई और है, बल्कि विदेश मंत्री से कुछ ज्यादा ही है। इसलिए जब यह सवाल यहां उठाया जाता है, तो कोई मतलब है तभी तो उठाया जाता है। आप प्रधान मंत्री से कहते क्यों नहीं हैं कि वह जवाब दें।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is again raising the same issue.

श्री बागड़ी : प्रधान मंत्री जब सामने बैठे हैं तो—

श्री कछवाय (देवास) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भी—

श्री रामसेवक यादव : प्रधान मंत्री कह दें तो मामला साफ हो जाएगा।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. He cannot give an answer offhand.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप एक ऐसी कुर्सी पर बैठे हैं जिस पर से आपको निष्पक्ष भाव से काम करना चाहिये। चाहे सत्ता प्राप्त पार्टी हो या विरोधी हों, आपके सब की बातों का ध्यान से सुनना चाहिये। आपको सत्ता प्राप्त पार्टी का पक्ष नहीं लेना चाहिये। मेरा आप से इतना ही निवेदन है कि आप एक ऐसे आसन पर बैठे हैं जो बहुत ऊंचा है, परमात्मा जैसे सारे संसार का नियंत्रण करता है, उसी तरह से आप भी यहां नियंत्रण करते हैं। हम भी आपका आदर करते हैं और आपको हमारी बात को भी सुनना चाहिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I have told the hon. Member that I am not giving any decision now. I have to examine the statements of both sides and then give a decision.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आज शाम को मैं यहां से चला जाऊंगा। इसलिए मेहरबानी करके इस प्रश्न को अगर आप महत्वपूर्ण समझते हैं और आज शाम को पांच बजे लेना चाहते हैं तो ले लीजिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not know if that will be possible. I shall try if it is possible.

श्री बागड़ी : अकाल वाली बात बीच में ही रह गई। लाग भूखे मर रहे हैं, पशु भूखे मर रहे हैं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.35 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—
Contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, Shri Humayun Kabir.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have already laid the papers on the Table of the House.

NOTIFICATION UNDER UNIVERSITY GRANTS
COMMISSION ACT

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1209, dated the 20th July, 1963, making certain amendment to the University Grants Commission (Terms and Conditions of Service of Employees) Rules, 1958, under sub-section (3) of section 25 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2080/63].

12.35½ hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
TWENTY-SECOND REPORT

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to move:

“That this House agrees with the Twenty-second Report of the

Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 10th December, 1963.”

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

“That this House agrees with the Twenty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 10th December, 1963.”

The motion was adopted.

12.36 hrs.

MOTION RE: REPORT ON MID-TERM APPRAISAL OF THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN—Contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri B. R. Bhagat on the 5th December, 1963, namely:

“That the ‘Report on the Mid-term Appraisal of the Third Five Year Plan’ laid on the Table of the House on the 26th November, 1963, be taken into consideration.”

We shall extend the discussion till the end of this day, that is, till five o'clock, because there are a number of Members who are anxious to speak. Shri P. C. Borooah who was in possession of the House may continue his speech.

Shri Bade (Khargone): When is the hon. Prime Minister going to intervene?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: After Shri P. C. Borooah.

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): Yesterday I was pointing out that while our population was increasing fast, the expansion of our economy was slowing down, and even after thirteen years of our economic planning, mass poverty persisted in the country, almost in the state in which it was in the beginning.

[Shri P. C. Borooah]

Ours is an agricultural country, but it is unfortunate that we have not been able to become self-sufficient in our food production, and we have to starve if we do not import foodgrains from abroad. During the last eleven years, the import of foodgrains to this country has cost our country about Rs. 1400 crores. One of the causes advanced for shortfall in production is the vagaries of nature. But I would submit that all the countries under the sun are subject to the vagaries of nature. Countries like the USA, Canada etc. are also not excluded. Japan is subject to the highest natural calamities. It is said that Russia and China also import foodgrains, but that is only a poor consolation to us. Let us not follow Russia and China in this regard. Our duty should be to see that our planning is done in such a way that in spite of the vagaries of nature, we may be able to increase our agricultural production and become self-sufficient at least so far as food is concerned.

Yesterday, the hon. Finance Minister intervened in the debate but he did not mention anything about deficit financing or about utilisation of foreign aid. In regard to foreign aid, up to December, 1962, that was available was of the order of Rs. 2196 crores. But the utilisation during that period was only Rs. 652 crores. That means that about 70 per cent of the available foreign aid has been left unutilised and I would wish that the hon. Minister would throw some light on this in the course of his reply.

As regards deficit financing, it is true that a developing country like ours cannot avoid it altogether, but there should be some limit. Up to the end of the Third Plan, there was provision for deficit financing to the extent of Rs. 550 crores. But we are now in the third year of the Plan and it has already reached that figure of Rs. 615 crores, and as a result, the prices have risen, it will be impossible to keep the price-line down if we go

on increasing our deficit financing in this manner.

These and such other factors which have left the Plan unfulfilled in respect of its targets and depressed the increase in national income. That is a matter for concern.

In this poverty-stricken country of ours, what are the main things wanted? Food, clothing, housing, education and medical facilities. These primary necessities should be made available to one and all, whether big or small. It is a matter of sheer disgrace that even in the 17th year of our independence more than 50 per cent of our people are living in sub-human conditions. To extricate ourselves from this state of affairs, the only thing is to pull our all strength and efforts for raising our production both in the agricultural and industrial fields, because it is production and production alone that will solve our difficulties and save us from the economic distress which has befallen us.

In regard to agricultural production in general, in the debate we had the other day, I made two suggestions. One was that we should give incentive to the farmers by making them the owners of the land they till. The second was that we should assure them a good return for their produce. This is so far as the peasants are concerned. On the Government side, the government machinery is to be geared up and there should be ensured proper co-operation and co-ordination between the different departments connected with agriculture. These departments should be so combined that there may be a uniform approach. Our revered President also observed the other day that the reason why Indian agriculture could not meet the country's requirements is lack of wise leadership and of administrative efficiency. We should pay heed to this warning by the Head of the State and should mend our plan accordingly.

So far as industrial production is concerned, let there be no quarrel between the public and private sectors at least at this time when we have not been able to meet our primary necessities. We have accepted a mixed system of economy. We have also listed the key industries which will be in the public sector. We are concerned only with increase in production, whether in the public or private sector. If the private sector fares well and produces more, we should be bold enough to acknowledge it; if the public sector is slack, we should likewise criticise it. But today it has become a fashion with many to decry the private sector thereby trying to pose that they are more progressive-minded. This is more common among the politicians; but the people at large will favour that sector more which will give more production.

Another thing, that I want to stress, is that our planning should start from the village level. The basic structure of our national planning should be built on village plans. At present it is being built up from the top. Consequently, it fails to take root in the masses. The success of a Suratgarh Farm in Rajasthan can hardly enthuse the peasant in the remote villages of Assam. So planning should be on a village basis. In that case, only the people will be able to understand and feel that it is meant for them and their progress.

The appraisal lays stress on rapid development of the economy and equitable distribution of gains. But looking at my own State, I feel this basic principle remains far from realised. While the national income during 1951-61 increased by 3.5 per cent for the whole country, in Assam it was stationary. In agriculture, it remained stagnant, in industry the increase was insignificant. Again, during the same period the *per capita* income of the country increased by 18 per cent, but it remained static in my State. This disparity is against the very spirit of planning.

Assam has a few very important problems. The first is the problem of the annual floods which has assumed enormous proportions since 1950. Assam has the highest recorded rainfall in the country and on account of silting of the bed of the Brahmaputra the mildest rain in the surrounding hills floods and inundates the whole area. Year after year the ravages of flood have been increasing, and whatever development is registered in a year is set at naught in the next.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: His time is up.

Shri P. C. Boroah: I am the only speaker from my State.

This problem is a gigantic problem and has to be dealt with on a gigantic basis. If necessary, we have to seek the aid of international bodies like the U.N. or foreign countries for financial and technical assistance.

The second problem is that of power shortage. I have stressed about it several times here. I have to do so over and over again as I cannot ignore it. Anyway I do not wish to go into it at length now, as the House is anxious to hear the Prime Minister, who is following me. But I would be failing in my duty if I do not refer to the problem of unemployment of the youths in my State. There is no industry in the hands of the local people. A few industries which have sprung up are lock, stock and barrel imported from outside the State and they have established no connection what-so-ever with the local people. Not to speak of the technical staff, even the clerical and wage-earning jobs do not go to the lot of the local people. The tea industry which was running for the last one and a quarter century was originally staffed by the local people. Since independence, with the changing of hands from the British hands

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to Indian, one after another in quick succession, the odd staff, and those holding managerial positions, are being replaced by people recruited from outside the State. This is the state of affairs there which is making the people lose faith in authority. There is serious discontent prevailing and if our planners and men at the helm fail to read the writing on the wall, I fear to think what serious consequence the State will have to bear.

I had many other points to raise, but since the Prime Minister is the next speaker, I conclude.

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I have welcomed this debate, even though I have been somewhat surprised and, if I may say so, disappointed, at the approach of some of the Members to it.

There is the approach of some hon. Members who attacked the very basis of the idea of planning. It is perfectly open to them to hold any views, however much I may think them to be without the slightest foundation, basis or sense.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Nobody has opposed the idea of planning from our side. We are opposed to *your* planning.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That was not what the hon. Member's colleague, Shri M. R. Masani, said in his speech.

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): Please quote it.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: He objected. He said that our having a Planning Commission is opposed to the concept of all democracy.

Shri M. R. Masani: That is true.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is you do not object to planning, but you do not want to have any agency for planning.

Shri M. R. Masani: Only an advisory body, an expert body.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The Planning Commission is an advisory agency, nothing more.

Shri M. R. Masani: No, no.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Apart from that, it has been a real education for me to read—I am sorry I was not present here—Shri Masani's speech. It is so amazing in its lack of sense, lack of approach and of understanding of the whole concept of planning, the whole concept of progress, that I am surprised a person of his intelligence should have made it. Many other Members, even from this side, have concentrated on odd bits here and there. What they have said may be relevant, may be worth while, but the whole object of this exercise was to see it as a whole, to see the picture as a whole; in fact, not only to see this picture as a whole, but to see the picture of the last 12 years of planning as a whole, and then come and concentrate a little more on the last 2½ years and then decide what we should do about it.

There is no doubt that there has been failure to achieve the targets in some matters, and more especially, there is no doubt that one matter which concerns all of us most is agriculture in this respect, and we must look into it and try to improve it and get rid of the difficulties that have come in our way. That is so, but one must keep a balanced view about what has been happening.

Planning has been going on for last 12 years—the First and the Second Plans and now half the Third. I think it would be useful to see generally what has happened in the whole course of the planning period.

The first thing is that during this period we have succeeded largely in putting an end to the economic stag-

nation that India suffered from during the previous 50 years or more. That is no small achievement. Our national income increased by 42 per cent, agricultural production by 41 per cent, food production by 46 per cent, industrial production went up by 94 per cent. There has been considerable expansion of irrigation, power and transport. Through our steel plants,—to which more particularly Shri Masani objects; he thinks it is a vicious thing for the State to have steel plants—machine building plants etc., the foundations of industrial growth have been laid. There has been rapid advance in education, especially technical education, and in several other fields. There has been a spectacular advance in many branches of science and technology. In spite of an increase of 21 per cent in our population, consumption levels rose; food consumption from 1800 calories *per capita* went up to 2100; cloth consumption from a little over 9 yards *per capita* per year at the beginning of the Plan to 14½ yards. Our health schemes have made remarkable progress. Malaria has been practically eliminated, and typhoid is greatly reduced. As a result of this, the death rate has gone down considerably, and the expectation of life has risen from 32 at the beginning of the 'forties to about 50 now.

These developments are significant as far as they go, very significant, and it will not be easy to find a parallel to all this change and development in any other country, developing country, situated as India is. But real importance of all this lies in all this being a base for future progress. We have laid the foundations on which progress in future might be faster.

Therefore, in looking at this two-and-a-half year period—I would remind the House that nearly half that period was a period of emergency, about a year, which has cast special burdens on us, on our finances, on everything that we do—we must keep the whole picture, because it must be

remembered that although planning is a continuous process, the normal progress in a five year plan cannot be measured as if one-fifth of the plan progress takes place in the first year, another one-fifth in the second year and so on. Usually, at the beginning of the Plan, at the beginning of any scheme, foundations are laid, but the actual results do not come out till the end of the period. It is possible—I cannot say what will happen—that in the remaining two years of the Plan, much of the ground may be covered, or, may not be covered. Therefore, I would beg the House to consider all this planning business in proper perspective, and in a balanced way.

If I may say so, looking carefully at what has been done, I am naturally disappointed at many things, more especially in agriculture. The reasons for that are a different matter. Agriculture is the toughest problem before any country, developed or undeveloped. The most developed countries are suffering very much from difficulties in agriculture today, as the House probably knows. Even highly advanced countries are suffering from it. You may apportion blame between Planning Commission, the Government of India, myself and the State Government, and it is not because of blame that I am saying this, but ultimately the thing depends upon the farmer, the actual cultivator, and ultimately, the question is of pulling him out of a certain rut, helping him to do so, giving him incentives and help and all that, and to bring about a mental change in him.

The whole object of the community development movement, which has often been criticised, was to do that, and I do submit that in spite of many failings, it has done that to a good extent, and it is doing that, and it ultimately led to Panchayati Raj, which cannot bear fruit immediately, but which is a revolutionary movement, which will undoubtedly bear good fruit.

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

So, I do not propose to enter into the many criticisms made, but I am sure that all that has been said will be carefully considered by those who have to deal with it, either in the Planning Commission or in the Government. More particularly, as I said, I am very much concerned about the steps to be taken in regard to agriculture, but I would rather deal with the general approach to this question.

Apart from this perspective view which I beg the House to consider, I would say something about planning for the special benefit of hon. Member Shri Masani. Planning has been talked about for a long time, but it first came in the all-India picture by the appointment of a National Planning Committee in 1938, I think, and that worked for two or three years.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): By Netaji Bose.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: By Shri Subhash Chandra Bose, and he was pleased to appoint me as the chairman of that committee. Unfortunately, that committee, although it worked hard, could not work easily or smoothly, because from time to time, many of us members were in prison. The British Government came in the way. Nevertheless it did a good deal of useful work.

Very soon after there came a plan which is often known as the Bombay Plan, produced by some of the leading, top-ranking, industrialists of this country. I am sure hon. Member Shri Masani must remember that. It is interesting to see what that plan, produced by industrialists wholly, with whom he is associated so closely, said. He objects to our laying stress on two things, I think—heavy industries, and also the public sector. I would like to quote a little about the approach of this Bombay Plan, the industrialists' plan. This Plan argued for a bold approach to economic development with special stress on the growth of heavy and basic industries,

—exactly what the hon. Member Shri Masani objects to—such as power, fuel, steel, machine-building plants etc., in addition to agriculture. They are regarded as being crucial for sustaining the satisfactory growth of the economy. In fact, the need of planning was accepted in it. Of course, they may object to the people who plan. The need for planning was accepted and special stress was laid on heavy industries. The strategy of our plan has been based on this. I need not say much about agriculture because we accept agriculture is the basic thing and it must be helped to advance. Although the results in agriculture have not been so obvious, it has advanced very much and will advance rapidly in view of the change in mentality of our peasantry. Foundations have been laid and if we act upon them the advance should be rapid. We have built up some kind of infra structure in the field of power, transport and technical skills which should help.

13 hrs.

Chiefly criticism has been made of that high priority has been given for basic industries and there was criticism of the rule of the public sector also. Even the Bombay plan of the big industrialists laid great stress on basic industries, as indeed those who study this question must. It is only a political approach which ignores the facts of the situation and which leads astray hon. Members who presumably ought to know better. The role of the public sector—that again is not for me to defend. It has been so often placed before this House and accepted by it that to go through it all again seems rather discourteous to the House. Now, how is the Plan produced? The Planning Commission considers it in great detail. Today, it is working on the Fourth Plan which is to commence years hence. It consults all the States; the officers and

Ministers discuss with them and ultimately a draft is produced and is fully considered and then placed before the National Development Council in which all the States are represented. Then it comes before Parliament finally, probably twice, first the interim draft and then the final Plan. Then it is accepted. It goes through repeated phases of consideration at all levels. Quite apart from the fact that we want the draft interim plan to be considered even by panchayati raj organisations and numerous planning boards or planning committees, people from the universities and others are invited to consider it and send suggestions. Thus in formulating the plan a very large measure of consultation takes place with public men, experts, university people, students, senior students and rural areas and panchayats. Even so, some better method could be evolved to associate the public even more. Undoubtedly the more we bring them into the picture, the better. But the House will realise that the Plan as evolved right from the first Plan onwards is essential, in spite of some people in this House not liking it being called the national Plan.

Shri Ranga: Question.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am glad that hon. Acharya displayed that he does not like the Plan; it is well-known; it is notorious. In this matter the hon. Acharya and his few straggling colleagues stand rather isolated. Mr. Masani threatened us that the whole people will rise against us and push us out of seats of authority etc., because of the Plan. What the people will do we shall see. But may I suggest in all humility that now or later or ever they will not come in large numbers to cheer Mr. Masani's gospel whatever happens.

Shri M. R. Masani: In Rajkot they did.

Shri Ranga: In Chittoor they did, in spite of your colleague on the right... (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member has expressed his opinion as I have expressed mine and I too have some knowledge of the Indian people. My point is that planning has not only been accepted by the country and by Parliament once but repeatedly, after full discussion and it is rather odd for this basic thing to be attacked at this stage. Secondly, the strategy of the Plan is a good strategy. There may be many mistakes here and there but you cannot do without the Planning Commission. I would have often criticised it about its bureaucratic tendencies, this and that. I should like here and now to say that I am full of admiration for the work the Planning Commission has done. (*Interruptions.*) Some things are beyond the understanding of some hon. Members.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta (Alwar): How do bureaucracy and admiration go side by side?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have criticised the growth of bureaucracy, the large numbers, etc. But in the last 12 years the Planning Commission, apart from such mistakes as it has committed—everybody makes mistakes—has performed an essential task; without it we could not have progressed. As my colleague the Finance Minister pointed out, we are a federal structure and it has served to bring the various States together and have an integrated planning. If it had not been there, the Central Government could not have done their job because immediately difficulties would have arisen that the Central Government was encroaching on the rights of the States. It is an advisory body; I repeat it and the States and the Centre can approach them and discuss things with them. Almost everything that they have said about the States is after consideration and after reaching an agreement with the States.

Shri Harj Vishnu Kamath: How can it be advisory when the Prime Minister himself is the Chairman of the

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Commission? There should be a non-official Chairman, then.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: But surely the Prime Minister is also capable of advising.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No, no. You are more the executor of the Plan . . . (Interruptions).

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There had been two approaches to the Planning Commission, apart from Mr. Masani's approach which we may ignore as of no importance. One group says that the Planning Commission must consist of Ministers only, and no outsiders. Shri Hanumanthaiya, I think, said that. The other approach is that it should consist of experts only and no Minister should be there. These are contradictory approaches. I think that a Planning Commission consisting of Ministers only would not serve the purpose at all. It cannot function properly, and apart from the fact that the Ministers are heavily worked, they could not approach the States as the Planning Commission does. They cannot sit down and give their whole time to it as the Planning Commission is supposed to do. If you have only experts, that might be possible, but the connection between the Government of the day and the experts would not be a very close one. Therefore, it was advised that the Planning Commission should consist of whole-timers plus two or three members of the Government, members of the Cabinet so that this liaison should be kept up and they should be able to say what the Government's reactions are to various proposals. But essentially it is the permanent members of the Planning Commission, full-time members, who are working hard. I have been Chairman of it. Frankly, I am invited to it once in two months to attend some policy meeting. I go there. I cannot, and it is beyond my capacity to, deal with day-to-day problems. The Planning Commission has got a body of advisers, experts, panels and others. It may be that

they can reduce their advisers or it may be that better people can be appointed. But we are considering principles and not individuals.

I think that, first of all, a Planning Commission is absolutely essential. I say we cannot move without it, and if any Government tries to move without it, it will come to trouble. Secondly, broadly, the composition of the Planning Commission as it is, is helpful: that is, a number of whole-time people working and some Ministers associated with it closely, and sometimes other Ministers also are invited when their questions come up. It is helpful. The whole question of the Planning Commission can always be reviewed as to how we can improve it. We propose to review it from time to time; we are doing it.

Here, I would like to pay my tribute to the work done in the Planning Commission by the previous Deputy Chairman, our present Home Minister. He has devoted himself to this work with extreme enthusiasm and devotion and practically built up the Planning Commission.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): May I put a question? What is the precise function of our Ministers who are invited to the Planning Commission? What is the exact function of the Ministers: whether they would suggest improvements or supply information or whether they try to supply them with ideas?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Apart from the whole-timers there, only Cabinet Ministers are members there. Their function is exactly the same as that of others, except that they could not afford time. They give certain ideas, and they listen to ideas, and on important matters they give their views or they initiate; they can function like any other member. Normally their function is generally limited to basic matters, that is, they would not normally sit down with the State Minis-

ters and discuss with them and the Planning Commission, which absorbs a great deal of the Planning Commission's time. They join in a discussion of the whole Planning Commission just like any other member. Their views carry weight no doubt but they do not dictate to the Planning Commission. Obviously, in a matter involving finances, the Finance Minister's views carry great weight, but it is not much good that the Planning Commission decides something which cannot be accepted or acted upon by our Finance Minister.

So, it should be remembered that the Planning Commission is an advisory body. But it is true, being an expert body such as it is, its advice carries great weight; its advice given to the States, purely advisory, does carry weight.

I would like to point out one thing even in this. If you plan you must, broadly speaking, know what you are planning for, and whom you are planning for. You must have some picture of the future. Some people who object to planning, presumably have a picture as it is today—there have been gradual improvements here and there, but more or less as it is today; the topdogs remain as topdogs and the bottom-dogs remain at the bottom,—with a little more facilities here and there. That is the essential point: what kind of picture you have for the future. Of course, we can generally say we want good life for all our people. That is a vague statement to which almost anybody would agree. But if you think that out, it ultimately leads you,—it leads me anyhow and I think the great majority in this House and the country—to some kind of socialistic structure of our fabric. Socialism has become, like many other words, rather a vague word. I admit it, because even now some capitalist countries talk about it in their own terms. Even Shri Masani talks about some kind of socialism in which the present order will continue. Now, therefore, we have to put it broadly: we want to plan for a socialist State.

We want to plan for as great a measure of equality as possible. We want to plan for equality of opportunity for everybody in India, and we want to do all this in the democratic structure of the State. I think that we shall succeed. I cannot say how long it will take us.

Meanwhile, naturally, the major problems for us are to increase production; only then can we supply the goods that people want, and keep an eye on distribution so that it should not result in heavy accumulations on the one side and lack of them on the other. These are the broad approaches. We are not tied up to any doctrinaire system of socialism. But these are the broad approaches which I think are fundamental to socialism. These are broad approaches which are accepted now in the greater part of the world and even in the capitalist world, much more so; there is no developing country that I know of which does not accept them. It is inevitable. There is no other way. If we adopted the normal capitalist approach, it would lead us nowhere; I submit to this House with great confidence.

Therefore, we have adopted a mixed structure. We have a private sector and a public sector, the public sector being the most important and dominating the economic policy. Otherwise there is no point in having a public sector helping the private sector because we want all kinds of production; we want it to be helped. As a matter of fact, in our economy, what is the private sector? The whole of our land is private sector. It is an enormous business. All our small industries are very very largely in the private sector. The whole conflict comes—not conflict but a certain pull—in two ways, about certain basic industries which some of the private sector have; some of them want more, because not only they might prove to be very profitable but we give them economic power. I think it is highly objectionable and it ought to be pre-

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vented, namely, economic power to be in the hands of a small group of persons, however able or good they might be. That is our broad approach. If you put this approach to the Planning Commission, immediately they have to deal with questions of production both in the private sector and public sector, question of preventing accumulations, etc. They have not done that very effectively, I will confess. I hope they will do so in future more effectively and our Government will do so more effectively too, in spite of the difficulties that may arise from hon. Members opposite.

Even in this report, Members have laid great stress on the failures of it. Mr. Masani's view of India today is a very dismal view.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): May I remind him that Mr. Masani was once the closest friend of the Prime Minister and his own disciple?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is not quite correct. But that is the tragedy of it that people can go astray even with the best of tuition. But you can always live in hope. Mr. Masani knows how to change rapidly.

Shri M. R. Masani: You have to change with the times; you cannot live in the past.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Quite right.

The planning that we have done in the last few years—not 2½ years only—has created an infra-structure on which we can base progress later on in regard to power, transport and technical skills—it is very important—and has created a climate, if I may remind the House, of unprecedented buoyancy even in our private enterprise. It is well known that private enterprise has prospered as it has never done previously ever since we have planned, for the simple reason that they have certain assured things to aim at and they are profitable.

But as I said even in these 2½ years, we have laid stress on some failures, but rather ignored the success that we have attained even in these 2½ years in many respects. Agriculture is the major thing where we have not succeeded in the last two years for various reasons, some in our control and some not in our control. Agriculture still depends on natural factors, which are not wholly within our control. They can be lessened somewhat. I think we should give very special attention to agriculture, but that is basic. I have mentioned some of these things.

I mentioned the previous Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission and expressed my admiration for the work he has done for planning. I should like to welcome the new Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav (Barabanki): Political corruption!

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The philosophy guiding the Swatantra Party is, I think, that of free enterprise and free market forces. The influence of free market forces is quite inadequate to reflect the true needs of a community where millions have no employment or no income to make their needs felt. But even if market reflects to some extent the current demands, it does not reflect the changing needs of the future, which is desired to be greatly different from the present. The view of those who believe wholly in free enterprise is a static view or is a very slowly changing view. Where you require rapid changes in the social framework, it is wholly inapplicable and it can only produce possibly social disaster in the end.

I should like the House to remember what we have to contend against. We argue about things, but we have to contend against in India something which no other country has to contend against; that is, social habits and

practices, which come in the way of planning or progress. They are changing, I admit. But it is a terrible obstruction, in which possibly all of us will agree that trying to change the social habits of 450 million people is a big job. We have, I think, by planning in these years and by this progressive industrialisation and community development, tackled that problem somewhat indirectly and with some success.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Have a clean and efficient administration also.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I entirely agree with the hon. Member, but I would say—I say so with some confidence—that all this talk of corruption in India is exaggerated.

Some Hon. Members: No; no.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Ghosts of Jaipur!

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am not denying it; I think we should deal with it with all strength. But I would like hon. Members just to compare it with what is happening in the United States of America, the richest country. I can name many other countries.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अगर वहां कृषान है तो इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि यहां जो कृषान है, उसको आप जस्टी-फाई करें।

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am not justifying it. I am saying that the general attitude of Members opposite is to create an atmosphere of frustration in the country in regard to planning, in regard to progress, and it is not good. We have taken up an enormous task, tremendously big task and that requires public appreciation and public support. If one creates an atmosphere of frustration all round, it is obvious that if the hon. Members themselves are frustrated, they cannot bring about any radiance in other people. They must change their own frustrated minds first.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Eliminate corrupt minds first.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am not accusing hon. Members with corrupt mind.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You referred to frustration on this side. Eliminate corrupt mind on that side first; otherwise your Plan will fail, I warn you.

Shri Tyagi: Let us co-operate.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : आपका खर्चा ज्यादा है।

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Here we are engaged, as everyone knows, in a tremendous task, a task which is almost unparalleled in history, partly because of the bigness of the country with large population and also because we almost started from scratch. After the British left, we were so low down. Hon. Members have sometimes quoted our place in the statistical tables of other countries, our annual income, and *per capita* income which is very low undoubtedly. Why is it so low? It is because we started with this very very low position. And with all these practices—and we have to break conventions which come in the way—we have to change all these and we are changing them with some rapidly. This was a task before us and this is a task before us: low income and gross poverty. (*Interruption*).

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): There is running commentary going on. What is all this?

An Hon. Member: You are adding to it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I referred a little while ago to the Bombay Plan. I am sorry, I just found a passage from it. I will read it out for the benefit of some Members opposite. This was written 20 years ago. About half a dozen or ten, the biggest industrialists in India then and now were interested in it.

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

"It is an important part of our proposals regarding industrial development that in the initial stages, the attention should be directed primarily to the creation of industries for the production of power and capital goods. Nothing has more seriously hindered the development of India's industrial resources than the absence of these basic industries and we consider it essential that this lapse should be remedied in as short a time as possible. Apart from its importance of quickening the pace of industrial development in India, it will have the effect of ultimately reducing our dependence on foreign countries for plant and machinery required by us and consequently of reducing our requirements of external finance."

I hope that hon. Members opposite the Swatantra Party will ponder over what some of the people they admire greatly have said about it.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: There was also a Gandhian Plan of Shri Sriman Narayanji. He is a Member of the Planning Commission now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Planning, as has been said, is a continuous process. What is done today bears fruit much later. Thus, the habit of viewing the success of the Plan in relation to the target of a particular year betrays a lack of understanding of the dynamic processes of development, as in the very next year sometimes the target may be exceeded. The lessons have to be drawn are, the need for strengthening technical organisations for detailed planning and execution of projects and the necessity for advanced planning to take full account of the inevitable time-lags. This is, if I may say so, one of the failure of our planning in the past that projects have not been technically examined at an early enough stage and also perspective

planning has not been thought of as much as it should be. Now, to some extent we are doing it because, as I said, the Fourth Plan is being considered now and the consideration means most careful working out of the Plan. It is not a question of putting down big schemes—do this and do that—but each scheme, each project, is being worked out in smallest detail as to how many engineers will be employed there, what class of engineers, how many scientists should be there and all that. That has to be done and ought to be done for every project. These are the major lessons apart from the many other improvements that we should try to make. But we must strengthen technical organisation for detailed planning and execution of projects. I have not referred to the fact that—we plan here—the States' planning structure are rather not very advanced and it is the States who have to deal with these things that are planned and we have to try to improve the planning in the States. I will draw the special attention of the House to perspective planning—planning is, in effect, perspective planning; only it should be more perspective than as hitherto is being done.

Mr. Ajit Prasad Jain referred very specially, I think, to family planning and that only two pages are devoted to it in this report. I do not quite understand him. I am all in favour of family planning. But how this report should have dealt with, in ten or twenty or hundred pages, I do not understand. As a matter of fact, at the present moment there is a conference being held in Vigyan Bhavan which I had the honour to inaugurate yesterday. It is the first Asian Population Conference; it is the first conference of this kind ever held anywhere dealing with population problems. It appears that except one country which has gone ahead in Asia—possibly elsewhere too—that is Japan, the next in Asia which has done most in the matter is India.

That is one reason why they have held the conference here and many people want to know what we are doing, what success we have attained, etc. I think, we have made considerable progress, basic progress, although naturally the success you can measure only after a number of years and India is such a huge country that every work that you may do is lost in the multitude of the human beings here.

Shri Karni Singhji (Bikaner): Is the Prime Minister satisfied that the family planning message has actually reached the masses? I think, very few people know about it.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have just said that in India the population is so big and in such matters so ignorant that most messages only reach a relatively small number compared to the population. But, I think, the progress made here is not unsatisfactory and, if I may say so, the family planning is not the business of putting up a factory to produce certain contraceptive devices. Here, any question of birth control is intimately connected with education.

Shri Karni Singhji: The message of family planning has to reach the masses. They have to believe that it is wrong in our present high increase context to have too many children.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I entirely agree with the hon. Member. It is also to reach the people who are supposed to be not the masses but the classes. Even they have not got it yet.

Shri Karni Singhji: Everybody.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: What I am saying is that the essential condition of birth control, etc., on a big scale is education and a certain economic status and a certain growth in our economy.

Shri Karni Singhji: Our news reels carry no such message. There must be something in the news reels also.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Any apparatus, any method, as I was discussing the other day, costs about Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 a month. Can you ask the masses of India to spend Rs. 5 a month? There the difficulty arises. It has to be cheap and some measure of education is necessary not only to understand it but even to use any method.

I would like to tell Mr. Ajit Prasad Jain that a good deal of research work has been done in India—good research work.

Shri A. P. Jain (Tumkur): That is not what the mid-term appraisal says.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not remember what the report says. But a good deal of research work has been done; maybe, it should be more. But we are one of the countries where research work has been done apart from the Rockefeller Foundation in America and one or two other countries.

Shri A. P. Jain: Only on chemical contraceptives.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: Has the message reached the Members of the Lok Sabha at least?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There is one thing that I should say where I am disappointed, if I am disappointed at anything; we should, of course, try our hardest. But I am specially disappointed in regard to agriculture, although I do believe that seeds have been sown which will show results and rapid results in the future. But, on the whole, looking at the picture I am not at all dismal about it; I am not at all disappointed about it. Only, many difficulties appear which we had not seen previously. We have to face them.

Shri Maurya (Aligarh): You may be disappointed or not, Government may be disappointed or not, but the farmers and the landless labourers are disappointed just like anything.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No doubt, the hon. Member has helped in that disappointment.

Shri Tyagi: Is there any intention to make a village-wise survey of the possibilities?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: What I was going to say was this. One thing that distresses me very greatly is that although I am convinced that the great majority of our population has bettered itself, may be, a little, and is better and is eating much more food than before and has more calories and more clothes, yet, there is a goodly number of people in India who have not profited by planning, and whose poverty is abysmal and most painful, and I do think that some method should be found to remedy the situation. The normal planner proceeds like this; he makes a theoretical approach. It is very good in theory, but it sometimes ignores certain human factors. He says that on this thing we want production, and the best way to have production is to do something, say, to put up a factory or something in a place where it will yield most results. The result is that they go on gathering these factories and things like that in the special places. And as they gather things, it becomes easier to start another factory there. That may be logical, and they may produce more, but it is not very human, considering the size of India.

Also, I begin to think more and more of Mahatma Gandhi's approach. It is odd that I am mentioning his name in this connection; that is to say, I am entirely an admirer of the modern machine, and I want the best machinery and the best technique, but taking things as they are in India, however rapidly we advance in the machine age—and we will do so—the fact remains that large numbers of our people are not touched and will not be touched by it for a consider-

able time. Some other method has to be evolved so that they become partners in production even though the production apparatus of theirs may not be efficient as compared to modern technique, but we must use that, otherwise it is wasted. That idea has to be borne in mind. We should think more of these very poor countrymen of ours and do something to improve their lot as quickly as we can. That is troubling me a great deal.

Ultimately, it is a question mostly of the agricultural masses, and I think that agriculture, unless it is allied to some other industry, will often not bring rapid results. I think that animal husbandry is one thing which has to progress and which can be allied to agriculture. Also, there can be small industries there. There are many things that can be done, and we hope we shall try to do that. But I hope that the House would remember the magnitude of the task before us. It is stupendous, and we must approach it in the proper spirit. We should not approach it with frustrated minds. That is not the way to approach any task, especially the biggest task. But we have to approach it with confidence, with strength and with a belief in our people and we should try to put this faith across to them, and if we have it in an ample measure, they will also be affected and they will also get it. Of course, we should try to learn all the lessons from this report and from other sources as to how to improve this method of planning, because without planning I do not think that we shall make any real progress, certainly not the kind of progress that we desire.

Shri Ranga: I am extremely sorry that the Prime Minister's speech has been so disappointing. He is talking of frustration, but his whole speech breathes of frustration. He talks of disappointment. But what else is it but disappointment that we derive from the speech that he has made

today about his pet child that he has nursed for the past fourteen or fifteen years?

13.47 hrs.

[SHRI THIRUMALA RAO in the Chair]

My hon. friend wanted us to keep in mind what is known as perspective planning. It is true that he is very much like that gentleman who thinks that he is moving on an asphalt road and does not think that it is only a cart track, and goes on with his eyes on the sky; and when he stumbles and falls, somebody else comes and says 'Look here, you are making a mistake', but he gets furious at him and says 'Do I not have eyes?'. That is the kind of Government that we have. It has eyes, but it does not see, and it does not know how to see even when others are prepared to help it to see.

Then, my hon. friend has talked about planning. He seems to think somehow or other that the Swatantra Party is opposed to the very idea of planning. Therefore, he tried in an unsuccessful manner to go on twitting us on that particular point. There also, he is something like the gentleman who says 'Do you want a Government or not?'; and when we say 'Yes', he says 'However corrupt it may be, however inefficient it may be, however useless it may be, and however dishonest it may be, it is Government, and, therefore, you must have it'; if we say that we do not want this kind of Government and that we would like to have an alternative government, or another system of government or another person to be in charge of Government, he gets furious; he says that for a long time to come, the Swatantra Party would not have a chance at all to go over to that side. But the pity of it all is that he does not realise that he has stayed there for far too long, and indeed, the very way in which he and his Government stick to power goes contrary to what he himself once said to me when we were together, namely that there is what is known as the disease of

power. That was not his concept. That was the concept of Lord Acton who passed it on to him, and he passed it on to me. With this disease of power which has taken charge of this Government, it is impossible for them either to mend themselves or to amend themselves. The sooner they realise it, the better it will be.

Then my hon. friend was saying: "We want parity in prices, equality of incomes, and economic and social development" and so on. Are they not all common to us all? Have we not also said so?

My hon. friend Shri M. R. Masani has once or twice before also tried to educate the Prime Minister and others about our own attitude in this regard....

Shri M. R. Masani: I have failed.

Shri Ranga: There is this pamphlet entitled *To prosperity through Freedom*, where we have stated what the nation's aspirations are, these are common to all political parties.

Shri Tyagi: Was it at the election time?

Shri Ranga: I am coming to that also. And the common things are as follows. We have stated there:

"The area of agreement covers the aim of a fuller and richer life for the people through the development of agricultural and industrial production. It also covers the equitable sharing of the benefits of this increased production."

This is exactly where the Government have failed. The Prime Minister has again and again bewailed over the fact that the rich people are becoming richer and the poor are becoming poorer as a result of this planning. We want equitable sharing of the benefits of this production. A further point of agreement is the need to speedily improve the lot of our

[Shri Ranga]

people consistent with the maintenance of basic human freedoms. Inherent in this is also the need for a measure of planning on the part of public authorities—I want the Prime Minister to note—and economic institutions, without taking away—that is where we want to underline it—the rights inherent in a parliamentary democracy and in the concept of individual liberty. This is what we have stood for.

Therefore, it is wrong for my hon. friend, the Prime Minister, to say that the Swatantra Party is opposed to the idea of planning. Then he referred to the Bombay Plan, and said that my hon. friend, Shri Masani, had opposed even that. That Plan laid stress on basic industries on the largest scale from steel right down to chemicals, that was of the Soviet type. Even at that time, I would like to remind the House, whether you like it or not, I speaking on behalf of the peasants, complained about the Bombay Plan saying that it neglected and gave minor importance to agriculture and food production. There was also another Plan, to which my hon. friend did not refer. That was the People's Plan of the late Shri M. N. Roy. He gave prominence to agriculture and warned this Government as well as the Congress that if they neglected agriculture, they would be ruining the country and paving the way for the pauperisation of the country and the masses. The Prime Minister fell in love first with his own National Planning Committee, next with the Bombay Plan and later on he wanted to improve upon it by bringing in his own National Planning Commission. My hon. friend, the Prime Minister, wants us to believe that the Planning Commission is only an advisory body and has not got any mandatory authority. In theory it may be so; but in actual practice, it is working as a mandatory authority. Can anybody in the public erase all that has appeared in the papers about the members of the Planning Commission strutting about from State to State

trying to *samjha* not only ordinary Ministers but also Chief Ministers in regard to various matters? Was it not a fact that the Mysore Government was coerced to change its own decision in regard to the limit of ceiling? Did they not interfere with the Andhra Government, when their own Minister in charge of Revenue complained that the Planning Commission was trying to dictate to them?

Shri Tyagi: Because the Government had approved those policies.

Shri Ranga: Which Government? This Government had approved it, but there is a State Government. The Minister, who is a bosom friend and counsellor, was saying that the State Governments were all independent, they had their own legislatures; they were all elected persons. But there is this string through the pearl necklace, the string of the Congress Party. And on the top, there is the Prime Minister—No, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. He is Prime Minister here, but there he is counsellor, the topmost counsellor, the topmost man who had the authority in this wonderful democracy to ask all the Chief Ministers to vacate, to ask six Ministers here to vacate and then do what he liked!

Shri Tyagi: Not as Prime Minister.

Shri Ranga: There are so many other things done. I need not go into all of them to show the authority he is enjoying. He is sitting tightly on the Planning Commission, as Chairman, as Prime Minister here and there as the topmost leader of the Congress as a whole, and on top of it all, he insists upon them that they should also be as blind as he himself is in regard to this perspective planning. That is what we are opposed to.

Let me also say what is the sort of development we want. Do we not also want development? We do. We stand for the balanced development of capital goods industries, organised

consumer goods industries and rural industries, which will supplement employment, in the processing of agricultural products. While not opposed to the development of heavy and basic industries commensurate with the availability of resources, our Party rejects the lopsided priority given to heavy industry at the cost of agriculture, cottage industries and organised small-scale industries producing consumer goods. We want to make life happy for people with low income.

When I was hearing the very ineffective speech of the Prime Minister, I thought he was echoing this very same idea that we have ourselves placed before the public. We reject the current pattern of centralised top-heavy planning of the Soviet type that they are evolving here. The series of unachieved targets indicated in the plan appraisal is an eloquent proof for all that, and of the restrictions which are intolerable—they themselves bear witness to it—which are calculated to perpetuate the regime of the party in power. Can you deny this?

The Swatantra Party stands for planning carried out within the limits of the freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution to develop the growth of conditions in which the people's enterprise will find full and unfettered scope. Just now, the Prime Minister sounded as if he was jealous of the free peasantry, the free artisans, the free traders and the free industrialists, and he must have priority for his own State enterprises, basic industries managed by the State. We know what a poor performance they have been presenting to us. It is not only Shri Masani who drew the attention of the House to the failure of the public enterprises; so many members from all these benches of all parties, including the Communist Party, have also borne testimony to the fact that the State enterprises have not been able to manage their affairs so well, so effectively, and produce much and yield any kind of decent enough profit.

We believe that for the proper organisation for such planning of the affairs of the nation, the responsibility is that of the Cabinet which in its turn is responsible to Parliament. This is exactly what Shri Hanumanthaiya said yesterday which was also said by several other members from the Congress side, and through this House, to the people. The Government may refer to such expert assistance as it desires. It is there that we can certainly have a number of experts associated with all the various Ministries and also with the Finance Minister and the Prime Minister himself. Let them do their work there merely as advisers and not as bosses, as they are doing today, not a super-Cabinet, as the Planning Commission is functioning today; it is even worse than a super-Cabinet because on top of it sits the great Leviathan.

Why do we object to this? Because the Planning Commission usurps the power of policy making affecting the life of the nation. Therefore, I am very glad that at long last after so many years—after two Plans and three years of the Third—they have come to realise that the basic thing for all our economic progress is agriculture, that the basic person is the peasant. Why have they forgotten him? Is it because I was not here all these years to remind them? I have been reminding them again and again and because they would not heed me, I had to go out once. And because they were in danger of being captured by the communist friends, I came to their rescue—they were not even grateful for that—and tried to protect the peasantry of this country. In the end they wanted to have co-operative farming. Why does he not agree to my suggestion, which has been dittoed only the other day by the Minister of Food, that the peasants should be assured remunerative prices? Why does he not agree to parity between agricultural prices and other prices? Why does he want to draw a distinction between agriculturists on the one hand and co-operatives on the other, and want to favor

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co-operatives? And what sort of co-operatives? We have had experience of this in Delhi over *gur* distribution. Their representative was here offering a kind of apologia. Their President had to confess his sin of having profiteered. But he says that profiteering by a marketing society is less dangerous than profiteering by private individuals. Profiteering is profiteering all the same. It will not cease to be profiteering when it is carried on by an institution and will be profiteering only if it is carried on by an individual or a number of individuals who are not organised among themselves, who do not enter into a cartel or form a monopoly organisation.

14 hrs.

Mr. Chairman: Has the hon. Member severed his connection with the co-operative movement? He is one of the leaders.

Shri Ranga: I am supposed to be one of the founders of the co-operative movement, but I certainly cannot offer an apology for this kind of profiteering to be carried on under the protection of this Government. I want co-operatives to stand on their own legs, compete with the rest of the trade, and offer better services to the people, just as they are doing in the Scandinavian countries, in Holland, England, France and America. But in this country it is a protected sector. Therefore, they want peasants also to come under co-operative farming, and when the peasants say "no, thank you", Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is angry with them. So, I had to leave the Congress.

How do you think did the Swatantra Party come into existence? It has not come into existence just because there are people who are frustrated. There was nothing in the gift of the Prime Minister which he and his predecessors were not prepared to offer me, there was nothing that was not offered by the Congress to my leader, and today he is the oldest statesman

alive in this country as well as the rest of the world. We formed the Swatantra Party because the Congress Party was going the Soviet way, the communist way.

Years back, in 1936, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru wanted to go the Soviet socialist way, but seven members of the Working Committee protested against it, and then he withdrew that clause. After Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel have gone and so many others have left the Congress, he has come out with all these things.

So many people say that the Swatantra Party has got only a negative attitude. I would like to say that we favour democratic planning, which would yield, in terms of economics, increased production, non-exploitative servicing. We stand for a non-exploitative society. We do not want to allow either State monopolies or private monopolies to exploit the public, the consumers or the producers. We also want to strengthen the self-employed sections. My hon. friend says that the whole of agriculture is private economy. It is not private economy. They are all self-employed, small, independent, freedom-loving people. The Finance Minister was asking: what sort of *kisan* is Ranga trying to represent? I represent all those people who own less than 40 acres of land, who number 60 million. Those who have more than 40 acres number only one million, and those with more than 100 acres are only 0.1 million. So, I represent all these masses of agriculturists.

My communist friends go on talking of peasants. Which peasants? Here are the cultivators who from 22.70 per cent of all the working people in this country, while the agricultural workers are only 7.18 per cent. They speak on behalf of 7.18 per cent, but want to confuse the House by making it appear that they are speaking for all the peasantry, the 22.70 per cent and also the 7.18 per cent.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): Every small peasant is an agricultural labourer by himself.

Shri Ranga: I stand corrected. I am very glad my hon. friend has given this additional information.

We want minimum wages for agricultural workers, just as they are asking for industrial workers, based upon minimum prices to the agricultural peasants, so that there would be parity between the two; similarly, we want price parity between agricultural produce and all other prices.

These are the people for whom I speak. Therefore, I have not changed in regard to my basic loyalty to the peasant. The Prime Minister's speech is eloquent proof that because they have neglected the agricultural sector and the peasants, these Plans are on the rocks.

My hon. friend Shri Masani said that we want this plan to be scrapped, that is this kind of plan as I told the Prime Minister in the very beginning. We do not want this Plan because it has gone the wrong way, and it started the wrong way, it has led our people in the wrong way.

I also want to mention what is not contained in these Plans, but what is being done by this Government in order to bring about their vague conception of socialism, where there would not be any landlords at all, not any self-employed people, but only wage-earning masses, who would be submerged and converted into mere chattel of a totalitarian Government which they want to head.

They want to prevent the managing agency from having any kind of freedom. I am starting from the strongest people with plenty of money and plenty of education and organisation on their side. Even those people are in danger today. They are likely to be driven away suspended, removed from office. That is the company law amendment Bill. They

have formed certain trusts. Those trusts, also Government want to take hold of. Government, in the name of planning, have been lending money to all these industrial concerns. They want to turn those debentures and loans into shares, so that they can quietly capture those companies and become their masters. My hon. friend Shri Tyagi was very happy that in a surreptitious manner they are doing it. That is the manner in which the Finance Minister has been carrying on his business.

Last time also he brought in those three taxes. He wanted us to accept him as a wisacre, but what happened to the Expenditure Tax if it was such a piece of wisdom? It went the way of the wind. He wants us to believe that similarly this measure is going to help the socialist pattern by boring all these terrible holes into the ship of industry, but industry will be scuttled.

Coming to peasants, they want to bring in what are known as agro-industries into the villages, so that these people also can be driven into helplessness. They have already given a foretaste of it through their Gold Control Order. By the end of the Third Plan they are going to have 20 million unemployed people in the country, not to speak of the under-employed people. Not being satisfied with that, this is their great contribution. They are unable to create new jobs, but by a writ they simply drive into helplessness and suicide-mindedness more than 5 million goldsmiths.

Then, by the Constitution (Seventeenth Amendment) Bill, they want to take away our lands, paying nominal compensation, taking arbitrary authority to take away the land. For what purpose? Just as they want to take away industrial concerns for a so-called public purpose, they want to take away our lands for a so-called public purpose. Who is to decide all these things? In regard to the com-

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panies at least, there is scope to go to the High Court and the Supreme Court, but so far as the Constitution (Seventeenth Amendment) is concerned, these things will be denied, because if it is allowed to go to the courts, the courts would declare it out of court.

They say: they stand by the fundamental rights. They have been raping these fundamental rights, destroying this Chapter on Fundamental Rights, in the name of the Directive Principles, but the Directive Principles will also go the way of the wind.

Having done that, they want to bring in co-operative farming, collective farming. We know the result of collective and co-operative farming. Let them go to its source and gain the benefit of their experience. Why do they want to bring in this out-moded, useless, suicidal, destructive system of co-operative farming into this country? It is because the Prime Minister wants to be progressive. So, the hallmark of being progressive is to fly in the face of the experience of the countries that have experimented with and gained experience in co-operative farming.

After that, they want to turn all our peasants into chattel, for deriving the satisfaction of being totalitarian. They say they do not want to go the way of Soviet Russia or China, but that is the way they want to go. They call it revolution, and they want to do it by democratic processes.

These are all things being done outside the four corners of this Report of the Planning Commission. All these are their games, very well thought out. Why do they want to do it? Because they know that in terms of rupees, annas and pies, they cannot deliver the goods. So, with the help of this House, and various people manning the Governments in the

States, they want to subvert our social economy. Having done it, they want to create a sense of frustration. The Prime Minister asks us not to suffer from any sense of frustration. What else is happening? He is distressed and unhappy because agricultural production is not going up. Here is his own erstwhile Minister of Food who says: "Briefly stated, therefore, the farmer as the primary and predominant investor in agriculture must be educated into schemes of improvements." Have they done it? Have they fulfilled all the other conditions. In the matter of credit, they are providing Rs. 300 crores whereas they should be provided with Rs. 3,500 crores? Where are they going to get money from? They are borrowing money from foreign countries and are using it as they like for Plan projects but also for non-Plan projects. You were a Member of the Estimates Committee, Mr. Chairman, and so you are a party to the recommendation condemning the Government for having spent so much money on non-plan projects. Outside assistance may be needed to develop our basic industries. At the same time we want more of it to be channelled to raise the standard of our people, for protected water supply in the villages? Can we not raise an international loan for that or insurance against floods and famines? Can we not get aid for food supply to the vulnerable sections of our people? Can we not get aid for improving our irrigation facilities, power facilities? After attending to these, if you can spare more money you can utilise it for bigger industries. But you do not want to do it. The farmer is the foundation; Mr. S. K. Patil has said that the crux of agriculture is the farmer. Are you going to do things or improve things by subverting his economy, by making him feel doubtful whether what he is holding will remain in his hands or not. You can do it by giving him ample credit, by helping him to get insecticides and

pesticides when he needs them, by giving him every possible assistance in irrigation, in power and so on. That is why I want the reorganisation of this Plan. I would start with the farmer and the villages but not with these community development programmes in this way. Nobody need get annoyed with me because I say that it is not a national Plan. It is not a national Plan because it can become a national Plan when there is a national Government. Has this Government ever tried to think in terms of establishing national Government so that it can formulate a national Plan? Has it been done with the help and co-operation of all the political parties in this country?

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Is it possible to reconcile the concept of communists and of yours?

Shri Ranga: If I reconcile myself to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, I can reconcile myself to these people because one is red and the other is pink, but both are going the same way. There are certain basic things on which they must be prepared to agree; even communists in Soviet Russia under the leadership of Lenin had to accept what is known as NEP. It is possible that the communists will be prepared for 10—15 years to come down so low as to swear by this Government and stand by it with the result that the Finance Minister was thanking them yesterday for supporting his Plan. In regard to the use of these funds, what are they doing? Are they inviting the co-operation of the other parties? Or, even of their minority groups in all the various States, dissidents? Are they not discriminating against their own dissidents? What do they do in regard to finding employment for all these educated people? All those people who belong to the Opposition parties and also to the opposition group within the Congress are made to go frustrated because there is no grand-father or grand uncle for them. Therefore, it is not a national plan.

It is not now that I say so. In the beginning, when the First Plan was introduced, I was in the other House and I said that it was not a Gandhian Plan; it is not a national plan; it was Soviet-oriented with Nehru's stamp put on it. I said so even at that time. It continues to be so. At that time people had no experience of that Plan; they expected big things. Now they know that it is a failure. It is on that failure over which my hon. friend the Prime Minister is presiding. I cannot congratulate him nor can I congratulate the Congress Bench for continuing to have the same leadership and not trying to have a better leadership.

Shri Balakrishnan (Koilpatti): I want to ask. The Swatantra Leader, Rajaji introduced education on *varnashrama* basis. Supposing the Swatantra party comes into power, will it be on *varnashrama* basis?

Shri Ranga: Neither I, nor Rajaji, believe in that. I would like to remind the hon. Member that Rajaji's daughter was married outside *varnashrama*.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Bibhuti Mishra.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतिहारी) : सभापति महोदय, जो हमारी सरकार ने तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजना

Mr. Chairman: I would request Congress Members strictly to adhere to the time-limit.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : यह चीज मुझ से ही शुरू होती है ? अब तक जो बोल चुके हैं, उन पर तो यह चीज लागू नहीं हुई है ।

हमारी सरकार ने जो तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के मध्यान्तर में मूल्यांकन किया है और उसकी रिपोर्ट पेश की है, उसको देखने से पता चलता है कि हमारी सरकार चाहे हम पास हुए हैं या फेल हुए हैं, उसको साफ साफ बतलाने के लिये तत्पर है । हम जनता के

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

प्रतिनिधि हैं और उस चीज को जनता के सामने लाना चाहते हैं। हम ने इसको सब के सामने ला कर रख दिया है। उस पर इस सदन में चार रोज से बहस हो रही है और सब को उसमें भाग लेने का अवसर दिया जा रहा है।

सभापति महोदय, हम गांधी-वादी हैं। हम अपनी कमियों को, हम अपनी गलतियों को छिपाना नहीं चाहते हैं। लेकिन मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो प्लान है, इससे देश का फायदा हुआ है और आगे भी देश का इससे फायदा होगा। कोई भी आदमी को, वगैर योजना बनाये वह चल नहीं सकता है। मुबह हम उठते हैं, हम योजना बनाते हैं कि किस किस काम को हमें दिन में करना है। हमें पैसे मिलते हैं और हम योजना बनाते हैं कि किस किस चीज में हम को कितना खर्च करना है। योजना चूँकि रुपये पैसे से ही चलती है इसलिये हो सकता है कि कभी उसकी कमी पड़ जाए और जो टारगेट हमने अपने सामने रखे थे वे पूरे न हों या कोई और बात हो जाय जिस की वजह से जो हम करना चाहते थे वह न कर सकें हों। लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि हम अपनी योजना को ही छोड़ दें, आगे अपना कोई काम क्रमबद्ध रीति से न करें।

मैं यह कह रहा था कि देश को योजना से फायदा हुआ है और आगे भी फायदा होगा। अभी हमारे रंगा साहब ने कहा कि हर स्टेट में जमीन पर सीमा निर्धारित कर दी गई है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर जमीन की सीमा निर्धारित नहीं की जाती तो जो बड़े बड़े लोग हैं, वही जमीन जोतते और इस स्वराज्य से किमी को भी लाभ न हाँता। जमीन के ऊपर सीमा निर्धारित हो जाने से यह लाभ हुआ है कि फालतू जमीन ले करके उनको दे दी गई है जिन के पास जमीन नहीं थी। हमारे बिहार में जमींदारी हटाई

गई। जहाँ जहाँ भी जमींदारी को खत्म किया गया है वहाँ वहाँ जा कर आप किसान से पूछ कर देखिये कि वह क्या कहता है तथा कांग्रेस से कितना खुश है। वह मुक्तकंठ से कांग्रेस का साथ देने को तैयार है और कांग्रेस को ही वोट देता है। हाँ कुछ लोग हैं जो हमारे विरोधी हैं, जैसे यहाँ पर भी एक चौथाई माननीय सदस्य हमारे विरोध में चुन कर आ गये हैं। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये लोग कोई अपनी ताकत से नहीं आये हैं, कांग्रेस जनो की आपसी फूट के कारण, उनके आपसी लड़ाई झगड़ों के कारण ये लोग चुन कर आए हैं। इनकी कोई ताकत ही नहीं है। जो ताकत है, वह कांग्रेस की ताकत है। कांग्रेस के अन्दर कहीं कहीं झगड़ा हो गया तो ये लोग चुन कर आ गए और कांग्रेस वालों ने इनकी मदद की, तो ये चुन कर आ गए। लेकिन इसमें इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता है कि आज और आगे आने वाले दिनों में भी देश ने पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू का साथ दिया है और देता रहेगा और वही एकमात्र राष्ट्रनेता भी हैं। (इंटरप्शन)

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी)
साधुवाद बोल रहे हैं, मिश्रजी।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : आप नहीं जानते हैं

Mr. Chairman: As long as I am here, I do not like this sort of behaviour. Let him say what he wants; you had your chance; you spoke as you liked. I did not allow Prof. Ranga to be interrupted. He should not be interrupted like this.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : हमारे विरोधी दोस्तों को थोड़ा सा आवेश आ जाता है। वे लोग इस को समझें कि उन को अभी जबानी में आवेश आता है, लेकिन हम ने बीस वर्ष की उम्र में स्कूल को छोड़ कर अपने को कांग्रेस की बलिवेदी पर न्योछाबर किया और आज

तक किये हुए हैं। मैं सभापति महोदय, आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे विरोधी भाई हम लोगों के साथ मूँज का डंडा ले कर नहीं चल सकते। हमने वे तपस्या के दिन देखे हैं और आज भी तपस्मा कर रहे हैं।

सभापति महोदय : आप योजना के बारे में बोलिये।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : जरा हमको भी बोलने और उन को ललकारने दीजिये।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : राजा पीरपुर किसके प्रतीक हैं जो आपके साथ गद्दी पर बैठे हैं।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं आप को बतलाऊंगा, आप घबराइए नहीं।

अब मैं आप को योजना के बारे में बतलाना चाहता हूँ। हमारी रिपोर्ट में लिखा हुआ है कि मौसम की खराबी से हमारी पैदावार कुछ कम हुई है। यह सही बात है। मौसम का खेती पर असर पड़ता है। कभी सूखा हो जाता है और कभी बाढ़ आ जाती है, यह सही बात है, लेकिन इस मौसम की खराबी के रहते हुए भी पैदावार होती है। हमारा मुल्क इतना बड़ा है कि कहीं ज्यादा पैदावार हो जाती है और कहीं सूखा हो जाता है। लेकिन आप ने सुना होगा कि यह चीजें दो तरह की होती हैं, एक तो आसमानी और दूसरी सुल्तानी। आसमानी तो यह है कि सब कुछ भगवान के हाथ में है, पानी हुआ तो हुआ, नहीं हुआ, तो नहीं हुआ, लेकिन सुल्तानी का मतलब यह है कि जिसका सम्बन्ध सल्तनत से हो। सल्तनत इसमें कितनी मदद कर सकती है।

हमारी योजना बनाई गई। योजना ठीक है लेकिन जो योजना खेती के उत्पादन के सम्बन्ध में बनाई गई वह इतनी कारगर नहीं होती है जितनी होनी चाहिये। इसका कारण यह है कि खेती में जो अन्न पैदा होता

है, उसको पैदा करने के लिये हलवाहा हल जानता है तो हर एक इंच भूमि में, मगर देखना यह है कि हमें सरकार की तरफ से जो सहायता मिलती है वह हम तक पहुंचती है या नहीं। जो लोग प्लैनिंग कमिशन में हैं, जो फूड और एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर हैं, जो सरकारी कारकुन हैं, वे सुन लें कि हमारा किसान तगड़ा है। यह नहीं है कि हमारा किसान तगड़ा नहीं है। किसान जबर्दस्त तगड़ा है और पैदावार करना जानता है, पैदा करता भी है। लेकिन हमारे देश में बदकिस्मती यह है कि चाहे इस तरफ के लोग हों या उस तरफ के लोग हों, जो खेती के बारे में जानते नहीं हैं वे खेती के बारे में समालोचना करते हैं। मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि खेत को नरम करने के लिये, जहां पर बांगर अर्थात् कड़ी मिट्टी है, अगर हेंगा जल्दी न लगाया जाये तो खेत सूख जाता है। अगर हम जाने नहीं कि खेत में पैदावार कैसे बढ़ती है तो किस तरह से हमारे लिये योजना बनाई जा सकती है। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे प्लैनिंग के इंचार्ज मिनिस्टर साहब खेतिहर हैं, वह सब हाल जानते हैं क्योंकि नीचे के, गरीब तबके से आये हैं। वे खेती के बारे में एक एक किसान की हालत जानते हैं। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री इसके बारे में बेचैन हैं और उन की बेचैनी सही है, लेकिन मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से और अपने प्लैनिंग मिनिस्टर से आग्रह करूंगा कि अब तक जो रवैया खेती के बारे में रहा है उसको छोड़ कर कुछ दूसरे कदम उठाइये तो आपकी खेती की पैदावार बढ़ जायेगी।

३५० लाख एकड़ यानी ३५ मिलियन एकड़ जमीन में खेती होती है जिससे कोई ८० मिलियन टन पैदावार होती है यानी एक एकड़ में कोई छः या सवा छः मन उपज होती है। हमारे देश में हर साल करीब ३ मिलियन टन यानी ३० लाख टन की कमी होती है, जो कि हम बाहर से मंगाते हैं। उसको हम कैसे बढ़ायें। मैं कहना चाहता

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

हूँ कि अगर हम एक एकड़ में एक मन पैदावार बढ़ा दें तो हमारे यहां फी साल १३ मिलियन टन ज्यादा पैदा हो जायेगा। हमारा घाटा है तीन मिलियन टन और उस के चौगुने की बढ़ती हो जायेगी। हमारे यहां हर साल जो ७० या ८० लाख बच्चे पैदा होंगे उनके लिये भी पूरा करके, उन को भी खिला कर हर साल हमारे पास कोई ६ मिलियन टन बच रहेगा। लेकिन आखिर यह पैदा कैसे हो।

बहुत से लोग कहते हैं कि हमारा बहुत बड़ा देश है किसान की पैदावार में बढ़ती कैसे होगी। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर इस में घबराहट की क्या बात है। बहुत बड़ा देश है तो किसान भी बहुत बड़ा है और बहुत बड़ा काम करने वाला भी है। अब सवाल यह है कि किसान को जो इमदाद हम देते हैं वे वहां पहुंचे कैसे। आप ने जो ब्लाक बनाये हैं उनमें जितने आदमियों को रखा है डिप्टी कलेक्टर आदि के ग्रेड में, उन बेचारों का पानी से, घास से, बीज से क्या ताल्लुक। वह तो कुर्सी पर बैठने वाले आदमी ठहरे। उन्हें उसको जानने की जरूरत नहीं है। इस लिये मेरा सजेशन यह है कि जो ब्लाक्स में खेती का महकमा जानने वाले लोग हैं उन के जिम्मे इस काम को सौंपा जाये। ब्लाक्स में जो खेती के महकमें के लोग हमारे यहां हैं उनमें से जो ऐग्रीकल्चर के प्रेजुएट हों उनको पूरा चार्ज दिया जाय। ऐसा न हो कि हर एक चीज के लिये उन को बी०डी० ओ० से पूछना पड़े और उन के पास जा कर सलाह लेनी पड़े। उन को पूरा इन्चार्ज बनाइये ताकि वह वहां जा कर कुछ काम कर

दूसरी बात यह है कि विलेज लेवल वर्कर जब आप लेने हैं तो किसान के लड़कों को लेना चाहिये। आप शहर के लड़कों को रखते हैं जो कि कुछ खेती के बारे में नहीं जानते

हैं। वे घूप, घाम, शीत और बरखा में भाग जाते हैं। इसलिये किसानों के लड़कों को रखिये ताकि विलेज लेवल वर्कर वहां पर कुछ काम कर सकें।

इसके बाद आप सोचिये कि आप किसानों को इन्सेन्टिव कैसे देंगे। किसान गल्ला पैदा करता है। एक तो यह होता है कि जब हमारा गल्ला पैदा होता है तो तो मिडल मैन आ कर उस को खरीद लेते हैं क्योंकि किसान मुसीबतजदा लोग रहते हैं और अधिकतर उनके कर्जदार रहते हैं। इसलिये आप इस मिडल मैन को खत्म कीजिए। दूसरी चीज यह है कि चार, पांच चीजों की कीमतें कायम की गईं। गन्ने की कीमत कायम हुई, रुई की कीमत कायम हुई, हों की कीमत कायम हुई, चावल की कीमत कायम हुई। लेकिन आपने जो कीमत रक्खी है वह एड हाफ बेसिस पर रक्खी है। आप किसानों से पता लगाइये कि उनकी चीज का कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन क्या है और उस को निकाल कर तब एक दाम तय कीजिये, जिस तरह से फैक्ट्रियों में होता है कि दाम किसी चीज का उसका कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन निकाल कर तय किया जाता है। किसानों की पैदा की हुई चीजों का कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन न निकाल कर आप एड हाफ बेसिस पर दाम रखते हैं, इस से किसान को घाटा होता है। यह सही है कि हमारी पैदावार कम है। लेकिन आज जो हालत है उसमें हम को एनकरेजमेंट कैसे होगा। हम लोग दो चार एकड़ के जोतने वाले हैं। हमारे पास आज मदाद क्या जाती है। हमारे पास जो खेती है उसकी पैदावार की कीमत अच्छी नहीं मिलेगी तो हम लोग कैसे आगे बढ़ेंगे।

सलिये मैं कहना चाहूंगा अपने प्लैनिंग मिनिस्टर साहब से कि एक प्राइस फिक्सेशन बोर्ड कायम करने की बात चली। वे गांवों का हाल जानते हैं। हमारे भूतपूर्व खाद्य और कृषि मंत्री जो थे वे कहते थे कि प्लैनिंग कमिशन में अटका हुआ है।

प्लैनिंग कमिशन कहता है कि मिनिस्ट्री में अटका हुआ है। यह सब कुछ शहर के लोगों को खिलाने के लिए होता है। अगर चार पैसा गल्ले का दाम बढ़ जाये तो सारे अखबार वाले लिखने लगते हैं। अखबार वालों को चाहिए कि वे किसानों की मदद करें, गरीबों की मदद करें। अगर शहर में हवाई जहाज का भाड़ा बढ़ जाये तो कोई घबराहट नहीं, रेल का भाड़ा बढ़ जाये तो कोई घबराहट नहीं। शहर वाले भाइयों की औरतें, आप कनाट प्लेस में जा कर देखिये कि किस तरह से २५, ५० और १०० रूपये के कपड़े पहनती हैं, अगर उनका दाम बढ़ जाये तो कोई घबराहट नहीं, सिगरेट बीड़ी पीते हैं, उसका दाम बढ़ जाये तो कोई घबराहट नहीं, लिपस्टिक औरतें लगाती हैं, उसका दाम बढ़ जाये तो कोई घबराहट नहीं, साबुन का दाम बढ़ जाये तो कोई घबराहट नहीं, ट्यू पेस्ट का दाम बढ़ जाये तो कोई घबराहट नहीं। घबराहट क्या होती है। १ रुपये सेर चावल का दाम अगर १ रुपये १ आना हो जाये तो सारे अखबार वाले और सारे शहर वाले घबरा जाते हैं और लिखना शुरू करते हैं कि किसान का गला घोट दिया जाये।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना)

दाम व्यापारी के यहां बढ़ता है, आप के यहां नहीं बढ़ता है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : जरा सुनिये। किसानों के पास कोई अखबार नहीं है। किसानों का कोई संगठन है तो एक मात्र कांग्रेस है। कांग्रेस के ७५ या ८० फी सदी लोग किसान हैं।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : खसरा खेतीनी वाले, असली नहीं।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : कांग्रेस में टांटिया जी भी तो हैं।

श्री विभूति मिश्र उन को पता है कि कितनी खेती आपके पास है। इस का लेखा जोखा हम नहीं रखते। अगर किसान का

संगठन किया जाय तो गड़बड़ी पैदा होती है। लेकिन अगर कांग्रेस से ८० फी सदी किसान निकल जाये तो बचता क्या है। अजा किसान बेचारा त्राहि त्राहि कर रहा है, उस की कौन मदद करे। हमारे राने साहब हैं। उन्होंने काटन की खेती की। बारिश नहीं हुई। उनको ३,००० रुपये का घाटा हो गया। वे इसे कहां से लायेंगे। अब या तो वे खेत छोड़ दें या अगले साल जो पैदावार उस पर ४ पैसा दाम बढ़ा लें। अगर किसी से कर्ज लिया हो तो खेत बेच दें। इसलिये खेती से पैदा की हुई चीज के लिये प्राइस फिक्सेशन बोर्ड सरकार बनाए जो हमारे कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन को निकाल कर कीमत तय करे।

कहते हैं कि मध्य प्रदेश में कम दाम पड़ेगा और कहीं ज्यादा दाम पड़ेगा। लेकिन ऐसा तो फँटरी के मामले में भी होता है क्योंकि कोई फँटरी पुरानी है, तो कोई माडर्न है और कोई अल्ट्रा माडर्न है। उनके प्रोडक्शन के दामों में फर्क होता है, लेकिन सबके लिए एक दाम मुकर्र कर दिया जाता है। इसी तरह से किसानों की पैदा की हुई चीजों के दाम भी एक बोर्ड बनाकर निश्चित कर देने चाहिये ताकि किसान के लिए कुछ हो सके।

कहते हैं कि खेतिहर मजदूरों की हालत बदतर है। लेकिन बात यह है कि जब तक किसान को ही कुछ नहीं मिलेगा तो वह खेतिहर मजदूर को क्या देगा।

और सबसे बड़ी बात तो यह है कि हमारे सरकारी मुहकमे में जो कि खेती का इनचार्ज है, ऊपर के बड़े आई० सी० एस० अफसर से ले कर नीचे तक के कर्मचारियों को इस बात का पता नहीं कि जी का पौदा कैसा होता है, गेहूं का पौदा कैसा होता है, गन्ने का पौदा कैसा होता है, अरहर की खेती कैसे की जाती है आदि। वह कागज में देखकर बतलाते हैं कि इस तरह काम होना चाहिये।

अन्त में मैं कहता हूँ कि अगर आप खेती का उत्पादन बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो खेती के लिए पानी का अच्छा इन्तिजाम कर

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

ीजिए ताकि पानी किसानों तक पहुंच जाये। आपकी मैशिनरी ीक से काम नहीं कर रही है। मैं भगत जी से कहूंगा कि प्लानिंग के लिए जो बी० डी० ग्री० आदि अपसर हैं वे ीक से काम नहीं कर रहे हैं। आप को खेती के लिए अलग से एक इंडीप्रेंड मैशिनरी बनानी चाहिए। इस खेती से सरकार को ५० फी सदी आमदनी होती है, इसलिए इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सभापति महोदय, मैं यह प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि स बहस के लिए चार घंटे का समय और बढ़ा दिया जाए।

सभापति महोदय : अच्छा समय आने ीजिए।

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza (Warrangal): Sir, in the last two days, we have been listening to the debate on the mid-term appraisal report of the Third Plan. Surely you must have noticed that all sections of this House, because of the shortfall in some sectors and also because our gross national income is rising very slowly, have voiced a great deal of concern. It is a genuine concern. Yesterday, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, in a very brilliant speech, tried to allay some of our fears. In fact, he tried to lighten up some of the dark corners. He is a very clever gentleman; he appeals to the head and not to the heart. So, after listening to him, it is possible to say it was very brilliant indeed, but I am sorry I do not agree with him.

Referring to this national income, which is co-terminous with the rise in population, he said that the child might grow up all of a sudden and he might shoot up after another 2 or 3 years. A very comforting thought, but all the same one has to realise that we are considering the report as it is today before us. About the future, there will be another appraisal, another examination and another verdict. But today we say, the child you see is sick and shrinking. You

kindly diagnose and tell us why. This wishful thinking or astrological forecast is not going to help.

In the same way, he talked about inequality of income. He made a very important point that we want production and this accumulation of wealth that is taking place in a particular sector is producing wealth; and, since it is performing an important function we let it go. He added that when the proper time comes, we know how to mop this up by some capital levy or something like that. He also said that what he is afraid of is not so much of accumulation of wealth in a particular sector, but also of the political power it brings to that sector. If the purpose of the Plan itself is to have a scheme so that the wealth that is created is concentrated in a particular sector so that it becomes easier for capital formation, then we must know that. If that is not the policy, if the wealth that is produced is to percolate and spread over we must know why it is that it is being accumulated in certain sectors.

About political power, he admits that there is political power behind accumulation of wealth. How is he certain that the political power will not be exercised so that they themselves may get not only economic power, but also political power. Can he be sure that in the next election after that, he can sweep the pools if he has not got money to back the elections? We cannot take it like that. I would like to point out that if the power of money is so great, what about the power that is being created in this country by PL 480—the amount of money that is in this country which can be utilised in a particular critical juncture in a way that can be harmful to the country? Can we not divert this fund in sending our students abroad or getting technical personnel and things like that? So, we have to give second thought to these matters and we can-

not simply comfort ourselves by saying that these are temporary phases and we are not to worry about it. It is a very serious matter.

I would like to digress a little and refer to the speech of Mr. Masani. He wanted the plan to be based on consumer preferences and the market forces to operate. He was against planning as such. He ought to know that even the Marshall Aid that was given by the biggest capitalist country in the world was conditioned by a clause that there should be a planned investment. Planning is accepted today. De Gaulle is not a communist nor Soviet-oriented. He is today regarded as one of the biggest planners of Europe and the term that is given to planning there is *Plan A La Francais*. Today planning has come to stay. What pained me very much was that he referred to Mahatma Gandhi. That I would not like to go unchallenged. He said, if you have got any doubt, the test is, see who is the weakest among them and see if what you are doing is helping that particular person. On that test, the Plan has failed, he said. Will he stop for a minute and ponder how the private sector comes out of that test? The whole history of the private sector has been exploitation of the weakest—women in mines, long hours, children exploited while they ought to be going to the schools. This is the history of the private sector. He comes round and says that the private sector is for the weakest. The mansions of Maffatal Park and Malabar Hills on one side and the slums of Dadar and Parel on the other are the standing monument of the achievement of the private sector. So, to talk about planning this way is not really talking sense, because we want conscious control over economic environment. Here in this country, we have got to build up and there must be some plan, some discussion and some debate. After that, we must build the country. That is the only way. So much about my friend, Mr. Masani.

When they consider the failures of

the public sector, they assume that the private sector never fails. Has he forgotten the United States in 1933 when all the companies were crashing, the banks were closing down and the people were committing suicide, the unemployment was rising and all that? It was only the New Deal of President Roosevelt that saved the country from the havoc. If we have failed here and there, we raise a hue and cry as if there is some great calamity. It is in the nature of the Plan that in some sectors it will fail and in some sectors it will succeed. After all, it is a plan. There are so many things that happen; so many altered situations arise; the world is changing and the political tensions come into being. All that will affect the Plan. Naturally, some parts will fail and some will succeed. We have to see if the direction that has been taken is being kept up. Whatever it has lost can easily be gained in the next step. That, I believe, our Plan is going to do.

The failure of our Plan is largely due to the failure on the agricultural front. About this we must be quite clear. We all talk about the peasant; we all talk about agriculture. But the most neglected sector in our economy is really the agricultural sector. We do not bring to it that emotion that is necessary for the success in that sector. We do not feel acutely what is happening there. We just plan, have cooperatives here and there, have better seeds and better fertilisers and so on. And that is the end of it. How do you feel about the steel industry? You are daily at it to find out how much it has progressed and how it is functioning. In the same way, you should feel about the agricultural sector.

In the agricultural sector, there is a large proportion of what you call the subsistence farming. 62 million acres belong to the *Adivasies*. All that shifting cultivation is just subsistence farming. What is the good of your schemes and all that to him when he is not interested in all that? He

[Shri Bakar Ali Mirza]

just produces enough to get food for himself and for his family. Similarly, all those people who have got only 2 crores of land have no choice there. What is the use of your having new ploughs, new machinery, new tractors and all that, when he is not interested in them because whatever he does, the amount that he will gain by accepting all this will be so small that he would not like to have his old order of things changed. About 50 per cent. of our land is in such a condition that any kind of mechanisation, any kind of know-how, is not going to help. Therefore, the essential thing here is that you must change the structural pattern. Here, I would like to urge upon the Government of the day that we have miserably failed.

Now, take the land reforms. We have been talking for the last ten years about the land reforms. On p. 99 of the report, they have given—I have no time to quote verbatim—the list of the States where nothing has been done; even in my own State. The land legislation of the old Hyderabad was a progressive one. But when Andhras came and vested interests and landed interests came they stopped progress of that reform. Now, every time, Central Government turn round and say, "It is a State subject; we cannot do it." That is a technical objection and it should not be put very seriously. Here is a Party in power which has got the interests of the country at heart, here is a Party in every State, here is a leadership which because of historical causes has special powers, special influence and all that, which turns round and says, "It is a State subject." It is in your election manifesto; it is a thing committed by every State, by the party in power. If they do not do it, it is right that the electorate should either ask for explanation or create conditions that they resign. I say, agriculture will not improve, unless you change the structural pattern and insist on the land reforms. It is high time that something is done.

Lastly, I would say that the picture is not entirely dismal. We have got the railways, the roads, health, education and also power where we have made some progress. This is a sort of vertebral column of our Plan and if we succeed in this, it has got the capacity to build some round it. So we should not be disappointed about the Plan. The Plan will surely succeed.

One thing more I will say—and I finish with this—and that is, in this country today there is consciousness growing after the Chinese invasion. There is an awakening in this country. About corruption, there is the feeling everywhere that it must be rooted out. Similarly, in other fields also, there is an awakening all over the country. As a nation—it is a colossus—it has awakened and is taking a turn and by that very turn it might itself change the direction and change the entire climate of the country. I have entire confidence in the people of this land and I know that if we are to progress, the smallest, the weakest are to be cared for. It is our duty—I am talking about the national duty—to see that we contribute in a small way to what we do.

Now, you take, for example, the streets of Delhi or Bombay and look at the consumer goods, the luxurious goods that are displayed there. And you go to Moscow and Leningrad. In the whole of Moscow and Leningrad, there is not a place where it is so much displayed as we have it here. On the other hand, if you ask for sugar, they say, we cannot stop the export of sugar and that you should do without sugar. Thus, we cannot go far ahead.

With my little voice what I have expressed is that we must take up this work with the sense of sacrifice and with the sense of dedication and I am sure we will succeed.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : सभापति महोदय,
कल मैं ने अर्थ मंत्री महोदय को सुना और
आज प्रधान मंत्री जी को सुना । इन दोनों

के भाषणों में स्वयं विरोधाभास प्रतीत होता है। प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि योजना आयोग एक सलाह देने वाली संस्था है किन्तु कल ही अर्थ मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि जो संघ सरकारें हैं, प्रदेश सरकारें हैं, उन के ऊपर योजना आयोग का काफ़ी अंकुश है और उस अंकुश से ही वह काम ले सकता है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : रुपया देना है।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : माननीय सदस्य सरमा रहे हैं कि वह रुपया देता है, रुपये का अंकुश है तो फिर जो सलाह देने वाली बात है वह उस से मेल नहीं खाती है; सांग अगड़ा यही है कि यह जो चर्चा पिछले दो, तीन दिनों से इस सदन में चल रही है उस से यह प्रमाणित होता है कि १२ वर्ष व्यतीत हो जाने के बाद भी हम अपनी योजनाओं के बारे में स्पष्ट नहीं हैं और जब इस सरकार के जिम्मेदार मंत्री उस के बारे में स्पष्ट नहीं तो फिर आम जनता और लोगों का क्या हाल होगा यह भली भाँति जाना जा सकता है।

मेरे मित्र श्री श्यामलाल सराफ कह रहे थे कि भाई हर एक आदमी यह तो शिक्षाप्रत करना है कि यह खराब है किन्तु उस का इलाज क्या हो सकता है यह कोई नहीं बतलाता। मैं निवदन कहूँ कि इलाज सभी होगा जब उस की जड़ में हम पहुँचेंगे। जहाँ तक खेती का प्रश्न है उस की मूलभूत बातें मैं आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। खेती में पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए जब तक ग्राम योजनाओं के आधार पर जिलों की योजनाएँ नहीं बनेंगी जोकि अभी तक चालू नहीं हुई हैं, केवल कागज़ में शब्दावली उस की मौजूद है, तब तक खेती की पैदावार नहीं बढ़ सकती है।

मैं इस सम्बन्ध में एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ कि किस प्रकार से खेती के बारे में गलत आंकड़े इकट्ठे किये जाते हैं। एक ग्राम में मैं गया। वहाँ पर ८ कुएँ बंकार पड़े थे इसलिए वहाँ साधारण खेती हो रही थी क्योंकि लोग किसी दूसरे को देने में खतरा समझते थे। चार कुएँ उस गाँव में नये बने किन्तु जब पटवारी के कागज़ों को देखा तो वहाँ पर यह लिखा हुआ है कि १२ कुएँ सिंचाई के हैं और उस में इतना अनाज पैदा होता है। इस प्रकार से जो गलत-बयानी होती है और जो गलत आंकड़े दिये जाते हैं, उस का नतीजा वह है, जोकि आज हम भोग रहे हैं। पहले हम को बताया गया था कि हमारे देश में खेती की पैदावार बढ़ रही है, लेकिन आज बताया गया है कि वह नहीं बढ़ रही है। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि ग्राम योजनाएँ बना कर उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने का प्रयत्न किया जाय।

हमारे प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने पंचायत-राज के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा। अनुभव के आधार पर मेरी स्पष्ट धारणा है कि जब तक पंचायत-राज में से राजनीति को निकाल कर बाहर नहीं फेंक दिया जायेगा, पंचायत-राज एक अभिशाप सिद्ध होगा और पैदावार के बढ़ने में बड़ी रुकावट डालेगा और वह डाल रहा है इस वक्त। उत्तर प्रदेश में क्या हो रहा है? जिला परिषदों के अध्यक्ष-पद के लिए सरकार के लोग, सत्ताधारी लोग, मारे-मारे फिर रहे हैं और अपना सारा समय उधर लगा रहे हैं। जब समय की बर्बादी इस तरह से होती है, तो पैदावार बढ़ने का प्रश्न नहीं पैदा होता है। जब तक पंचायत-राज में से राजनीति को निकालने के लिए कानून नहीं बनाया जायेगा, तब तक यह मसला हल नहीं होगा। कभी कांग्रेस कहती है कि हम ये चुनाव नहीं लड़ेंगे—और दूसरी पार्टियाँ भी यही बात कहती हैं—और कभी वह ये चुनाव लड़ने लगती हैं। इसलिए अब समय आ गया है कि खेती का

[श्री काशी राम गुप्त]

पैदावार को बढ़ाने के लिए पंचायत-राज में राजनीति को समाप्त कर दिया जाये और उस के लिए कानून बनाया जाये।

ज्येदातर भेद चाहि जमीन के हैं, जहां कुओं से आबपाशी होती है। योजना आयोग ने निश्चय किया है कि जहां कुएं हैं, वहां बिजली को प्राथमिकता दी जाये, किन्तु अमल में ऐसा नहीं होत है। प्रदेश सरकारों पर, जिन को केन्द्रीय सरकार रुपया देती है, इस बात का कोई अंकुश नहीं है। नतीजा यह है कि बिजली पट्टुचाने से जो लाखों मन अनाज पैदा हो सकता है, उस से हम वंचित रह रहे हैं। जहां तक खेती का सम्बन्ध है, योजना के मूल में ही खराबी है।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री विभति मिश्र ने कहा कि जो खेती जानने वाले लोग हैं, वे आफिसर नहीं हैं, दूसरे लोग हैं। बात ठीक है। किन्तु जिन को वह खेती के जानने वाले कहते हैं, वे क्या कर रहे हैं? वह कहते हैं कि कांग्रेस वाले किसान हैं, लेकिन वे आपस में लड़ रहे हैं।

Shri Jashvant Mehta (Bhavnagar): May I point out that there is no quorum?

Mr. Chairman: Is the hon. Member sure?

Shri Jashvant Mehta: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: Let the bell be rung . . .

Shri Warior (Trichur): At least after lunch hon. Members must be coming back. The lunch hour is over by 2:30 P.M.

Mr. Chairman: Now, there is quorum. The hon. Member can resume his speech.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : सभापति महोदय,

मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि जब तक ग्रामों के जीवन से राजनीति को निकाल कर बाहर नहीं फेंक दिया जायेगा तब तक ग्रामों का विकास और पैदावार बढ़ाना संभव नहीं है। दूसरी बात यह है कि अभी तक हमारी सरकार ग्रामों के बारे में यह तय नहीं कर पाई है कि किस प्रकार का ढांचा हमारे ग्रामों का होगा। कभी वह कहती है कि वहां पर छोटे ग्रामोद्योग चलाए जायेंगे, कभी कहती है कि नहीं चलाए जायेंगे। कभी वह कहती है कि बिजली पहुंचने पर अमुक काम होगा। मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि सरकार ने अभी तक ग्रामों में बारे में कोई सुनिश्चित और स्पष्ट नीति निर्धारित नहीं की है। मैं शूगर मिलों की मिसाल देना चाहता हूं। चीनी मिलें को-आपरेटिव सैक्टर में भी है और कार्पोरेट सैक्टर में भी। को-आपरेटिव सैक्टर की मिलें मंसूर स्टेट के तुंगभद्रा के इलाके में नहीं हैं। उन की ओर से १९६० से लाइसेंस की मांग हो रही है, लेकिन उनको लाइसेंस नहीं मिल रहा है। जहां वे चालू हैं, वहां पर भी टैक्स के ढांचे के झगड़े हैं। मुझे जानकारी मिली है कि महाराष्ट्र में को-आपरेटिव सैक्टर की मिलें जब किसानों को गन्ने की कीमत ज्यादा देती हैं, तो इनकम टैक्स वाले एतराज करते हैं और कहते हैं कि इस पर टैक्स लगेगा। इस प्रकार के झगड़ों से पैदावार घटती है, बढ़ती नहीं है। गन्ने के भाव के बारे में सारे देश में हाहाकार मच रहा है कि उस को दो रुपये कर दिया जाये। लेकिन सरकार इस बारे में देर लगा रही है और उस का नतीजा यह होगा कि चीनी की पैदावार नहीं बढ़ पायेगी। किसान चिन्तित है कि हमारा क्या हाल होगा। सरकार की इस प्रकार की नीतियों का खेती के उत्पादन पर असर पड़ता है।

कल ही अमरीका के एम्बैसेडर ने ब्यान दिया कि कई मुल्कों में, और खास तौर से भारत में, जब तक आबादी के ऊपर नियोजन नहीं

होगा, तब तक सब योजनायें बेकार हो जायेंगी। उन्होंने बताया कि चार फ़ी सदी हमारी पैदावार बढ़ती है, परन्तु उस में से ढाई परसेंट बढ़ी हुई आबादी खा जाती है, जिस का अर्थ यह है कि सिर्फ़ डेढ़ परसेंट पैदावार बढ़ती है। प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि जहां परिवार-नियोजन के सम्बन्ध में काम करने का प्रश्न है, एशिया में हिन्दुस्तान का नम्बर दो है। कागज पर नम्बर दो होगा, लेकिन असल में गांवों के लोगों तक उस की हवा भी नहीं पहुंची है। इतना ही नहीं, शहरों में उस का कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा है। दिल्ली के सैनेटोरियम के क्लार्क भी उस को नहीं जानते और ११० रुपया पाने वाले क्लार्क तीन तीन, चार चार बच्चे पैदा किये हुए हैं।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : हो सकता है कि यह कुसर किसी और का हो, क्लार्क का न हो।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : जब तक इस स्थिति का वैज्ञानिक विश्लेषण नहीं किया जायेगा, तब तक कोई भी योजना सफल नहीं हो सकती। जो लोग चालीस बरस से ऊपर हो गए हैं, उन पर तो अवश्य ही पाबन्दी लगानी चाहिए—खास तौर से लोक-सभा के सदस्यों पर, क्योंकि लोक-सभा के सदस्य देश के लिए मार्ग-दर्शक के रूप में हैं। इसलिए उन पर यह पाबन्दी विशेष तौर पर लागू होनी चाहिए।

एक मूल बात को हम सब भूल जाते हैं कि किसी को जो आमदनी है, और जिस कीमत पर उस को चीजें मिलती हैं, उन में क्या सामंजस्य है। यह योजना की सफलता का प्रतीक हो सकता है। इस में योजना असफल रही है। मंहगाई बेहिसाब बढ़ती जाती है। तन्ख्वाह वाले लोगों की, जिन की सीमित आय है, परेशानी बढ़ रही है। इसलिए प्रश्न केवल यह नहीं है कि खाद्यान्नों की कमी बढ़ रही है, बल्कि परेशानी यह है कि जो भी पैदा हो रहा है, वह ज्यादा कीमत पर मिलता है।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद (लासगंज) : क्या इत्र और गुलाब के दामों में भी कोई फ़र्क पड़ा है?

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : मैं तो देहाती आदमी हूँ। इत्र और गुलाब के बारे में ज्यादा नहीं जानता हूँ। माननीय सदस्य ज्यादा जानते होंगे।

14.56 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

इन बातों के बारे में हम को बिल्कुल स्पष्ट हो जाना चाहिए, अन्यथा हम को सफलता प्राप्त नहीं हो सकती है। दो बातों को प्राथमिकता देनी होगी। एक तो खेती के बारे में ग्राम योजना बना कर फिर उस के बाद ज़िला योजना बनाई जाये और दूसरे, जन-संख्या पर नियोजन करने के लिए बहुत कड़े और तेज कदम उठाए जायें और उस के लिए यदि कानून बनाने की जरूरत हो, तो वे बनाए जायें।

इस बारे में जो यह बहाना पेश किया जाता है कि यह संघीय सरकार है और प्रदेश सरकारें स्वतंत्र हैं, उस को समाप्त किया जाये। यह केवल अपने आप को ढंकने का तरीका है। अनुभव से यह प्रमाणित हो चुका है कि सत्ताधारी पार्टी का यह दृष्टिकोण हो गया है कि योजनाओं से उस के दिल को और उस के व्यक्तियों को किस प्रकार से प्रयत्न पढ़ेंगे। मुख्य रूप से वह इसी दृष्टिकोण से योजनाओं को चलाने लग गई है, जिस का नतीजा यह है कि सरकारी अफसर भी यह सोचते हैं कि इस योजना को अमुक अमुक मिनिस्टर चाहते हैं, इसलिए वह योजना बनाई जाये। मेरे जिले में दो मिनिस्टर थे। उन दोनों ने योजनाओं का ऐसा कच्मर निकाला अपने काम के लिए कि उन योजनाओं का उल्टा नतीजा निकला। लाखों रुपयों से उन्होंने अपने क्षेत्रों में बिजली लगा दी, जब कि योजना कोई दूसरी ही थी और वह जिला आज भी बिजली के लिए तरस रहा है। जब तक

[श्री काशी राम गुप्त]

सत्ताधारी पार्टी का यह दृष्टिकोण नहीं बदलेगा, तब तक योजनायें सकल नहीं हो सकेंगी ।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री रंगा, ने कहा कि यह नेशनल प्लान नहीं है यह बिल्कुल सही है । लेकिन अगर सत्ताधारी पार्टी भी कोई योजना बनाए, जोकि देश के काम आए, तो ठीक है । लेकिन अगर वह देश के लिए नहीं, बल्कि अपनी पार्टी का स्वार्थ सिद्ध करने के लिए योजना बनाए, तो वह गलत है । कन्ज्यूमर्ज स्टोर्ज का नमूना हमारे सामने मौजूद है । जिस तरह शहद पर मक्खियां लिपटती हैं, उसी प्रकार कांग्रेसी इन स्टोर्ज पर झपटते हैं और आपस में लड़ते हैं । हमारे यहां चुनाव हुए थे । उन में लट्ठ वज गए और चुनाव स्थगित हो गए । और जब दोबारा चुनाव हुए, तो एक पार्टी कहती थी कि हम जीते और दूसरी कहती थी कि हम जीते । जब तक इस प्रकार की स्थिति को नहीं बदला जायेगा, तब तक कुछ नहीं होगा । इसलिए जरूरत इस बातकी है कि कांग्रेस दल अपने ही दल को ठीक करे । आप देश के लिए योजना बनाने जा रहे हैं, लेकिन ऐसा करने से पहले अपने स्वयं के दल के लिए योजना तो बनायें, उसका तो ठीक कर लें . .

15 hrs.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी (हमीरपुर) :
आपका इससे क्या सम्बन्ध है ?

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : सम्बन्ध सीधा है । जब स्वयं इन का दल बुरी हालत में है, अगर स्वयं विगूँति मिश्र जी यह कह सकते हैं कि हमारी लड़ाई की वजह से कोई दूसरे लोग जीत कर आ जाते हैं, तो उस का नतीजा देश के लिए

श्री शिव नारायण (बासी) : आप क्यों परेशान हैं ?

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : आप की लड़ाई देश में खराबी पैदा करती है, इसलिए परेशान हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि सत्ताधारी दल को इस से घबराना नहीं चाहिये, कड़वे सत्य को उसे ग्रहण करना चाहिये । यदि आप घर को ठीक करेंगे तो यह निश्चित है कि इस योजना को आगे बढ़ाने में सहायता मिलेगी, इस काम में बल मिलेगा अन्यथा योजना खटाई में पड़ जायेगी ।

कल हम कम्युनिटी प्राजेक्ट्स की जो कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी है, उगमें गये थे । वहां हमें एक नोट दिया गया था । उस में लिखा हुआ था कि कोऑपरेटिव फार्मिंग के साथ साथ उन लोगों को विल्लेज इंडस्ट्रीज और काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज भी दी जायेंगी । मुझ को इस पर एतराज है । कोऑपरेटिव फार्मिंग तो आप का ठीक नहीं चल पा रहा है और आप काटेज और विल्लेज इंडस्ट्रीज की व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं । विल्लेज और काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज का जो तौर तरीका है, वह बिल्कुल भिन्न है । दोनों आपस में ठीक नहीं बैठते हैं । जब कोऑपरेटिव फार्मिंग ठीक नहीं हो रहा है, ठीक नहीं चल रहा है तो नई नई बातें धुसेड़ने से क्या फायदा हो सकता है, क्या मतलब हो सकता है । ये सब चीजें, ये सब नक्शे कागज पर तो ठीक हैं, उन पर तो आप बना सकते हैं, लेकिन इन पर अमल हो रहा है या नहीं इस को आप देख नहीं सकते हैं । आज तक यही होता रहा है । अमल को आप ने देखा नहीं है और न ही आप देखना चाहते हैं । जो नतीजा होगा उस को हम देखना नहीं चाहते हैं ।

हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे यहां अन्न की पैदावार सही रूप में बरे । इस के लिए यह जरूरी है कि हम अपनी ग्राम योजना में आमूलचूल परिवर्तन करें । गांवों में कहीं तो कल्लर जमीन है, उस को ठीक करना

होगा, कहीं कुंए नहीं हैं, वहाँ कुंए लगाने होंगे, कहीं नहरें नहीं हैं, वहाँ नहरों की व्यवस्था करनी होगी, कहीं किली और चीज की अग्रर कमी है तो उस को दूर करना होगा। यह सब काम योजना के बिना नहीं हो सकता है। बिजली भी कम जरूरी नहीं है और वह भी पहुंचानी होगी।

अब मैं छोटे उद्योगों के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। पावर लूमज और बड़ी मिलों का झगड़ा चल रहा है। सिंगिंग मिलज, कताई की मिलें कहां लगे, किन के हाथ में जायें, इस का झगड़ा चल रहा है। इस का नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि कनाई की मिलों को लाइसेंस तो मिलते हैं और वे द्रुतम हो जाते हैं लेकिन वे लग नहीं पाती हैं। पावर लूमज वाले पुकारते हैं कि हमारे ऊपर जो टैक्स लगा रहे हैं, उससे हम दवे जा रहे हैं। ये छोटे छोटे लोग हैं जो बहुत से लोगों को काम देते हैं। ये इन का स्वयं संश्लन करने वाले लोग हैं। करघे के लोगों को उन में काम मिलता है। ये छोटी छोटी पूंजी लगाते हैं। सरकार की जो नीति है, उस के कारण वे परेशान हो रहे हैं। वे बेकार होते जा रहे हैं। सरकार के कानून इस तरह से बार बार बदले जायें, इस का नतीजा बहुत ही भयानक होता है और योजना का जो कार्य है, वह खटाई में पड़ जाता है।

पिछली बार जो बजट बना था, उस का मैं एक उदाहरण आप को देना चाहता हूँ। तेलों के ऊपर से कस्टमज ड्यूटी सरकार ने केरोसीन के नाम पर हटाई थी। उस का नतीजा क्या हुआ। उस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि छोटे छोटे जो कारखाने थे, जो लोग कोल्हू चलाते थे वे सब खत्म हो गए और केवल बड़े बड़े पूंजीपति जो हैं, उन की जो मिलें हैं, वे ही चल रही हैं और सारा मुना उन को चला गया। जब यह हासन है तो पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप का समाजवाद कह चला गया। आप को चाहिए था कि आप गरीबों को पनपाने की कोशिश करते। लोग हज़ारों लाखों रुपया लगा कर बठ जायें और

आप एक कलम से उन को समाप्त कर दें, यह तो योजना का एक नया ही तरीका है जो समाजवादी सरकार चला रही है। इस का परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि अमीर ज्यादा अमीर होते जा रहे हैं और गरीब ज्यादा गरीब होते जा रहे हैं।

अन्त में मैं एक बात कह कर समाप्त कर दूंगा। योजना चाहे किसी भी प्रकार से बनाई जाये लेकिन जो भूल बातें हैं, वे तो आज बारह साल के बाद स्पष्ट हो जानी चाहिये थीं। इस के बारे में कोई अस्पष्टता नहीं रहनी चाहिये कि आज हम यह कर रहे हैं, कल वह करेंगे और परसों यह करेंगे। अगर आप को इन को स्पष्ट करना है तो कुछ बातें हैं जिन की तरफ मैं आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। नय से पहली बात तो यह है कि पंदावार का संश्लन आप कीमतों के साथ करें। दूसरी बात यह है कि नीचे के जो लोग हैं, नीचे वाली आमदनी के जो लोग हैं उन की चीजें मही कीमतों पर मिलें। ये योजना के मुख्य अंग होने चाहियें। हमारे देश के जो वीकर संश्लज हैं उनकी हालत बहुत बुरी होती जा रही है, बहुत बिगड़ती जा रही है। इसको स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री ने भी माना है। बुरी उसकी हालत तीसरी योजना में है। चौथी में भी अगर उसकी हालत बुरी हुई तो क्या उसका नतीजा होगा और क्या उस बेकारी का नतीजा होगा, यह सोचने की बात है। अगर यही हालत पांचवीं में भी रही तो क्या होगा, कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता। ये जो वीकर संश्लज हैं, जो कमजोर लोग हैं, उनको योजना से लाभ मिले, उनके लिए इस तृतीय योजना में हम क्या काम कर सकेंगे, जो पत्रिका हमारे सामने पेश की गई है, जो विवरण हमारे सामने रखा गया है, उसमें कुछ भी नहीं कहा गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि ये जो बातें हैं, इनको मंत्री महोदय स्पष्ट करें। अभी भी ढाई साल बचे हुए हैं और मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इन ढाई सालों में आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं, यह तो बतायें। जिन के पास कोई दूसरा

[श्री काशी राम गुप्त]

रास्ता नहीं है, न उनको उधार लिता है, काम मिलता है और न ही किसी प्रकार से पूज प्रोत्साहन मिलता है, उनकी तरफ भी आप ध्यान करें, यही मेरा निवेदन है ।

Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo (Keonjhar):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am happy to have listened to the debate for the last three days on the mid term appraisal report on the Third Plan. Of course, there has been a lot of criticism in regard to the shortfalls, which is but natural, because when we make an estimate, whether it be for a family or for a State or for a big country like India which is a federation after all of States, there is bound to be some shortfall in achievements. Moreover, during this period, unfortunately we had to face extraneous difficulties like the unexpected Chinese invasion which halted our plan comparatively because we had to divert a good part of our resources for defence preparations, which is vital to our country at present. No doubt, we have carried both the burdens of planning as well as defence preparations, and we are proud to do so.

There are certain shortfalls and it will not be right for me to give Government credit for all that they have achieved and not point out their failures in a friendly critical manner. For example, at the beginning, we had a small base for our transport, but unluckily due to the invasion that got an incentive and we had to recast our plan to meet our transport requirements. Though that is eventually good for the country, we should have foreseen things and planned the development of transport in such a manner that even if we had not to face the Chinese invasion we could have built up our transport economy so that it would have provided a generating base for our Fourth Plan. No doubt, we have achieved considerably in that regard and have made up our shortfalls. But here I would point out that there was

a committee appointed called the Neogy Committee whose job it was to formulate our transport plans to ensure that there was no conflict between rail and road systems of transport. Unfortunately, this Committee has not done much so far and every time we raise this matter, we are told that we are going to get their report which will contain recommendations for building up the transport economy for the country as a whole. But we find in a developing economy that what we have done a few years back becomes stale and of past today unless it is attended to in time. So unless there is definite co-ordination between rail, and road transport, there will be bottle necks.

Another fact concerning transport is the diversity in regard to the taxation policy followed by different States. States have different tax structures which affect the transport economy, which unnecessarily leads to competition between them; thereby one State is undercut while competing with another. We should ensure that there is no undue competition and a transport economy is built up suitable for India as a whole.

In this connection, I may refer to Paradip Port. I am glad our State has taken it up, and it is eventually going to come up. Its development is very essential for our manganese and iron ore trade and the economic growth of Orissa, and I will be happy if a little more attention is paid by the Central Government to it because there is no deep sea port in that part of the country, and if it is built, eventually 60,000 tonnes from Japan can come to haul the iron cargo to their country, which will not be a small achievement for the country as a whole.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool):
There is Visakhapatnam.

Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo: This will be deeper than Vishakapatnam, and

will provide a draft of about 46 feet of water for the bigger vessels to come in.

Coming to international trade, our total imports in 1962-63 were about Rs. 1,000 crores and total exports about Rs. 686 crores, resulting in an adverse balance of about Rs. 390 crores. Our exports in 1962-63 were about Rs. 35 crores more than in 1961-62, and in the first nine months of 1963-64 I am told we have already attained an increase of nearly Rs. 73 crores, which is not a mean achievement, but we will have to be careful about our adverse balance of trade. There are 700 items of export, and we have practically exceeded our previous figures in all of them except raw wool, manganese and untanned hide. Our exports to USA have increased by Rs. 12 crores, to Asia by Rs. 12 crores; to Western Europe and EFTA by Rs. 11 crores, to U.K. by Rs. 5 crores and to the Communist countries by Rs. 15 crores. We can be proud of this achievement of our new Minister of International Trade.

But I should also draw attention to our failure in manganese and iron ore trade. We have the STC and now the Minerals and Metals Corporation also, but I am sorry the STC, owing to an absence of a clear-cut policy and functions, is only an agency of the Government to collect windfall profits from the private trade, and is naturally causing only pinpricks and hardship everywhere in the trade. The STC does not fit in with our socialistic society, because an element of exploitation rules their business methods. They do no tangible work to deserve the commission from the private trade which is doing "A" to "Z" of the so-called business of the STC. It can be compared to a zamindar collecting revenue from cultivators without developing the land. They have entered into joint marketing agreements, but in the last seven years they have not been able to sell one ounce of manganese ore; on the contrary, the private parties have brought

them the contracts, and they only pocket the windfall commission. I am told the STC is the dumping ground for the unwanted officers of the different Ministries and the different States and that is why it has failed. I shall be happy to be contradicted by the hon. Minister.

Lastly, the power shortage in my part of the country can be ably met if the new 1963 plan put by our Government before the Planning Commission is executed. The Prime Minister was speaking about perspective planning, and that is why I wish to point out that if we develop the Tikerpara dam, it will meet the power shortage of our State and also adjoining States. This is what our able Governor and the then dynamic Chief Minister who were instrumental in drawing up this plan, have said about it:

"The May 1963 Plan for Orissa provides for all the features covered in the TVA plan, namely, complete flood control of the equally treacherous rivers of Orissa, power, navigation, fisheries and recreation facilities. It does something more; it will provide irrigation to nearly 7 million acres in addition to the present acreage under irrigation. Given the resources, what the TVA has achieved for the Tennessee Valley, the Orissa Plan can achieve much more for Orissa and the adjoining States of West Bengal, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra and possibly in a shorter time."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amar Nath Vidyalkar. Ravindra Varma. Shri Venkatasubbiah... (*Interruptions*).

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am highly thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the mid-term appraisal. One who heard the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister yesterday about the efficiency of the Plan and its objectives should not be under the

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

impression that we are heading towards dictatorial or totalitarian State. I listened attentively to Prof. Ranga's speech about the rights and privileges of the small farmer. Seventy per cent of our farmers live on uneconomic holdings. May I ask him what the remedy is if they have to increase their yield? He says that co-operative farming is a foreign idea imposed on the farmers. If I have correctly understood it, it is not collective farming or an imposition thrown from above on the small peasants. It is voluntary co-operation among the small peasants with one or one and a half acres of uneconomic holdings and are unable to make a living. It helps to avoid further fragmentation, to avoid shortfall in production. I can say from my experience that wherever there was an honest attempt made, it has proved a great success. We should not mix up collective farming and co-operative farming; there is no compulsion or pressure here.

The failure that has been pointed out in our planning is not new. The gap between the average per capita income of the developed countries and developing countries is alarmingly wide; the ratio is 10:1. The rate of growth in such countries is considerably lower than in richer countries. With a high rate of population increase, the disparity is growing. Underdeveloped countries become poorer and poorer in relative terms, though not in absolute terms. That is the case with India and with other underdeveloped countries who suffer from industrial disadvantages compared to the richer countries. It is in that context that we should view our progress. From 1961 Census we find that our population has gone up by 22 per cent. Taking that into account, we can see that we have made some planned progress, in spite of this population increase.

Several suggestions were made by hon. Members about agriculture. The Planning Commission have failed to

point out whether there has been increased food production in irrigated areas. Yesterday, the Finance Minister told us that during the 2½ years of the present Plan, nearly 22 million acres of land, fresh mind had been brought under irrigation schemes, minor, medium and major. I want to know whether the per acre yield in this area has gone up and if not, why. They say that our agriculture is susceptible to vagaries of monsoon. I do not dispute it. When we find progressively more land under irrigation, what steps have been taken by the Government or the Planning Commission to increase per acre production in irrigated lands? It is the lowest in the world. Perhaps the per acre production progressive farmers may compare well with world records, but not that of the average farmer. So, he should go into the causes that contribute to the low per acre yield. Then only we will be able to know the difficulties. The assistance that a farmer gets from Government agency or any other agency has to be co-ordinated and they have to help the farmer directly.

Take the instance of fertilisers. Our demand is estimated at 6.89 lakh tons. I feel that it may be more. Even then, we import 2-3 lakh tons and we produce certain quantity here. The internal availability, including imports, meets only a portion of the requirement, which I feel is under-estimated. How can we expect to raise the per acre production? In the mid-term appraisal, there is no mention how to make up this gap. Our ultimate target is that we should produce one million tons of fertilisers. How far have we progressed in this direction?

Let me come to the question of the supply of water to the farmer. There is a wide gap between the available irrigation potential and actual utilisation. In this matter we have to depend upon State Governments and

they plead their inability to finance these irrigation projects. There should be a co-ordinated approach to these problems. It is true that agriculture and irrigation are matters for the States. Still they should find a way of taking over important electricity grids created in this country. The Central Government should have overall supervision over the electricity grids that are to be formed. They must also see that institutional credit is channelled only from one direction. Here the Finance Minister has been telling us that we are not masters over the State Governments and that they have got their own legislatures.

They have got their own way of doing things. I honestly ask them: you have been choking their sources of income. When they come up with certain taxation measures, or when they want to raise their revenues, you do not allow them to do it. You want them not to do it in their own way. Take, for instance, prohibition. I personally feel as a Congressman that prohibition is an important social measure that will help, in a long way, the poorer sections of the population. But when we see its actual implementation, even an honest Congress worker feels that it has failed miserably. In my State of Andhra Pradesh, hundred Congress legislators sent a memorandum to the Chief Minister to scrap prohibition. When they come forward with such a measure, a directive goes to them from here that they should not do it. The Central Government wants the State Governments to raise taxes and come up to the expectation of the Planning Commission. Where could the States get their resources? They have only to tax the agriculturist and levy an excessive water rate and increase the land revenue. Then there will be dissatisfaction and agriculture will be hampered. You did not allow prohibition to be scrapped there. The State Government have to resort to auctioning neera shops. It is a clear violation of the prohibition law, but that has been done. There is no other

way out for them except to resort to auctioning all the neera shops. So, in an indirect way, what you wanted them not to do has been done by them. When you have complete confidence in the State Governments, you will allow them to have their own way. The implementation or prohibition has not only failed but it has also corrupted the social life; it has corrupted the officials and it has corrupted the public men and the anti-social elements are coming into prominence and they are having their say not only in political matters but also on the social system of this country.

All these matters are to be considered. So far as land revenue is concerned, I know that land reforms envisaged by Andhra Government were on very progressive lines, but at this level this Government asked them to adjust their land reform measures to an all-India pattern. The Government and the Planning Commission wanted that orchards, mechanised farms, sugarcane cultivation etc., should get exemption, with the result that the big land lords retained their own land and the land reforms have had no effect on them.

Our State Government has also been planning that you should not overburden the State Governments with many of your schemes. Take, for instance, the State of Andhra Pradesh. Even before the construction of the Nagarjunasagar project, it was self-sufficient in foodgrains. Now, a huge, gigantic project at a cost of Rs. 145 crores to Rs. 150 crores is being constructed there. Our Government have been requesting the Central Government to treat it as a national project so that their finances would be diverted to more useful purposes. It is a project that is going to help the food production of the whole country. It is going to help the other States by sending the surplus foodgrains to them. Even the other day, the Maharaja of Bikaner was also pleading for taking over the Rajasthan Canal project of the Rajasthan Government by the Central Government

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

as a Central Government project, or a national project. The Planning Commission and the Government of India must give a serious thought to this aspect and see that these projects are taken over by the Central Government.

There has been a justifiable feeling in some of the States that there has been a lopsided development in this country. There has been some regional imbalance. That also will not work for the good of the country, nor for a good economic position. Only very recently, one public sector project has come to our State, a plant of the Heavy Electricals. Even that had been split up; a portion of it is being kept and the rest has been sent elsewhere.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I should like to recall to the House the debate which was raised in this House on the 22nd June, 1962. The motion was that this House takes note of the serious short-falls in the targets of the Third Five Year Plan and the growing misapprehensions in the country about the implementation of the Third Five Year Plan. I had the honour of moving that motion. During the course of my submissions to the House, I had remarked:

"I believe that an awareness of the malady is half the cure and it is in this spirit that I shall try to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister of Planning some of the fears that are being sometimes legitimately entertained in some quarters."

Normally it is not good manners to quote oneself, but there is a certain nexus between what I have to say today and what is happening and what has happened on the 22nd June, 1962. I proceeded to say then:

"There is another difficulty. If the pessimists who are trying to create and foster a defeatist men-

tality in the country are one source of danger, there is another danger which comes from the ministerial quarters, those who think and are never tired of telling that nothing is wrong with the Plan; that the Plan is going on splendidly; everything is very rosy and there is no cause for concern or anxiety."

I think those who were taking a serious interest in the economy of the country and the future of the Plan were beginning to feel perturbed about way the Plan was proceeding, but in spite of all that we did to rouse the Government, what was happening to the Plan? The only response that I could get from Shri Nanda who was then the Minister in charge of this subject was this:

"I found that certain things which were done in good faith were twisted and exploited and a straightforward presentation of certain facts relating to a particular sector of the economy was availed of for the purpose of painting a picture of the economy which might frighten anybody."

I did not do anything of the kind. I had pleaded with the House and with the Government that the Plan was likely to run into heavy water, heavy weather, and that unless the Government bestirs itself betimes, the grand hopes which we were entertaining regarding the fulfilment of the Plan would be going awry. But the only response of Shri Nanda was an accusation that we were trying to exploit the difficulties. Unfortunately, anybody who tries to awaken the Government to its own responsibility, instead of being treated as a benefactor, is condemned as a detractor. But, has something better happened today?

The document that has been given to us today has its virtues, but I have to point out that what the document in its generality had to admit is far

worse than what I had feared in 1962. Before referring to the document, I should like to refer to some of the things that were said here yesterday by the Finance Minister. What exactly are the criteria by which we shall be judging whether the Plan is succeeding or failing? I think the criteria will be the targets that we set to ourselves; secondly, the expectations of our people; thirdly, the particular context in which the Plan is being implemented, that context here being provided by the twin danger that is facing us across our frontiers, and the necessity of better production, quicker production and greater production; and fourthly, by some comparisons with countries which were placed in similar conditions and having tried like us to get rid of the inheritance of the past. These are the four criteria by which we shall have to judge ourselves.

I am afraid deliberately the Government have chosen wrong tactics in dealing with the debate that is taking place in this House. They have chosen to concentrate their fire on the vulnerable, sitting left, target of the Swatantra Party. The Planning Commission and the plans of this country do not need to be defended and protected from those who reject planning, who are opposed to Planning. Government will have to justify its performance *vis a vis* the Plan before those who accept the Plan and the necessity of Planning. But you have chosen this diversionary tactics deliberately because once you choose the Swatantra Party as the main target and a war-cry is given against them, it is easy to appeal to the partisan spirit in the Congressmen, to get them together and make them forget the failures of the Government. It may be good tactics, but surely not the way of proceeding to create confidence in the country that the Plan, though belatedly, will be rescued by the Government. Particularly, the Prime Minister seemed to me to be interested more in hitting not at the targets in steel, coal, pig iron and the many things which we need to produce

in this country, but in hitting at Mr. Masani and Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari indulged in some shadow-boxing. After listening to the speech which he delivered yesterday, I am beginning to wonder how serious Government remains about what it proclaimed at Jaipur and what is going to be inscribed as its main plank at Bhuvaneshwar. I am afraid that speech, though delivered with his individual grace and confidence which he brings to his speech, has completely failed in removing doubts, answering questions and allaying fears. But he has created new fears. He has said something which I find it very difficult to reconcile with the basic concept of socialism as it has been known to socialists who do not use the word 'socialism' as a slogan, but as an article of faith.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari said, "I am not concerned about concentration of wealth; I am concerned with production." He will be worried, he says, if concentration of wealth leads to concentration of power. It is an extraordinary statement coming from a man who wanted to defend socialism from the attack of the Swatantra Party. Concentration of wealth and concentration of power are not separate. They are inseparable, inextricable. Just as day follows night and night follows day, concentration of power is bound to come wherever there is concentration of wealth. Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari wants us to believe that he will go on feeding the tiger with fresh meat and will pray that the tiger will turnout to be non-violent and vegetarian. It is a good prayer, but the tiger may refuse to cooperate. It may turn out to be a man-eater.

He says there may be concentration of wealth; let us be worried about production. I am not under-estimating the role of production. I know the cheap gibe that will be given to us and I hope Mr. Bhagat will not be falling into that trap of telling us, "If we do not produce, what shall we have to distribute to the people but poverty and misery?" Let us not try

[Shri Nath Pai]

to create such a dilemma and score a debating point. If that be the main contention, I think you have given the green signal for profiteering and blackmarketing. Yesterday, when you said it is not the concern of the Government to prevent concentration of wealth, why write it every time in every Plan that to bring about greater and more equitable distribution of wealth is one of the primary goals and objectives of our planning? What Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari said yesterday made the whole debate with Mr. Masani as shadow-boxing, because this is precisely what Mr. Masani says; this is precisely what Lord Beaverbrook said; this what precisely Mr. Erhard says. They say, set the economy free and everything will follow. I think we were trying to do something different. I think in his eagerness either to score over Mr. Masani or to allay the fears in some quarters in placating whom Government is more interested than in boosting socialism, he has made statements which definitely raise alarm and concern in all minds. He said, let concentration of wealth take place; I will take care of collecting it later on. Was he fair to himself? How does he reconcile it with his own speech in Madras that there is tax-evasion of between Rs. 200 crores and Rs. 300 crores? If it is so easy to collect tax, how is that we have only 400, 700 or 900 assesseees who pay wealth tax, super-profit tax and expenditure tax?

It is no use telling, let there be production of wealth, which we certainly want. But what is going to happen to that wealth? I am afraid what has actually been happening is there has been an aggravation of inequality during the past 12 years. We thought that the Government would take alarm at this development and try to take corrective measures. But Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, the architect of India's economy has blessed this process and said, time will take care of it. After once you say that, there is no necessity for him and the Prime

Minister to go on quarrelling with the Swatantra Party, because the Swatantra Party does not ask anything more.

Let us see the realities. The Prime Minister said this thing today. False hopes are created about this unreal quarrel between the private sector and the public sector. Nothing is being done in this country to foster, to strengthen the public sector and make it live up to the expectations which we entertain about it. The Prime Minister is always interested in raising false hopes in this country. He said, there will be dominance of the public sector. Is that what you have been doing? I will read from the Plan and also from the champion of private capital in India. The third Plan has this to say:

"With the rapid expansion of the economy, wider opportunities of growth arise for both the public and the private sectors and in many ways their activities are complementary."

This is what the third Plan says. Then why raise this false bogey, this shadow-boxing, this false plea that the public sector is going to play a dominant role? That was the phrase he used today.

Now, how does the wiser private sector look at all the boosting of the Government? Here is what the President of the Indian Chambers of Commerce said:

"The size of the Plan is more or less the same as proposed by the Federation and the allocation of resources between the private and public sectors and between different fields of production is broadly the same. This evinces the identity of final objectives."

Why all this shadow-boxing? I am sorry I have to repeat it, because some of us are getting sick about the quarrel between socialism, public sector and private sector. Basically the policies pursued by this Government

have been encouraging, sustaining and strengthening the private sector. It is far better to be honest by the Swatantra Party and say that is our policy, rather than go on deceiving Parliament and the country, because you will be judged not by your profession, but by your practice, your performance, the fruit your tree is going to bear.

May I say that the chariot of planning in which we were supposed to ride to the temple of plenty and prosperity has become bogged down in the quagmire of ministerial self-complacency, administrative inefficiency and organisational inadequacy. Planning in India has lost all its colour. It has become completely pale, pallid and palsy. I do not say it for the sake of the joy of alliteration, but because that is the only thing that can express our disappointment.

Basically planning presupposes boldness, enterprise in conception, lucidity in exposition and drive in implementation. Planning is scientific concept. It has nothing to do with that pathetic Micawber mentality and that bewildering fatalism which characterise the mentality of the Government during the past 10 years. Planning can be propelled by the power of popular participation and support, which can be generated and sustained by an unflinching vision, by unflagging vigour and by constant vigilance. These are the essential instruments of modern development. If we discard these instruments and try to take resort to such dubious crutches like the Sadhu Samaj, I am afraid we shall have to reconcile ourselves not to a forward march, but to that slow, crawling, limping.....

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): How does Sadhu Samaj come in here?

Shri Nath Pai: It is one of the major instruments of fulfilling the targets. How often you appeal to them!

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: His time is up.

Shri Nath Pai: I would like to speak for another 10 or 15 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry; he can take 5 minutes more.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is the only second speaker from our group. Time may be extended also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I promised that I will give 10 minutes to Mr. Dwivedi. I have given 15 minutes.

Shri Nath Pai: While thanking you for this generosity and courtesy which you are extending, may I say that was when the time was not extended? But today you were pleased to announce that the time has been extended up to 5 O' clock. Certainly you want at least one objective analysis of the Plan.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is why I have given 15 minutes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Chair has always got the discretion to extend it, when the Member is making a contribution to the debate, and I am sure you will agree that my colleague Shri Nath Pai is doing so.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You can take another five minutes.

Shri Nath Pai: The burden of the Prime Minister's speech was something like this. He said that the Plan may be failing here; the Plan may be failing in this target or in that direction, but broadly speaking the Plan is succeeding. We may be failing in this target or in that target, but the Plan succeeds. It is like saying that the pillars may be falling, the foundations may be rotting, the ceiling may be caving in, but the grand edifice stands in tact.

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): No.

Shri Nath Pai: I do not understand this logic. We are failing in every sector. We are failing in eradicating unemployment; we are, maybe, failing in promoting greater equality; we may be failing in reaching the agricultural target, the industrial target, the target in saving and investment. But broadly speaking, we are succeeding. Now, it is a bit difficult for some of us to have such a perspective. And then he went on to the forward perspective planning saying, "We have started doing thinking." He has talked about the magnificent job that the Planning Commission is doing. I think, they have taken at least one right step regarding the Planning Commission. They have invited one of the finest minds in the country to look after planning after having tried themselves for very long and found that a surer touch is needed. But whereas agreeing with the Finance Minister regarding not bringing in any individual and offering individual criticism, may I say, none-the-less, it remains the right of this House to offer certain legitimate criticisms regarding the functioning of the Planning Commission. The Prime Minister, of course, tried to make a fun by saying, "One hon. Member asks for experts to be the only Members of the Planning; another Member asks for Ministers to be the only Members of the Planning Commission. But we are believers in co-existence and so we have mixed the two, half Ministers and half experts and we have created a Planning Commission. Now, that was quite all right as a theory. What we demand is: how other countries are proceeding with their Plans? The Soviet Union was there; there is France today. I would like the Planning Commission and Shri Nanda to have a note prepared on the Planning Commission in France. Its size is one-fifth or one-sixth of the Planning Commission of India.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: In France—I am glad the hon. Member has mentioned that—there are 3200 people working for the Plan there.

Shri Nath Pai: I am now coming and giving him a close analysis. My submission to the new Planning Minister—and since Shri Nanda will continue to evince interest in his old baby though it has turned to be a little anaemic and slightly rickety—is to bear these suggestions in mind. Firstly, let us have a full-scale study by an independent body of the Planning Commission and its working. Then, it will disclose this is the pattern. 20 per cent. of the employees are Class IV, 45 per cent. are clerical staff and only 25 to 27 per cent. are those who do some thinking and the Planning Commission's principle jobs should be looking forward, thinking, assessing, estimating evaluating and offering criticism. This should be the main task. If Ministers, as the Prime Minister claims, cannot resign, why is it obligatory for five of them to be sitting there. I would like to have a tabulated analysis as to how many full-time Ministers attend meetings regularly. I do not want to go into details. But a close study has disclosed some alarming facts that some Members hardly attend a meeting in the whole year. If some people make that uncharitable criticism that this has become a recruiting ground for defeated candidates, Shri Nanda gets angry. I do not want to indulge in that kind of criticism. I hope a right beginning has been made by inviting a new Deputy Chairman. But that should be the first step. The Planning Commission must be lifted above the realms of politics and of partisan spirit. Let us get the best minds in the country to be on the Planning Commission. Let it not be the pasture for one particular Party. As in France, as in Soviet Union and now in Britain, you should have the best economists, the best engineering talent in the country and if possible—if Shri Nanda is prepared to take such a revolutionary and bold step—have the courage of bringing in a representative of the most vital element in a socialist country, the representative of the organised labour in this country.

With whom are you going to push this chariot further? I say it has become bogged down in the quagmire of all the evils which we are witnessing. Who is going to push that chariot forward? Not that green signal: go on profiteering as much as you like as Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari gave, but those who are ultimately the beneficiaries of the Plan, the toiling working millions of this country. Do they think about this?

Now, this is regarding the quality. The Prime Minister said, "We are doing better." What was the analogy? He turned to the growth of population in the country and he draws consolation that from that. That shows the whole pattern of their attitude to it. He says, we are second to Japan in the control of population. It reminds me of a student who was not a particularly good student who one day came to his parents and declared, "Mamma, I have stood second in my class." The mother new about his ability. She asked about other details and it turned out that only one had passed in the class and this fellow had stood second. We go like that. We come second to Japan. But our performance is so low.

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

Shri Nath Pai: May I humbly beg for your indulgence for a little longer?

May I point out that on this very vital sector of bringing in equality, Shri S. G. Barve, the Finance Minister of Maharashtra, disclosed on the floor of the Legislative Assembly in the last budget session that there are pensioners in his industrialised State who draw Rs. 1.75 per month and in the Deccan Maratha State there are pensioners who draw 50 nP per month as the whole pension. This is about the rising income the growing inequality, the growing opportunity for the millions. I had tried to submit and I would like to get a reply. It

was no use running away from this. At that time Shri Nanda had not the time—Shri Bhagat should try. Is it not a fact that 98 years after that analysis was made, nearly 50 years after the publication of it—the estimate I am referring to is by Dadabhai Naroji—there are 20 per cent. of the people who get less than what was the then national average in 1879? Is that what you want to achieve? The Prime Minister says, we are doing better than other countries. Take any criterion. Look at Egypt. How have they tackled with the most important problem regarding equality, control of prices and, therefore, prevention of the erosion of the earning of the average man. Here is the book published by the U.A.R. Government. You should have a copy of this. Here is the price structure for foodstuffs and general price index. In 1952, it stood at 317; today it has come to 304—that is the cost of living. About foodstuffs, in 1952, it was 384; today it is only 319. Where there is determination, where there is a faith in the Plan, where there is vigour and readiness, not to please everybody, not to flatter everybody....

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

Shri Nath Pai: I will.

Some Hon. Members: Let him have some time.

Shri Nath Pai: It is the sense of the House, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are other Members also to speak.

Shri Nath Pai: What I was saying was, as against this, we find that in our country we have not been able to do the main thing, that is, on the one hand we fail in bringing greater succour to the needy sector, on the other hand, by fiscal policies we have not been in a position to help him to get the real values for his labour because of the erosion of the currency.

[Shri Nath Pai]

I would like to draw his attention to a book by France Spack and the report made by the first City Bank of New York. He said that the erosion of the rupee in this country is an alarming thing. I know they will try to contradict me. But I would like a reply to be given to his findings on the debasement and devaluation of the rupee and how we fare. There is no incentive, therefore, to save and whereas the target should be 19 per cent of the national income, we are stumbling at 8 per cent. The same thing applies to our investment.

Now, take this very vital question, before I conclude. I refer to the price structure, inequality and the unemployment. Are we aware of what is happening regarding unemployment in this country? In the same perspective planning, these are the figures that are given. The World Bank has this to say and it is not a very irresponsible type of body. It is concerned with planning in this country. Economic development has not made any significant dent on the problem of urban employment and rural under-employment. The number of new jobs provided in the industry and construction has been much less than the increase in population and will inevitably remain so. The population in 1975, under conservative estimate, if we claim to be second to Japan, as the Prime Minister says, in control of population and even if Mr. Ranga co-operates, as he promised yesterday to cooperate in family planning, will be 622 millions. And there will be a huge unemployed population, it is feared, by that time; and this might come in the perspective planning, a document which is supposed to be secret, but which you can get, I am told in the Chandni Chowk for a couple of annas. There it is said that since the large number of the poor people are included in this sector, these calculations serve to underline the inadequacy of even 7 per cent rate of growth to solve the problem of un-

employment in a manner consistent with the minimum income objective. We are adding to the unemployment problem of this country.

16 hrs.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: (Parbhani): May I know the document from which the hon. Member is reading?

Shri Nath Pai: I am reading from 'Perspective Planning'.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Is the hon. Member prepared to lay it on the Table of the House?

Shri Nath Pai: Surely, if my hon. friend wants it. But this is available also.

We are adding every day 13,000 more unemployed hands in the country. I am very constrained to say that we are not about to reach the take-off stage because we are crawling to the end of the runway, and unless there is sufficient propulsion, the plane will never take off. What seems more likely is a gloomy forecast. I hate to say this; and I hate to say this thing that planning does not need to be defended from the fringe of the society represented by the Swatantra Party but planning needs to be justified before the whole nation, and that is the task which you are avoiding systematically by tinkering with it.

I would read out the warning given by one of the finest well-wishers of India. She thinks too that we may not be approaching the take-off stage but we may be approaching the edge of a volcanic crater which is seething, which is boiling with discontent and frustration of millions, and if we do not take any steps befores, this is what will happen, and this is what she says; this is Barbara Ward's warning to the West. And how much more should we take

it to heart: If you think that I have used up my time already I shall try to conclude with these observations of hers in the book *India and the West*.

"Behind the Indian figures and statistics lie the realities of children without bread, men without work and women without hope. If these do not have us to action, the outer form of society may survive, but the inner spirit will have withered away. Then like the myriad proud civilisations upon which the sentence of the Watchers' has already gone forth, we shall be carted off this great stage of the world into the dust and debris of history, there to join the melancholy line of past societies, which, at the crucial test, could not change and advance in time."

Shri M. R. Masani's remedy was 'The patient is ailing; let us cure him by burying him'. The remedy of my hon. friend opposite seems to be 'Let him linger on; he can linger on for some more time'. But we the nation and this Parliament demand something better. We want our Plan to succeed. But if you cannot do it, ask somebody who has the courage, the vision and the guts and the frame of mind to come forth and do it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, Shri D. J. Naik. The hon. Member is not here. Now, Shri Basappa. But before he speaks, the hon. Home Minister wants to make some correction to an answer given before.

16.03 hrs.

**CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO
STARRED QUESTION NO. 501**

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): With your permission, I should like to refer to an answer given during the Question Hour this 1732 (A) LSD—7,

morning, which might create a wrong impression, and I thought that I should clear it up as soon as possible.

As I was entering the House this morning, I heard my colleague Shri Hajarnavis saying:

"As regards the search of the houses of Mr. Gupta and Mr. Malaviya, I have no information."

I had understood him to say that

"As regards the search of the house of Mr. Gupta I have no information."

I did not hear that he had also mentioned Shri K. D. Malaviya's name.

Then, Shri Ranga said:

"No information? It is strange!"

Since I had some information, immediately, as I entered, I said:

"There has been a search, as far as I know."

This was about Mr. Gupta and not about Shri K. D. Malaviya. I wanted to clear the position so that there may be no wrong impression created.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): I would only make a suggestion in this regard that when a Minister wants to correct an answer which he had given earlier in the House, proper notice should be given by the Chair so that the Members interested may be present at the time the hon. Minister is making the correction.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister has given me notice already.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The House also should be told when the hon. Minister will make the correction. Normally, it appears on the Order Paper that the hon. Minister would correct his reply. But we find that the hon. Minister has taken us unawares. The Members concerned

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath] or interested in the answer, namely Shri Ranga and Shri Surendranath Dwivedi are absent. I do not know what they might have said.

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): Is it not commendable to remove any wrong impression which might be there?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But proper notice should be there.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): Even when the hon. Minister is doing a right thing, why does my hon. friend object?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Notice should be given to the Members also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall look into the rules and if necessary, I shall follow them and see what has to be done.

16.05 hrs.

MOTION RE: REPORT ON MID-TERM APPRAISAL OF THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN—Contd.

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): Before I say a few words on the mid-term appraisal, I must thank all those Members who have helped me to get this chance, and who form a good number.

This mid-term appraisal has evoked great feelings for and against. Some have given a complacent view of the appraisal; some have given an optimistic view, and some have expressed feelings of frustration. Let us examine it in a more detailed manner.

The hon. Minister for Planning has said that the shortfall is marginal. I want to know from him how it is so. According to others, it has been substantial. Whether you take steel or fertilisers or aluminium or paper or cement or anything else, you find

shortfalls. Again, in the case of agricultural production also, you find that there is a shortfall. The national income has risen only by 2.5 per cent. In the face of these glaring facts, if the hon. Minister comes forward and says that the shortfall is only marginal, I have to dispute it.

Then, the hon. Minister has said that nothing has been hidden in regard to the Plan. I want to know whether a fuller appraisal is not possible. The details of these appraisals should have been put before us. It has been said very often that the distribution of income has not been shown here in this appraisal, which is a very correct criticism, according to me also. There may be a certain fear to give out all these facts, but when the hon. Minister is not hiding anything about the Plan, there should not be any fear on his part to come out with all the details connected with this.

Many a time, it has been said that this Plan is a national Plan. I agree with that, but what is there in the Plan to enthuse the people of this great country? I see everywhere that the people are not enthusiastic about the Plan at all. Only a few Government officials may be interested in it. What exactly is the reason? We say that this is a democratic plan, and if it is a democratic plan, I would say that it is the people's plan and in that case, it must succeed. There is no other go at all. But if a plan is framed at the top and then comes down to the bottom, if it is a totalitarian plan which is attempted to be fitted into a democratic set up, then, I am afraid that it cannot succeed. If a democratic plan has to yield results, it must be a people's plan, and the basic feature of that plan must be that the needs of the villagers must be met here and now in the Plan. I feel that the seriousness of the situation has not been realised.

The shortfalls in production have resulted in price increases. The taxes have also increased, and as a result of that, an increased sense of failure has developed among the people, unemployment has grown, and the rich people are growing richer while the poor are becoming poorer. Again, there is also import of foodgrains. Where is self-sufficiency in foodgrains? All these things are serious matters which cannot be brushed aside lightly.

The sentiments expressed have also aggravated the situation. It has been stated that the administration has gone into a rut. Again, some leaders have gone on saying that the sense of failure has increased because of the shortfalls. Similarly, it has been emphasised by some leaders that the gap between the urban sector and the rural sector has increased. Sir, let us leave alone the Opposition parties. They have many more things also to say. But even from my own party, when such feelings are expressed that 80 per cent of our people are still in the same position in which they were in 1960, it is clear that a serious situation has developed and it should be taken note of by the authorities concerned. Sometimes, one finds that some explanations are being given, but I want to know exactly why such explanations are being given.

First of all, is the question of paucity of technical personnel. I see so many technical people without employment. So how can we agree with the statement that there is a dearth of such personnel? Again in the name of emergency, so many things which ought to have been done, are cut down. Again, the weather is blamed for shortfalls. As Shri Venkatasubbaiah asked, what about the areas which had assured water supply? Why has production gone down there? Then it has been pleaded that we are after all working under a federal structure. If there is any difficulty presented by

that, we have amended the Constitution many times and nothing prevents us from doing so again if the present position comes in the way of improving the well being of the 450 millions of our country. It is, because of our shortcomings that things, though unpalatable, have to be said here.

About the responsibility of the Planning Commission, it has been stated that after all, there is no responsibility attached to them, because it is to be borne by the Government. But in this book, the Planning Process in the third chapter are listed a few items for which the Planning Commission carries administrative responsibility. So I do not agree with the statement that the Planning Commission has no responsibility. Planning is necessary, but it must be such as to attract the attention of the people. I do not agree with Shri Khadilkar when he says that the planning is good. The planning has failed. It must succeed. I am one of those who say that it must succeed.

Certain remedial measures have been suggested. The Planning Commission and the Government have to be geared up. Yesterday the Finance Minister was speaking about our fine lot of IAS people doing wonderful things. I have seen in my State that some of the younger IAS people have to be trained for long before they can be put on jobs, before they can do proper work. We should have a firm and determined policy—not *ad hoc* arrangements—which must be pursued by Government. Stern action will have to be taken against hoarders, blackmarketeers, etc.

Another aspect requiring attention is regional disparity. The other day a Member from the south was saying that the *per capita* income of some of the Southern States was far below that of others; particularly Mysore's is the lowest. When I notice that,

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[Shri Basappa]

you can imagine my feelings. Why should it be so?

Take the backward areas. You, Sir, come from Malnad. You know what resources it has got. If only a Malnad Development Board is constituted by the Centre associating with it the two or three States connected with it, it can be developed to a very great extent. A wrong impression has been created in the minds of some of the authorities that the Karnataka State is very rich and so on. It is not so. Her per capita income is the lowest. Some of our plans have been reduced. Some of the important problems concerning my State came into light when the integration took place with four or five units involved. Our plans had to be cut down. We required revenue to the extent of Rs. 40 crores. We could raise only Rs. 30 crores. So naturally we have to ask for Central assistance. If the Centre does not come to our assistance, it will be very difficult for us to execute our plans.

Therefore, I also plead that some of these big projects like Sheravati, which concerns the whole of India, and the Upper Krishna, must be financed by the Centre.

The qualitative aspect of education has already been sufficiently emphasised. Only universal education can make adult franchise a success. For that there must be a good grounding in education. In the First Plan the provision was only 1 per cent. Later on, it was about 2.6 per cent. Even that is not sufficient. Much more has to be given.

I do not want to dwell at length on any other point except to say that incentives to farmers are very very necessary. Intensive agriculture must go on. The ownership of the tiller over his land must be established. Even in Russia, private farms are being encouraged and developed which yield greater results than collective farms. Even in the case of Surat-

garh—Shri Indrajit Gupta was referring to it—I have gone there and found that a peasant in an adjacent field has produced two to three times more.

Lastly, I would speak about the meaning of democratic socialism. The Government must have one mind in this matter. Sometimes emphasis is laid on socialism by some Minister, at another another Minister lays the emphasis on democracy. A divided personality cannot achieve things. I can understand the Opposition speaking in different voices, but I cannot understand a Government doing that.

The weaker section of the people have to be helped. That was the criterion laid by the father of the nation, that they must be given their due. Therefore, socialism, if it has any meaning at all, must satisfy that criterion. I am glad that from what the Prime Minister said yesterday, things are a little more clear than what was said yesterday. Yesterday, the Finance Minister was speaking and saying something which gave the go-by to what all happened in Jaipur. Therefore, I hope both the production and distribution aspect will be borne in mind. Only in that way, we can have successful planning and development of the country as a whole.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Sheo Narain. Shall we sit till 6 P.M. today

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But quorum must be ensured. Otherwise, I will have to adjourn the House if the question is raised.

श्री शिव नारायण : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि तीन दिन बाद आप ने आज मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया।

मैं सोमवार को अपनी कास्टीट्यूटि से नोट कर आया हूँ। संयोग से इस समय कुछ

मिनिस्टर बैठे हैं। मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज गांवों में हालत क्या है। सरकार की गन्ने वाली नीति पर आज बड़ा भ्रूसोत्र हो रहा है। आज कहा जाता है कि कुछ प्रा लम साल्व क्यों नहीं हो रहा है। इसका कारण यह है कि आज किसान को सही मानों में उसकी चीजों की उचित कीमत नहीं मिलती है। आज आपने गुड़ पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा रखा है जिससे किसान को नुकसान होता है। इसका नतीजा यह है कि किसान का उत्साह कम हो रहा है। मैं ने पिछले साल जहां तीन खेत गन्ने के बोये वहां इस साल एक खेत ही बोया, यानी दो खेत कम बोये। इससे गवर्नमेंट को नुकसान होगा। इसका कारण यह है कि हम को मुनासिब दाम नहीं मिलता और ठीक समय पर नहीं मिलता। आज मिलों में हड़तालें हो रही हैं। मिल मालिक दो रुपये देने को तैयार हैं, लेकिन न मालूम इसमें गवर्नमेंट को क्या भ्रूचन है। आज हालत यह है कि अगल बगल के खेत हैं एक को दो रुपये का दाम मिल रहा है और एक को पाने दो रुपये का दाम मिल रहा है। यह कौन सा इन्साफ है।

मैं ज्यादा न कह कर इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आपको खेती में राम राज्य लाना है, जिसकी कल्पना कांग्रेस पार्टी ने की थी तो किसान को चार आना मन ज्यादा देने में हिचक नहीं होनी चाहिये।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज अपसरों को सही हालत का पता नहीं है। जो रिपोर्ट तीस चालीस रुपये महीने पाने वाला पटवारी देता है उसी पर सारी सेक्रेटेरियट विश्वास करती है। मैं कहता हूँ कि आप और कार्मों में लाखों रुपया खर्च करते हैं, पर इसकी जांच क्यों नहीं करते कि ये फिर सही होते हैं या नहीं। आज प्लानिंग का सारा काम एक मामूली विलेज लेवल वरकर के कन्वों पर चल रहा है। हरिजनों के लिये न मकान बन रहे हैं, न कुंबे बन रहे हैं। हम देखते हैं कि कुंबे के लिये जो रुपया मंजूर होता है उसका आधा हिस्सा पचास बार दौड़ाने के बाद दिया

जाता है। अगर किसी को मकान के लिये ५०० रुपया मंजूर होता है, तो उसको उसके लिये पचस बार दौड़ाया जाता है और इसमें उसका पचास रुपया खर्च हो जाता है। इस भ्रवस्था में क्या प्रोग्रेस हो सकती है। यह नक्शा है आपके अधिकारी वर्ग का। इतना करण्डन है कि बिना पैसे के काम ही नहीं होता। आज यह आलम है देश के कोने कोने में। मुझे यह कहते हुए बड़ा भ्रूसोत्र होता है कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने उत्तर प्रदेश को अभी तक नेगलेक्ट किया है। मैं इसे बड़े जोरदार शब्दों में कहना चाहता हूँ, बड़े बड़े अधिकारी सब सुन लें कि पिछले वर्ष पटेल कमेटी जो यहां से इस बात की जांच करने गई थी कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी इलाके में सब से गरीब जिला कौन सा है तो उसने गोरखपुर और बस्ती के जिलों को सबसे गरीब और पिछड़ा इलाका घोषित किया था। कल जब एक कम्युनिस्ट मैम्बर ने इसी हाउस में खड़े होकर वहां की दुर्दशा के लिए सरकार को कंडम किया तो मेरा तो सिर शर्म से झुक गया। क्योंकि वह ऐसी चीज है जिसका कि कोई जबाब गवर्नमेंट के पास नहीं है। यह भी भाग्य की बात है कि मैं उस बदनसीब और गरीब जिले का यहां पर प्रतिनिधित्व कर रहा हूँ। पटेल कमेटी ने कहा कि गोरखपुर और बस्ती को सरकार ने नेगलेक्ट किया है। मेरा इलाका नेपाल के बोरडर पर है और आक्रमणवारी चीन के मुंह के जबड़े में मौजूब है, ऐसी जगह स्थित होने पर भी उस की आज उपेक्षा की जाती है और प्लान की दुहाई दी जाती है।

कल हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने प्लान के बारे में कहा। मैं ने उस किताब को पढ़ा है। प्लान की किताब बड़ी सुन्दर है और उसमें चमकते और महकते हुए फूलों की एक रोझी पिबचर पेंट की गई है। जितनी भी उसमें बातें लिखी हैं ध्यान में ले सब ठीक हैं और उचित हैं लेकिन प्रेक्टिकल। जब हम देखते हैं तो पाते हैं कि वे महज उस किताब तक ही सीमित हैं। उन पर भ्रमल होता नहीं है।

[श्री शिव नारायण]

आज से नहीं वर्षों पहले से हम ने इस देश में सोशलिज्म लान की प्रतिज्ञा की हुई है, सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न कायम करने के लिए हम बचनबद्ध हैं लेकिन अगर अमली रूप में उसको हम कायम नहीं करते हैं तो फिर मुझे कहा पड़ेगा कि यह सब अच्छी अच्छी बातें उसमें लिखना और यह तमाम प्लानिंग करना महज एक ठकोसला है और बिलकुल बेमानी और बेकार है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ने देश की गरीबी का जिक्र करते हुए तीन आने वाली बात कही थी । मैं आज यह कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि इस देश के २० करोड़ व्यक्ति जिनमें ब्राह्मण, क्षत्री, चमार, हरिजन, और मुसलमान आदि शामिल हैं वे केवल आज आधा पेट खाना खाते हैं । २० करोड़ आदमियों को दो वक्त खाना नहीं मिलता है । आज गांवों में किस तरह से गरीबी का नगा नाच हो रहा है और वहां पर लोगों की कैसी बुरी दशा है वह किसी से छिपा नहीं है, वह एक खुला नक्शा है और उसको कोई भी मिनिस्टर जाकर स्वयं अपनी आंखों से देख सकता है । आज तो यह लोग गांवों तक पहुंचते नहीं हैं । भूतपूर्व स्वर्गीय श्री रफी अहमद क़िदवई अयूरक्रेसी में इस क़दर विश्वास नहीं करते थे, वह एक प्रैक्टिकल आदमी थे वह स्वयं एक दम से बगैर नोटिस के बस्ती पहुंच गये । कलकटर आदि जिले के अफसरान एकदम हक्के बक्के रह गये, कलकटर महाशय की तो हवा निकल गई कि रफी सहाब कहां से आ धमके । लेकिन आज उन गरीब लोगों की हालत और उनके दुखड़े को कोई देखने वाला और सुनने वाला नहीं है । आज हालत यह हो रही है कि जब कांग्रेस वाले सरकार और मंत्री महोदय से गरीबों की कठिनाइयों और दिक्कतों के बारे में कहते हैं तो वे सुनते नहीं हैं लेकिन जब उसी बात को कोई कम्युनिस्ट भाई कहता है तो आप झट उसका नोटिस ले लेते हैं । अगर शिव नारायण कोई बात कहेगा तो आप ध्यान नहीं देंगे, उसे

सुनेंगे नहीं लेकिन जब उसी बात को उधर से श्री रामसेवक यादव कहेंगे तो आप उसका नोटिस ले लेंगे और उसको मान लेंगे । आप की नौकरशाही गवर्नमेंट का आज यह नमूना है । आप की सोशलिज्म और प्लानिंग का यह नमूना है ।

मेरा अपनी सरकार से अनुरोध है कि आज देश का बहुमत उसके साथ है, सत्ता उसके हाथ में है, कानून उसके हाथ में, आप क्यों नहीं यह देखते कि जो कानून आप यहां से बनायें उनका पालन भी ठीक प्रकार से कड़ाई के साथ हो ? अगर आप के द्वारा बनाये हुए कानूनों पर सख्ती और सही प्रकार से अमल हो तो हम न तो दवाओं की जरूरत पड़ेगी और न इंजेक्शनों की ही जरूरत पड़ेगी । आप २५ साल से पहले किसी भी युवक की शादी न हो इसके लिए प्रतिबन्ध लगा दें । अब होता यह है कि १६ वर्ष के लड़के की शादी हो जाती है और २५ वर्ष की आयु पहुंचने तक वह सात बच्चों का पिता बन जाता है । ऐसी हालत में यदि हमारे युवकों की तंदरुस्ती ठीक न रहती हो, शक्ति का ह्रास हो तो उसमें आश्चर्य की बात ही क्या है । जरूरत इस बात की है कि २५ वर्ष तक हर एक युवक से ब्रह्मचर्य का पालन करवाइये । उस हालत में आप देखेंगे कि देशवासियों को इन दवाओं और इंजेक्शनों की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी । जब शादी उसकी २५ वर्ष में होगी तो आटोमैटिकली उसका पूर्ण विकास संभव हो सकेगा और उस हालत में वह अपने उत्तरदायित्व को अच्छी तरह से वहन कर सकेगा । मैं जिम्मेदार अफसरान से पूछना चाहता हूं कि आखिर उनका दिमाग है कहां और वह इस और क्यों नहीं गम्भीरता से सोचते ? केवल प्लानिंग, प्लानिंग कहने से तो काम चलने वाला नहीं है ।

मुझे यह बड़े दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि सरकार के उच्च अधिकारीगण अपना कर्तव्य ठीक प्रकार से निबाह नहीं रहे हैं और

वह आंख मूंद कर महज चौकीदारों और सिपाहियों की रिपोर्ट पर चल रहे हैं। इस देश के अन्दर पुलिस राज चल रहा है। अभी दो रोज पहले यहीं दिल्ली नगर में तिब्बिया कालिज कांड घटित हुआ। कालिज में डंडेबाजी पुलिस द्वारा हुई और लड़कों को थाने में ले जा कर पुलिस द्वारा पीटा गया। हालत यह बन रही है कि रिपोर्ट हम करें, रिश्तत हम को ही देनी पड़ती है और हम रिपोर्ट करते हैं तो मार भी हम को ही खाना पड़ती है। आज पुलिस द्वारा किस तरह की ज्यादती व जुल्म गरीबों पर हो रहा है उसको देखने वाला और रोकने वाला कोई नहीं है।

शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में देखिये। आपने ऐलान किया है कि हम तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना तक ११ वर्ष तक एजुकेशन फ्री कर देंगे। लेकिन अमल में हम देखते हैं कि उस ओर जो प्रगति होनी चाहिए वह नहीं हो रही है। सरकार को यह ध्यान रखना होगा कि जो गरीब और पिछड़े लोग हैं, जिनके कि पास पेट भरने के लिए पर्याप्त पैसा नहीं है उनकी रोजी का प्रबन्ध करने के साथ साथ उनके बच्चों को शिक्षित करने के लिए उन्हें विशेष सुविधाएं व प्रोत्साहन दें।

इसी तरह से खेती को ले लीजिये। आज यह प्लान कहां पर सबसेसफल हुआ है? इस देश में ३५ फ्रीतदी आदमी खेतीबाड़ी करते हैं। प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने खद कह दिया कि एग्रीकल्चरल प्लान फेल हुआ है। अगर ५० परसेंट फेल हो गया तो उसे फेल न्नी माना जायेगा। सरकार को देश में कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए किसानों को सभी आवश्यक सुविधाएं व प्रोत्साहन सुलभ करने होंगे और साथ ही उन की उपज के उचित मूल्य भी उन को दिलाने होंगे तभी वे खेती के काम को ज्यादा दिल लगा कर और मेहनत के साथ कर सकेंगे। किसानों को जोकि खेत पर दरअसल काम करते हैं उन को जमीन दी जाय। ऐसा न हो कि जमीन पर काम तो बेचारा गरीब शिव नारायण करे

और जमीन बड़े बड़े राजा, महाराजाओं और पूंजीपतियों की रहे। हालत यह है कि खेत तो बेचारा गरीब शिवनारायण चमार जोते और मालिक वे उस जमीन के बड़े बड़े पूंजीपति बने रहें और खेत जोतने वाले खेतिहर मजदूरों के बच्चे भूखों मरें। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस को यह मंत्रीगण, आई० सी० एस० और दूसरे जिम्मेदार अधिकारी सुनें और इस आर्थिक व्यवस्था को बदलें, अमीर और गरीब का जो जमीन आस्मान का अन्तर आज है उस इंतजाम और निजाम को बदलिये तभी सही मायनों में इस देश में सोशलिज्म आ सकता है। इस मौजूदा निजाम को जिस में कि बड़े बड़े अफसरान नकटाई, कोट और पतलून पहन कर शान से घूमते हैं और प्लान और डेवलपमेंट की दुहाई देते हुए कहते हैं कि आज प्लान चल रहा है और देश में डेवलपमेंट हो रहा है लेकिन दरअसल देश की उत्पादन क्षमता को यह बड़े बड़े अफसरान नहीं बढ़ा रहे हैं। यह सारा विकास और उत्पादन कार्य देश में वही गरीब चमार और दूसरे हरिजन लोग कर रहे हैं।

मैं सदन को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि जो तीन पैसे की मजदूरी पर हल चलाता है और आज भी वह चलाता है उस की कमाई पर अंगुश लगाते हैं। लंड सीलिंग का नारा लगाया जाता है। अनाज की खेती पर आप सीलिंग लगा कर किस तरह से इस देश में खाद्य उत्पादन बढ़ा सकते हैं? इस के विपरीत राजा मानकपुर के पास हज्जारों बीघा अमरूद के बाग हैं उस पर कोई लीलिंग नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या अमरूद के वह बड़े बड़े बाग इस देश को अनाज के सम्बन्ध में आत्मनिर्भर बनायेंगे? आज अनाज के लिए हमें विदेशों से भीख मांगने पर मजबूर होना पड़ता है और उन के हम ऋणी होते जा रहे हैं।

जहाज आदि बनाने की दशा में भी हम ने अभी कोई विशेष प्रगति नहीं की है।

[श्री शिव नारायण]

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह ने बतलाया कि करोड़ों रुपये हम ने जहाज खरीदने में विदेशों को दिया है। इस दिशा में हम आत्मनिर्भर नहीं बने हैं कि जहाजों का हम अपने देश में खुद निर्माण कर सकें। चीन और पाकिस्तान दोनों बैरी हमारी सरहदों पर खड़े हैं, और हम अभी तक गफलत में पड़े मालूम देते हैं, हम अभी तक सो रहे हैं। यह हमारे लिए कितनी शर्म की बात है कि हिन्दुस्तान के अफसरान भारत देश के प्रति गद्दारी करें और पाकिस्तान की जासूसी करें। मुझे यह कहना पड़ता है कि देश की नौकरशाही अपना कर्तव्य निभा नहीं रही है और उस के बड़े बड़े अफसरान को महज नौकरी और लम्बी लम्बी तनख्वाहों की चिंता है। अब हम लोग तो पार्लियामेंट में जनता की सेवा करने और उस का प्रतिनिधित्व करने केवल पांच वर्ष के लिए ही आते हैं लेकिन वह तो ५५ या ५८ वर्ष तक उस के लिए जिम्मेदार रहते हैं और उन को अपनी तनख्वाहों के अलावा कुछ देश और जनता की सेवा की ओर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए। आखिर उन का भी देश के प्रति कुछ कर्तव्य है।

हम देखते हैं कि लघु सिंचाई योजना के अन्तर्गत रुपये मंजूर किये तो जाते हैं लेकिन वे दरअसल उन गांवों का सुधार करने, कुओं की मरम्मत करने, गड़हों को पाटने और सड़कों को बनवाने में खर्च नहीं हो पाते हैं और रुपया अगर पहुंचता भी है तो देर से पहुंचता है। रुपया हमारे गांव में एक पुलिया बनाने के लिए मंजूर हुआ। उस का चैक आया। एक दूसरे किसान द्वारा यह कहा गया कि काका को आ जाने दो तब भुना लीजियेगा लेकिन हुआ यह कि बीच में ही विलेज वर्कर ने उस चैक को भुना लिया और ६० रुपये उस विलेज वर्कर ने उस चैक को भुनवा कर ले लिये।

मेरा अनुरोध है कि सरकार समय रहते मनुष्य की बुनियादी आवश्यकताओं की व्यवस्था करे। हर एक देशवासी को खाना, तन ढकने को कपड़ा और सिर छिपाने के लिए मकान मिलना चाहिए। आज जनता की यह तीन बुनियादी मांगें हैं और जो हुकूमत इन तीन बुनियादी चीजों को देशवासियों को सुलभ नहीं कर सकती है उस को रहना नहीं चाहिए। हम देखते हैं कि करोड़ों रुपये आप गरीबों की दशा सुधारने और उनकी आर्थिक अवस्था बेहतर बनाने के लिए खर्च करते हैं लेकिन वे बीच में ही हूजम कर लिये जाते हैं और उन गरीब हरिजनों तक पहुंच नहीं पाते हैं। वह पैसा पडितों, बाबाओं और ठाकुरों की जेबों में चला जाता है और गरीब किसान और मजदूर जोकि आज बेहाल हैं उन को वह पैसा मिल नहीं पाता है। उनके लड़के आज भी भूख व नंग घूमते नजर आते हैं। इसलिए हमें इस समस्या पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक सोचना होगा और अपनी नौकरशाही को इस विषय में सावधान व सतर्क करना होगा कि सरकार द्वारा जो भी रुपया मंजूर हो वह दरअसल उन गरीबों को पहुंचे जो कि आज बेहाल हो रहे हैं। आज जो गरीब और अमीर के बीच भारी असमानता है उसे दूर करने और यथासंभव कम करने के लिए सरकार को सक्रिय कदम उठाने चाहिए वरना इस प्लानिंग के कोई मायने नहीं होंगे और हमारा यह तमाम नक्शा खराब हो जायेगा। इन चंद एक सुझावों को देते हुए मैं इस थर्ड फाइव इयर प्लान की रिपोर्ट का समर्थन करते हुए समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री प० सा० बाबूपाल (गंगानगर) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के ऊपर जो चर्चा हो रही है, मैं यह मानता हूँ कि किसी भी देश के नवनिर्माण के लिए, उस की योजना बनानी होती है। योजना को सफल बनाने के लिए आवश्यक साधन

जुटाने होते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस योजना को ठीक तरीके से सफल बनाने के लिए पांच बातों की आवश्यकता होती है। उसमें सब से पहले बुद्धि, अर्थ और मेहनत आती हैं। उसके बाद में कच्चा माल और फिर कच्चे माल को तैयार करने के लिए मशीनरी जरूरी होती है। आज हमारे देश के पास मेहनत है, बुद्धि है और मैं यह कहूँगा कि कच्चा माल भी है, पैसा भी है लेकिन जो पैसा है वह हमें मिल नहीं रहा है। पैसे के लिए हम विदेशों के सामने जाते हैं और उन से कर्ज लेते हैं। जब हम उन से कर्ज लेने की बात कहते हैं तो हमारे विरोधी भाई हम पर ताना कसते हुए कहते हैं कि हम १६ वर्षों में भी इस देश को स्वावलम्बी नहीं बना पाये और हम आज भी विदेशों की सहायता के लिए मुहताज हैं या उनके हम ऋणी हैं। लेकिन मैं अपने उन विरोधी भाइयों से कहना चाहूँगा कि वे खाली विरोध करके ही चुप न हो जायें, वे अगर आलोचना करें भी तो एक सक्रिय और यथार्थवादी आलोचना करें, देश के नवनिर्माण में वे हमारे साथ जहाँ संभव हो वहाँ सहयोग भी करें। देश-भक्ति का तकाबा है कि वह देश का विकास करने और समृद्ध बनाने में हमारे साथ कंधे से कंधा मिलायें। आज हमारे देश में बहुत सा पैसा बेकार पड़ा हुआ है। वह पैसा बहुत अच्छे तरीके से देश के विकास के काम में लगाया जा सकता है और ऐसा करने से हमें विदेशों का मुँह भी नहीं ताकना पड़ेगा। इसमें हमें उनका सहयोग मिलना चाहिये। यह ठीक है कि हमारी सरकार एक धर्मनिरपेक्ष सरकार है और वह किसी भी धर्म में किसी प्रकार का कोई दखल नहीं देना चाहती। लेकिन मैं यह कहता हूँ कि देश रक्षा ही सर्वोपरि धर्म है और सरकार को इसमें सभी देशवासियों का पूर्ण सहयोग व समर्थन मिलना चाहिये।

हमें इस देश के अन्दर तीन क्रान्तियाँ करनी हैं। धार्मिक क्रान्ति, आर्थिक क्रान्ति

और सामाजिक क्रान्ति। यह तीन क्रान्तियाँ हमें देश के अन्दर करनी हैं। जब तक यह तीन क्रान्तियाँ आप नहीं करेंगे तब तक देश के अन्दर कोई भी योजना सफल नहीं हो सकेगी।

जब हमारे देश में काफी पैसा विद्यमान है तब दूसरे देशों से कर्ज क्यों लिया जाय? मेरा सुझाव है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसको क्रियान्वित करने में विरोधी दल के सदस्य मेरी सहायता करें। जितना भी धन व सम्पत्ति आदि देवी, देवताओं के मंदिरों, मस्जिदों, मठों में पड़ा है, करोड़ों रुपया इस तौर पर देश में मौजूद है, वह पैसा देश के विकास के लिए बाहर निकलवाने में हिन्दू महासभा, रामराज्य परिषद् और जनसंघ आदि राजनीतिक पार्टियों आगे आयें। मंदिरों, मस्जिदों आदि धर्मस्थानों में जो काफी पैसा पड़ा हुआ है उसको सरकार को देश के विकास कार्यों पर खर्च करने के लिए बगर व्याज के ऋण पर दिलायें और जब देश की योजना पूरी हो जाय तो वह पैसा जो कि सरकार ने मंदिरों और मस्जिदों आदि से कर्ज रूप में प्राप्त किया है, उसको लौटाने के लिए सरकार तैयार हो। इसी प्रकार हम सुरक्षा के लिए बहुत सा पैसा बचा सकते हैं। डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ने पिछले दिनों यह बहस उठाई कि इस देश के एक व्यक्ति की इनकम तीन आने है। कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि सात आने इनकम है। लेकिन यह बात कोई नहीं बताता कि यहाँ के नब्बे लाख ऐसे व्यक्ति हैं, जो कि एक घेले की मेहनत नहीं करते हैं, जो हमारे देश पर भार हैं, जो मुफ्त में खाते हैं और हट्टे-कट्टे और हूष्ट-पुष्ट हैं। ऐसे लोगों के लिए इस योजना में कहीं ज़िम्मे नहीं है। स्वामी रामेश्वरानन्द जी यहाँ नहीं हैं। मैं कहूँगा कि ऐसे जो हट्टे-कट्टे लोग हैं, जो साधु और सन्यासी हैं, अगर वे सही मानों में देशभक्त हैं, तो उन को मिश्रिटरी में भर्ती किया जाये, उन को

[श्री प० ला० बारूपाल]

अच्छा प्रशिक्षण दिया जाये और लड़ाई में भेजा जाये। अगर वे लड़ाई के काबिल नहीं हैं, तो उन से सड़कें बनवाई जायें और मेहनत का दूसरा काम कराया जाये, क्योंकि ऐसे लोगों के मरने से न हम को कम्पेंसेशन देना पड़ता है, न किसी परिवार को पालना पड़ता है। अगर उन को केवल भोजन और वस्त्र दे कर देश की रक्षा हो, तो हम जो हजारों, लाखों, करोड़ों रुपये वेतन के दे रहे हैं, वे बच सकते हैं और वे रुपये देश की सुरक्षा और योजना में लगाए जा सकते हैं।

हमारे यहां भारत साधु समाज, भारत सेवक समाज और भारत युवक समाज आदि संस्थायें बनाई हुई हैं। शंकरजी दीकली ने इस बारे में एक बड़ा सुन्दर कार्टून दिया था। उस की भावना से सहमत होते हुए मैं यह विश्वास करता हूँ कि जिस तरह चूहे अन्न के भंडार को खाते हैं, उसी तरह ये संस्थायें देश के भंडार को खा रही हैं। यह पसा बिल्कुल व्यर्थ खर्च हो रहा है। इनकी कोई जरूरत नहीं है। अगर इनको कुछ पैसा देना है, तो सही मानों में देश के निर्माण के लिए उस पैसे को देना चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि धन के इस फ़ालतू खर्च को बन्द करना चाहिये।

आज जो बड़े बड़े उद्योग हैं, वे कैपिटलिस्ट्स और पूंजीपतियों के हाथों में हैं। गरीब मेहनत करते हैं और उसका फ़ायदा चन्द लोग उठाते हैं। मैं आप को हिन्दुस्तान के ऐसे ऐसे परिवार बता सकता हूँ, जिन की तीन लाख रुपये की पर-डे इनकम है। यहां पर कहा जाता है कि एक आदमी की इनकम तीन आने रोज़ है। किसान और मजदूर मेहनत करते हैं और उसका

फ़ायदा दूसरे लोग उठाते हैं। जब तक इस देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को समाजवाद के आधार पर नहीं बनाया जायेगा, तब तक देश में सही मानों में समाजवाद नहीं आयेगा। इस लिए बड़े बड़े उद्योगों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करना होगा।

हमारे जो छोटे उद्योग हैं, लघु उद्योग हैं, उन की हालत यह है कि बड़े उद्योग वाले उन को कच्चा माल नहीं देने देते। इस लिए आज छोटे उद्योग लड़खड़ा रहे हैं। आज छोटे उद्योग इस लिए नहीं पनप सकते, क्योंकि बड़े आदमी उन को पनपने नहीं देते। इस लिए छोटे उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिये।

जहां तक सिचाई का सम्बन्ध है, कहा जाता है कि रुपया नहीं है। दिल्ली में मैं देख रहा हूँ कि ठेकेदार और इंजीनियर वगैरह पता नहीं किस तरीके से गड़बड़ी करते हैं कि जो मकान पांच दस साल और चल सकता है, जिस को अभी तुड़वाने की जरूरत नहीं, उस को तुड़वा कर नया मकान बनवाने में फ़ालतू पैसा खर्च किया जाता है। इस तरह मकान बनाने पर रुपया खर्च करने की जरूरत नहीं है। वहां रुपया खर्च किया जाये, जहां चीजें पैदा हो सकती हैं। सरकार उस रुपये को नहरें बनाने पर लगाये, ताकि किसानों को जल्दी पानी मिले और मशीनरी पर लगाये। उन मकानों में अफ़सरों का दम थोड़े ही घुट रहा है? ऐसे ऐसे आफ़िसर हैं जिन के घर में बैठने के लिए जगह नहीं है, लेकिन जब वे दफ़तरों में आते हैं, तो उन के लिए एयर-कन्डीशनिंग चाहिए, खसस की टट्टी चाहिये, अनेक प्रकार का फ़ालतू फ़रनीचर चाहिये। अगर इस अननसेसरी खर्च, फ़ालतू खर्च, को बन्द किया जाये, तो बहुत सा पैसा बच सकता है।

राजस्थान का कुछ ऐसा हिस्सा है, जहां प्रति-वर्ष या हर तीसरे वर्ष अकाल पड़ता है। वह एरिया ऐसा है, जहां बीस वर्ष बाद भी कोई नहर नहीं आने वाली है और कोई कारखाना भी नहीं खुलते वाला है। थर्ड फ्राइव-यीयर प्लान में कहीं भी इन ग्रामीणों की हालत को सुधारने का जिक्र नहीं है। आज वहां पर हालत यह है कि ग्रामों का जो चारा, घास, घी, ऊन और लकड़ी वगैरह वे लोग पहले ऊंटों और बल गाड़ियों पर लाया करते थे, आज यह मजदूरी टूक वालों ने छीन ली है। शहरों से जाने वाला माल भी टूकों से ले जाया जाता है। उन लोगों को मजदूरी नहीं मिलती है और मैं सही कहता हूँ कि आज वे लोग भूख मर रहे हैं। राजस्थान के चीफ़ मिनिस्टर इस को नहीं मानते, कांग्रेस के बड़े बड़े नेता इस को नहीं मानते, लेकिन यह मानना पड़ेगा कि ऐसे ऐसे आदमी हैं, जिन को दो दिन तक खाना नसीब नहीं होता है। आज अन्न की कमी नहीं है। बीस, बाइस रुपये पर अन्न मिल सकता है, लेकिन उन की ऋय शक्ति नहीं है, उन के पास काम और धंधा नहीं है। राजस्थान के अकाल की बात बहुत दिनों से कही जाती है। जब तक उस एरिया में कोई इंडस्ट्री नहीं खोली जायेगी, उन लोगों को काम नहीं दिया जायेगा, तब तक स्वतन्त्रता का कोई फ़ायदा नहीं है। देश स्वतन्त्र हुआ, लेकिन बापू का सपना साकार नहीं हुआ। हमारी समाजवादी नीति कागजों पर ही रह गई है। आज हर एक आदमी कहता है कि धनी अधिक धनी हो रहा है और गरीब अधिक गरीब हो रहा है। यह बिल्कुल शत-प्रति-शत सत्य बात है।

जहां तक हरिजनों का सम्बन्ध है, यदि श्री शिव नारायण और मेरे जैसे दो तीन एम० एल० ए० या एम० पी० बन गये, या दो चार मिनिस्टर बन गए, तो इस से हरिजनों का कोई आस भला होने वाला

नहीं है। हरिजनों की स्थिति पहले से खराब हुई है। उन को छात्र-वृत्ति नहीं मिलती है। जो कुछ मेरे भाई ने कहा है, मैं उस में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ।

आज पाकिस्तान और चीन के साथ हमारे अच्छे सम्बन्ध नहीं हैं। मैं देखता हूँ कि हमारा जो सात सौ मील का बाडेंर है, उस की रक्षा का सारा का सारा भार राजस्थान गवर्नमेंट पर रखा गया है, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान सरकार इतने भार को सहन नहीं कर सकती है। वहां पर विशेष तौर पर सुरक्षा के साधन जूटाने चाहियें, सड़कें बनाई जानी चाहिये और पानी की व्यवस्था करनी चाहियें—हर तरह की सुरक्षा की सुव्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

धार्मिक क्रान्ति की बात को मैं फिर दोहराना चाहता हूँ। आज मंदिरों और मस्जिदों में जो करोड़ों रुपये पड़े हुए हैं, वे उन के सहयोग से प्राप्त किये जाने चाहिए। विरोधी पार्टी वाले एक तरफ तो देशभक्ति की बात करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ आग लगायेंगे। अगर वे सही मानों में ईमानदार हैं और सही मानों में देश क भला चाहते हैं, तो उन का रबैया ठीक होना चाहिये। मैं एक उदाहरण दे कर बैठ जाता हूँ।

एक जापानी विद्यार्थी को उस के घर ने पूछा कि मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि मां और बाप में बड़ा कौन है। उस विद्यार्थी ने कहा कि माता ने मुझे नौ महीने गर्भ में रखा, इस लिए बाप से माता बड़ी होती है। तब घर ने पूछा कि गौड और फ़ादर में बड़ा कौन है, जिस के उत्तर में विद्यार्थी ने कहा कि भगवान बड़ा होता है। घर ने पूछा कि अगर देश पर संकट पड़ा, तो तुम्हारी स्थिति क्या होगी। विद्यार्थी ने कहा कि भगवाम स भी मेरे

[श्री पी० ला० बारूपाल]

देश बड़ा है, इस लिये में गाड़ की ताम्बे और पीतल आदि की मूर्तियों को गला कर उन को दुश्मन को मारने और अपने देश की रक्षा करने के काम में लाऊंगा। मेरे देश की रक्षा ही सर्वोच्च धर्म है। अगर मेरा देश गुलाम होता है, तो जब कम्यूनिस्ट आयेंगे, तो न कहीं मंदिर का पता लगेगा और न मस्जिदों का पता लगेगा जैसे कि मोहम्मद ग़ज़नी के सुल्तान के सोमनाथ मन्दिर को नष्ट भ्रष्ट किया था। जो धर्मबीर कहलाते हैं, दरअसल वे धर्मबीर नहीं हैं, बल्कि धर्मभीरु हैं। उन को धर्म की सही परिभाषा मालूम नहीं है। इसलिये सब साधू और सन्यासियों और धर्म के ठेकेदारों को मिल कर देश की रक्षा में सहयोग देना चाहिये और पंच-वर्षीय योजना को सफल बनाना चाहिये और ईमानदारी से इस सम्बन्ध में साथ देना चाहिये।

मने जो विचार रखे हैं, जो बातें मने कहीं हैं, वे अब होने वाली नहीं हैं, लेकिन जब तक सरकार इन बातों को धमल में नहीं लायेगी, जब तक वह महवि कृष्ण के रास्ते को नहीं अपनायेगी, गीता के उपदेश पर नहीं चलेगी, तब तक इस देश का कल्याण नहीं होने वाला।

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): Sir, the plan has been discussed for the last five days and a large number of members have expressed their views. We have had the benefit of the speeches of the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Finance Minister. It must be admitted that the Plan is a necessity; it has been doing good work also. The point to note is there must be proper balance between agriculture and industry and between heavy industry and basic industries and consumer goods industries. Similarly, our Planning Minister has stated that the shortfalls in agriculture were mainly

due to monsoon failure and certain other things. We have now to examine what steps can possibly be taken or should be taken to see that our Plans do not possibly fail in the targets that have been put forth before the country, and see that as far as possible steps should be taken to prevent the failures even if there is a shortfall of rain on some occasion or certain other failures in some other sector.

Take the case of agriculture. There is a very great pressure of population on agriculture and we must take some steps to see that some of the population living on agriculture is diverted to other fields. So far as agriculture itself is concerned, we must arrange all possible steps which will help agriculturists to get what they want in proper time and in proper quantities and at proper prices. But judging from my constituency, I say that a lot of things can possibly be done but are not being done both for want of imagination and also for want of active work on the part of persons who have been put in charge of the job. There are potential irrigation facilities which can be utilised. There are some small rivers and rivulets which can be properly harnessed to supply water in time of need. Similarly, proper seeds, manure and agricultural implements should be supplied, but so far as I could ascertain, there is no proper arrangement for any of these things. Distribution of seeds and fertilisers is shown more on paper. The materials do not reach the proper persons at least in proper time. I do not say that that is the case everywhere, but in a large number of places that is what is happening. Therefore, I suggest there should be proper stores and storage facilities, so that the people who need them can go and get them at fixed prices. Government can have such stores on the basis of co-operatives or otherwise and locate them in proper places where they are likely to be available to people who need them. That will be a practical step which has to be taken.

Then take the community projects. The block development officer and other persons under him are in charge of helping the agriculturist and others in their area, but unfortunately there is not much heart in them for the work that is entrusted to them. Unless you can enthuse those persons they cannot enthuse others who have got actually to do the work of agriculture and carry out other projects or works required of them under the Plan. Therefore, what is needed is we must be able to have proper personnel and enthuse those persons. Wherever there is good public spirited person in any particular area, the result there is very good. That can be seen even at a distance of five or 10 miles in the same area. That area is having good results; whereas if a person is wanting in earnest work, there, you have no good results. If officers like the BDOs are competent and have belief or faith and heart in their work, I am firmly of the opinion that there should not be much difficulty in raising the standard of living and raising the income.

As a matter of fact, the deficit in our national income has been mainly due to the failure of crops. But I have no doubt that the crops can be made more or less independent of monsoon difficulties if we arrange for more and more irrigation facilities by minor and medium-scale schemes. As I said, in a large number of constituencies, water is flowing into the rivers and through the rivers into the sea. There should not be much of a difficulty in arresting the water that is so being wasted, and channelling it properly in storage tanks and otherwise making it available for the purposes of agriculture.

Similarly, so far as industry is concerned, a number of difficulties have got to be faced and resolved. Why industry is not making such progress as it should? Though there has been some improvement in transport and railways, there is still the difficulty of power and there is difficulty even now of finance. There is also so much of

procedural delay in getting permission from one department and the other. Even when industrial licences are granted, the industrialist has to wait for import licences. When he gets it, there is delay in sanctioning capital issues and so on. The procedural delays take sometimes three to four years and as a result the situation, by the time he gets everything, changes perhaps to his disadvantage. Sometimes, the fiscal policy also stands in the way. The market conditions some time ago were very good. A large number of industries are coming up. But last year's fiscal measures created such an impact on the markets that practically no more finances were forthcoming for industries. The money comes from what sources? Either from profits through investment, or equity shares or from borrowing or aid or investment from foreign countries. Unless profit money is left with the companies which earn it to enable them to plough back such income, they cannot expand. Similarly, if the investing class is left with only a small amount of money after taxation they cannot invest any money in industry. Therefore, there is difficulty in money coming to the companies and the companies cannot properly get support, and therefore no new busi-

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Similarly, there was criticism that cement is not being deliberately produced by the companies. That was, I think, mentioned by Shri Indrajit Gupta. He said that that was so because they, the manufacturers, wanted to make higher profits. I fail to understand why he should have made that charge. I made enquiries and I am told that the cement factories are producing to the extent of about 98 per cent. They cannot go beyond that, because there are certain difficulties. Sometimes there is no transport available, which creates storage difficulties and so on.

Another thing is, the cement companies which produce have to hand the product over to the STC, since

[Shri Himatsingka]

the STC is the only distributing agent which distributes all the cement. So far as the producers are concerned, they have no say as regards the price. They get a fixed price and then there are distributors and others who deal with it.

There was criticism that some of the licences which were issued did not fructify. The Finance Minister said yesterday that a lot of them did not come into being and did not fructify because the licences were granted to persons whose capacity was not properly examined. That was so because the Government holds the view that the economic concentration of power should not remain in a few hands and with that intention in view, they have been granting licences to a large number of new entrepreneurs or new persons. Some of them had not got the capacity to raise any money. In some cases there was favouritism also. I know some licences for spinning mills have been granted to persons who—I know at least two of them—cannot even raise Rs. 5,000, whereas a spinning mill with 12,000 spindles will require about Rs. 75,00,000. Therefore, there must be an investment climate also. As I said, last year, on account of the fiscal measures like the S.P.T. all the money that possibly could have been ploughed back by the industries and by the other investors disappeared practically. Therefore, proper investment climate must be created.

Something must be done for labour-intensive work being taken up. One of them is housing. There should be no difficulty in that. The population of this country is about 45 crores and we have got about 1½ crores of pucca houses at present. That is the entire estimate. Therefore, to provide suitable accommodation for the population in the country, you require about 10 crores of houses. To make up the leeway, you have to build about 8½ crores of houses. There is lime, brick, coal and labour available. Why can't steps be taken to utilise labour, to give work to the labour and build

houses in different places, when all the materials are available in the villages themselves? No foreign exchange is required. No other arrangement is required. I think there should be no difficulty in this.

Similarly roads can be constructed. Most of the river schemes can be executed without any foreign exchange. These things, which will be labour-intensive should be taken up. As the new Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission himself remarked, there is a good deal of frustration outside and also in India about delays and a large number of persons who come here for collaboration go away in disgust on account of undue delay. Therefore, all these things must be removed and steps should be taken so that the plan targets may be reached. If a proper climate is created, there should be no difficulty in those targets being reached and even exceeded, has in fact happened, as in a large number of cases.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कई दिन से मैं यह बहस सुन रहा हूँ। इस बहस के लिये और ज्यादा सबूत की जरूरत नहीं है। भारत के प्रधान मंत्री ने पिछले हफ्ते जो कुछ कहा है उसी से साबित हो जायेगा कि प्लेनिंग क्या कर रही है। भारत के प्रधान मंत्री न कहा :

“Planning administration is in a rut.”

और इस से भी ज्यादा ईमानदारी के साथ भारत के प्रधान मंत्री ने यह कहा है कि अगर १ आने पर कैपिटा भी इनकम बढ़ जाती तो मुल्क की रंगत बदल जाती। यानी वह मानते हैं कि १ आने पर कैपिटा भी इनकम नहीं बढ़ सकी है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : उन्होंने कहा है कि अगर १ आने और बढ़ जाती।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जो सरकारी आंकड़े हैं उन के मुताबिक किस तरह से यह मसला

होगा। वह आंकड़े चाहे सही हों चाहे गलत हों, उन के मुताबिक इस देश के अन्दर सिर्फ डेढ़ करोड़ मकान पक्के हैं। डेढ़ करोड़ पक्के मकानों में सिर्फ ६ करोड़ आदमी रह सकते हैं। बाकी ३८ करोड़ आदमी जो हैं वह बिना मकानों के रहते हैं। अगर एक मकान की कम से कम कीमत ५ हजार रुपये भी रक्खी जाये तो ५० हजार करोड़ रुपये चाहिये जिस से भारत की आबादी पक्के मकानों में बस सकेगी। इस मसले को प्लानिंग नहीं हल कर सकता, इस मसले को ४४ करोड़ जनता हल करेगी, जब जनता यह समझेगी कि यह प्लेनिंग हमारी है। जिस भाषा में प्लेनिंग पेश की गई है उस भाषा को इस देश के १ फी सदी बाशिन्दे भी नहीं समझते हैं। जिस अंग्रेजी जवान में यह प्लेनिंग रक्खी गई है उस जवान को १ हजार के पीछे एक आदमी भी समझता नहीं है। इसलिये यह प्लेन फेल हुई है।

आज देश में पैदावार क्यों नहीं बढ़ी। पैदावार इस लिये नहीं बढ़ी कि किसान को उस की मेहनत नहीं मिली, जो किसान दिन रात मेहनत करता है। इस जमाने में जब कि लकड़ी का भाव साढ़ तीन रुपये मन है, इस जमाने में जब कि कोयले का दाम ४ रुपये मन है, किसान को गन्ने की कीमत ढाई रुपये मन मिलनी चाहिये थी। लेकिन किसान को गन्ने के मामले में मिलमालिक भेड़िये के सामने भेड़ बना कर डाल दिया गया है, बकरी बना कर डाल दिया गया है। मिलमालिक चाहे उसे १ रुपये ७५ न० पैसे दे, मिल मालिक चाहे १ रुपये ६० न० पैसे दे या १ रुपये ५० न० पैसे दे, उस पर गवर्नमेंट का कोई कंट्रोल नहीं है। मैं ने इसी सदन में यह मांग पेश की थी कि अगर चीनी की पैदावार बढ़ानी है तो किसान को कम से कम वगैर रिकवरी और वगैर किराये को काटे हुए ढाई रुपये मन गन्ने की कीमत दी जाय। यह जगलरी ऐसी है कि जो मिलमालिक सरकार का साढ़े चार अरब रुपये मारे बैठा है इनकम टैक्स का और सेल्स टैक्स का और सरकार को रसीद नहीं दे रहा है वह मिल मालिक

एक छोटे से किसान को किस तरह से रसीद दे सकता है। हर्गिज नहीं दे सकता। इसलिये जरूरत इस बात की है कि अगर चीनी की पैदावार बढ़ानी है तो गन्ने का भाव कम से कम ढाई रुपया मन रखा जाय।

इस के साथ ही साथ किसानों से बिजली का जो खर्च लिया जाता है उस का हिसाब देखा जाय। रिहन्द डैम की बिजली बिड़ला साहब को ३ न० पैसे फी यूनिट पर दी गई है, ३ न० पैसे फी यूनिट मिलमालिक देता है और किसान, जो गेहूँ को पानी देता है, उसे बिजली १६ न० पैसे फी यूनिट दी जाती है। काश्तकार से १६ न० पैसे फी यूनिट ली जाती है और बिड़ला साहब से ३ न० पैसे फी यूनिट ली जाती है। फिर यह कहते हैं कि देश में पैदावार बढ़ नहीं रही है।

माननीय गुलजारी लाल नन्दा के पास आंकड़े बहुत हैं। उन के पिटारे में चीनी नहीं है, उन के पिटारे में गेहूँ नहीं है, उन के पिटारे में खाद्यान्न नहीं है, उन के पिटारे में फटिलाइजर नहीं है, लेकिन आंकड़े इतने हैं कि पूरे एक अरब आदमियों का पेट भर सकता है। मेरी अर्ज यह है कि अंग्रेज के जमाने में राय बहादुरी का खिताब दिया जाता था, खान बहादुरी का खिताब दिया जाता था, अब माननीय गुलजारी लाल नन्दा को आंकड़ा बहादुर का खिताब दिया जाय। वे आंकड़ा बहादुरी डिजर्व करते हैं क्योंकि उन के पास आंकड़ों के सिवा और कोई चीज नहीं है। अगर बाकई तरक्की करनी है तो इन मिनिस्ट्रों से पूछा जाय कि साढ़े तेरह साल तक उन्होंने क्या किया। साढ़े तेरह साल की प्लेनिंग के बाद सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब यह कहते हैं भरे हाउस में कि स्टील की कमी जरूर रहेगी, टामस साहब भरे हाउस में कहते हैं कि चीनी की कमी जरूर रहेगी, टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी साहब कहते हैं भरी पार्लियामेंट में कि फारेन एक्स्चेन्ज की कमी जरूर रहेगी। जब वे खुद अपनी कमी को कनफैस करते हैं तो उन से पूछा जाय कि तेरह सालों तक आप ने क्या किया,

[श्री यशपालसिंह]

तेरह साल तक आप क्या करते रहे थे। प्लैनिंग का मसला सिर्फ इसलिये उलझा हुआ है कि जो ७०० गजेटेड आफिसर्स प्लैनिंग का काम कर रहे हैं, वे प्लैनिंग के बारे में बहुत कम जानते हैं। जो आफिसर बूढ़े हो गये थे, जिन्होंने जिन्दगी भर काम किया था और बेकार हो गये थे, जिन को कोई पूछता नहीं था, उन्हें उठा कर प्लैनिंग में लगाया गया। मेरी दख्खास्त यह है कि अगर इस मसले को हल करना है, अगर आबादी के मसले को, जो कि रात दिन मुँह बाये हुए खड़ा है, हल करना है, तो वह सेल्फ कंट्रोल से हल होगा, यह आबादी का मसला ब्रह्मचर्य से हल होगा, यह आबादी का मसला महात्मा गांधी के बतलाये हुए रास्ते से हल होगा। अगर महात्मा गांधी के बतलाये हुए रास्ते से औलाद पैदा की गई होती, अर्थात् फार दि सेक आफ चाइल्ड प्रोनली, सिर्फ संतानों की उत्पत्ति के लिए प्रकृति और पुरुष का मिलाप होता, जो कि महात्मा गांधी का बतलाया हुआ आदर्श है, तो आज इतनी बहादुर औलाद पैदा होती कि हिमालय को चीर कर चीन की सम्पत्ति छीन लाती और हिन्दुस्तान माला माल हो जाता। लेकिन औलाद वगैर इरादा किये हुए पैदा की गई। यहां पर परिवार नियोजन नहीं हुआ अष्टाचार नियोजन हुआ। व्यभिचार नियोजन का नतीजा यह हुआ कि वगैर इरादा किये हुए जो औलाद पैदा की गई थी वह नेफा में बन्दूक की आवाज सुनते ही दिल्ली में आ कर बैठ गई। इसलिए जरूरत इस बात की है कि अगर वाकई देश के इस मसले को हल करना है, जनसंख्या के बढ़ते हुए मसले को हल करना है तो उसके लिए एक ही इलाज महात्मा गांधी का बतलाया हुआ है कि सेल्फ कंट्रोल लायें, ब्रह्मचर्य लायें।

आज काश्तकार से जो टैक्स लिया जाता वह मिलमालिक के दिये हुए टैक्स के बले २८ गुना है। मिलमालिक

बीच में फायदा उठाता है और काश्तकार बीच में नुकसान उठाता है। मैं एक छोटा सा किसान हूँ, मामूली सा किसान हूँ, तीन बलों का काश्तकार हूँ। मैं अंग्रेजों के जमाने में जहाँ १ ६० टैक्स देता था वहाँ आज १७ ६० टैक्स देता हूँ। १७ गुना देता हूँ। इस से पता चलता है कि काश्तकार को किस तरह से लूटा जाता है। हमारी सरकार फर्टिलाइजर अमरीका से मंगवाती है। पिछले सत्र में हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब ने माना था कि फर्टिलाइजर के एक टन को अमरीका से २०० ६० में खरीदा जाता है और किसान को वही फर्टिलाइजर का एक टन ४५० ६० में बेचा जाता है। एक टन पर किसान से २५० ६० मुनाफा लिया जाता है। तो सरकार इतना बड़ा मुनाफा कमा रही है।

17 hrs.

सरकार काश्तकार से दो रुपये गज पर जमीन खरीद कर उसको जब ढाई सौ रुपये गज पर बेचती है तो वह मिल मालिकों और पूंजीपतियों को कैसे रोक सकती है। मेरा आग्रह है कि अगर आपको इस योजना को सफल बनाना है और इस समस्या को हल करना है तो आवाज को जनता तक पहुंचने दीजिये। जनता इस मुद्दामे को नहीं समझ सकती है कि प्लानिंग क्या है। इस गन्ने के मुहकमे का जो चेयरमैन है वह एक आई० सी० एस० आफिसर है। वह क्लबटर है, यानी उसका नाम रखा गया है जिलाधीश। अधीश के मानी हैं परमेश्वर के, मालिक के। अंग्रेज के जमाने में उसे केवल क्लबटर कहा जाता था, आज उसे परमेश्वर कहते हैं। जिसने अपने को परमेश्वर समझ लिया वह कोई काम नहीं कर सकता। वह डिगनिटी आफ लेबर को नहीं समझ सकता। वह कोई काम नहीं करना चाहता। मैं कहता हूँ कि आप को अब भी इस दिशा में काम करना है तो एग्रीकल्चर और इरीगेशन को एक मंत्रालय के मातहत कीजिये। ऐसा न होने से

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यह हो रहा है कि जमीनें सूख जाती हैं, पानी नहीं आता। इस साल बीस लाख का नुकसान हुआ। बहादुराबाद में जो जमीन रोकी गई थी हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स के लिए उस जमीन की हालत यह हुई कि ढाई साल तक वह जमीन बेकार पड़ी रही, उसमें न एक इंच लगी और न एक मशीन आयी और न एडवाइजर पहुंचे। सारा रूपया प्लानिंग में खत्म हो गया और सरकार को बीस लाख का नुकसान हो गया इस हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स की वजह से। ग्रंजेज ने २६ हजार मुरब्बा मील में रेलों का जाल बिछा दिया लेकिन एक पैसा प्लानिंग पर खर्च नहीं किया। ग्रंजेज ने इतना बड़ा पार्लियामेंट हाउस बना कर खड़ा कर दिया लेकिन प्लानिंग पर एक पैसा खर्च नहीं किया, इतना बढ़िया जमुना का पुल बना दिया लेकिन एक पैसा प्लानिंग पर खर्च नहीं किया।

आप अमरीका में और रूस में चले जाइए। आप देखेंगे कि कोई सरकार मंसूबे बाजी पर करोड़ों रूपया खर्च नहीं करती। यहां एक करोड़ रूपया केवल शेखचित्ली के मंसुबों के लिए तनखाहों में दिया जाता है। पहले प्लानिंग कमीशन की एडवाइजरी बाडी के रूप में खड़ा किया गया था, लेकिन आज वह सुपर कैंबिनेट हो गयी है, आज कैंबिनेट पर उतना खर्चा नहीं होता जितना कि प्लानिंग कमीशन पर होता है। यह खर्च रोका जाना चाहिये और भारतवासियों को समझाया जाना चाहिये पैदावार बढ़ाना तुम्हारा काम है। आज किसान के लिए क्या किया जाता है। मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। सहारनपुर में एक घो मोर फूड की सभा हो रही थी। कलक्टर साहब सभापति के आसन पर कुर्सी पर बैठे थे और एम०एल०एज० नीचे बैठे थे। उस वक्त एक किसान ने आकर पूछा कि यह सभा किस चीज की है, तो तहसीलदार ने उसको

कान पकड़ कर निकाल दिया और कहा कि तुम्हारे मतलब की कोई बात नहीं है। आज हालत यह है कि जो पैदा करता है उसके मतलब की कोई बात घो मोर फूड में होती। लेकिन मैं कह देना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक मजदूर और किसान को यह नहीं मालूम होगा कि प्लानिंग उसके लिए है तब तक पैदावार नहीं बढ़ सकती।

काश्तकार की सबसे बड़ी दिक्कत यह है कि वह अपना गन्ना मिल पर ले जाता है। होना तो यह चाहिये कि उसे इसके लिए इनाम मिले, लेकिन वह जो बक पड़नी हुई रातों में अपने बैलों को जोत कर—जिन बैलों को उसने बच्चों की तरह पाला है—मिल या स्टेशन पर ले जा कर खड़ा रखता है उसका उसको यह इनाम मिलता है कि उससे तीन आने मन का किराया और काट लिया जाता है। किसान 16 मील अपने प्यारे बैलों को जोत कर—जिनको उसने बच्चों की तरह पाला है—ले जाता है और उससे तीन आने मन का किराया काटा जाता है। मैं सरकार से कहता हूँ कि इस ढांचे को बदल दीजिये। इसमें कुछ चेंज करने से काम नहीं चलेगा, इसमें तो आमूल चूल परिवर्तन करना होगा। जब तक एक गिलास में शराब भरी है तब तक उसमें दूध नहीं भरा जा सकता, पहले गिलास को शराब से खाली करो फिर दूध भरा जा सकता है।

मेरा कहना है कि हिन्दुस्तान का किसान, मजदूर और दुकानदार तभी सुखी हो सकता है जब इस प्लानिंग को अफसरान से लेकर पब्लिक को दे दिया जाये ।

17.04 hrs.

OBITUARY REFERENCE

Mr. Deputy-^s communicate to inform the Hon. a Boeing ser, demise of Sardar K. Delhi, the poor who passed

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

away at Mysore on the 10th December, 1963, at the age of 68.

Sardar Pannikar was a Member of the Constituent Assembly of India (Legislative) during the years 1947-48.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

Members then stood in silence for a short while.

17.05 hrs.

ALLEGED INACCURACY IN STATEMENT OF PRIME MINISTER—contd.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय डा० नोदिया साहब, अभी जवाब नहीं आया है हमारे पास। जब आप वापस आवेंगे उस रोज इसको ले लिया जायेगा।

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबकी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक निवेदन था इस सिलसिले में। जैसा कि डाक्टर साहब ने भी कहा था, जब तक जवाब आयेगा तब तक तो इसका उद्देश्य ही समाप्त हो जायेगा क्योंकि तब तक तो चाऊ एन लाई हिन्दुस्तान को पार कर जायेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कहां से इनफार्मेशन आनी है? प्रधान मंत्री, विदेश मंत्री और मंत्राली महोदया सब यहां मौजूद हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या अडचन पड़ रही है, कौन सी जानकारी कहां से हासिल करनी है?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय विचार करना है और तब जवाब दिया जाएगा। जवाब आने के बाद हम फैसला देंगे।

डा० आलिक के दियेग (फर्रुखाबाद) : इसका वादा गुना है। लेकिन मेरे

पत्र में तीन गलत बयानियां बतायी गई हैं, दो हैं चीनी नेताओं के सम्बन्ध में और एक है कनेडी के मृत्यु संस्कार के सम्बन्ध में तीनों गलत बयानियों के बारे में सुधार की मैं अपेक्षा करता हूँ।

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : एक मिनट मेरी भी भुन लीजिये। जो बात डाक्टर लोहिया ने रखी थी उसके लिए आप यह कह रहे हैं कि इसका बाद में जवाब दिया जाएगा। मैं इस के बारे में थोड़ा सा यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि लोक सभा में तो बहुमत के कारण यह बात चल सकती है लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को इसका पता लग जाए तो आपका नाम विरोध करेगी। इसलिये अच्छा है कि हिन्दुस्तान की जनता की भावनाओं का खयाल रख कर इस चीज को अभी रोक दिया जाता क्योंकि अभी तो वह पता करने वाले हैं।

17.06 hrs.

MOTION RE: REPORT ON MID-TERM APPRAISAL OF THIRD YEAR PLAN—contd.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for having given me an opportunity to participate in the debate on this Mid-term Appraisal of the Third Five Year Plan. On hearing very carefully to the various speeches made in the course of the debate, it appears to me that what is undergoing before this House is not only Mid-term Appraisal but it appears to be Mid-stream Appraisal. It is said that when you are in mid-stream and if you are in difficulties, this Mid-stream Appraisal only helps you if you have got the chances of servival. And, I think, the only conclusion that can conveniently emerge out of this debate is that even

though we are likely to be drowned the chances of success are great and, therefore, if the chances of being alive are to be enhanced or encouraged, then the failures also will have to be observed with a critical eye. In English, they say that in mid-stream we should not change horses. We had a distinction of changing horses even in the mid-stream and we feel that even this change of horses will lead to the nation floating its economy to success. I have no doubt in my mind that taken in this spirit, this Mid-term Appraisal would ultimately help the Third Five Year Plan to succeed.

It was very tragic to hear this morning the Prime Minister, as the Chairman of the Planning Commission, standing in defence of the philosophy of planning. It is really tragic that after having undergone 15 years of the process of planning, the Chairman of the Planning Commission, who is the greatest Indian living today and perhaps who is the father of the idea of planning, should even today be called upon to defend the idea of philosophy of planning. It is the height of tragedy that Mr. Masani says that this Plan is not a national Plan and, therefore, it should be scrapped. As a student, I have read Mr. Masani's book *Our India* in which he says that today's beloved Prime Minister of India even in the Congress organisation was in-charge of the planning wing and even then he had ideas of planned economic growth and planned development and he is progressing with the confidence of the nation on the sound footing of economic growth on the basis of a well-thought-out plan. Therefore, I feel that Messianic phrases which Mr. Masani was pleased to deliver by offering criticism of the Third Five Year Plan do not bear out anything even to suspect that this Plan is not a national Plan. I dare and I am bold enough to say that this Plan is not only a national Plan but it is going to be an international Plan because this idea of planning is gradually gaining momentum in all the democracies of the world.

17.08 hrs.

[SHRI KHADILKAR in the Chair]

If India can claim any credit, then it is this that India has given to the democratic world the idea of planned development, and they say that the first document on the First Five Year Plan which was published by the Government of India was the finest document ever published on the idea of planning.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: And worst implementation?

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Worst implementation? My opinion differs.

My hon. friend Shri M. R. Masani was pleased to say that the idea of planned development, and every development project that Government undertake should satisfy the yardstick which Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, had given to us, and he was glad enough to quote him and say that if you have any doubt about the correctness of your policy, think of the poorest man in the society and if that plan benefits the poorest man, then proceed ahead and go ahead with the policy decision which you arrive at.

My hon. friend was pleased to state that the State should restrict its activities to the development of transport, power and such things, and should leave aside other economic development and should not insist upon what he calls State capitalism. For his benefit, even though he is not present here just now, I wish to advance the same yardstick which Mahatma Gandhi has given and which he has been pleased to quote. The development of power requires ultra-modern equipment and the construction of power-houses, and the poorest man in society is not benefited by the power schemes. Then, my hon. friend says that the development of communications should be the charge of the State. Even if the most modern developments of communication provide us with a Boeing service from Bombay to Delhi, the poorest man is

[Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh]

not going to gain anything thereby. So, if Shri M. R. Masani's ideas are brought into practice even within the limited sphere which he has suggested, they are not likely to benefit the poorest man. So, what he has done by bringing in the name of the Father of the Nation, he has undone by suggesting that certain spheres should be the charge of the State only so that the benefits of them may be reaped by the so-called free enterprise.

We in this country, and especially on this side of the House have always upheld that development of power and communications and certain basic industries is essential for the economic growth of the country. But what is fundamentally essential is the growth of agriculture. If this mid-term appraisal is looked into from the agriculturist point of view, then I can say without fear of contradiction that our planning lacks the rural bias which it must have.

We claim that India is an agriculturist country, and two-thirds of our exports come from agricultural produce; the amount of funds we invest in agriculture and its development and the amount of services that are rendered for increase of agricultural production are next to nothing, and yet, we find that our greatest failure in the Third Plan has been on the agricultural front, and if anybody is to be blamed for this failure, it is this House itself, because we have our own ideas of Socialism and we have our own ideas of social justice, and on the basis of social justice we insist on land reforms, and we hope and pray on the basis of land reforms that agricultural production will increase.

We know that there were moneylenders in this country who were sapping the vital life out of the agriculturist because of the exorbitant rate of interest that they used to charge for the advances which they gave, and we abolished the moneylenders by law.

Thereby, we achieved the social objective of stopping the moneylenders from profiting as parasites on the labours of the agriculturists. But did we make alternative arrangements for agricultural credit? We did not. Did we take care to see that in the co-operative sector, the State loans did not bear the same interest which the moneylender used to charge before? We did not. Therefore, we have no right to say that because the private moneylenders were depending as parasites on agriculturists and because they were charging exorbitant rates, therefore, in order to protect the interests of the agriculturists we had abolished by legislation the institution of moneylenders to give advances to the agriculturists, but we did not make alternative arrangements for credit, and we did not make available to the farmers credit at reasonable rates. This is the reason why Indian agriculture has not prospered.

Even the World Bank gives credit to us at the rate of half a per cent interest, just a nominal service charge. One of the conditions of the loan is that the amount shall be utilised for agricultural development, and if it is to be utilised for growth of agricultural credit to the farmers for agricultural development, then the amount of interest charged should not exceed the amount of interest charged by the World Bank. But what is the actual position? While we borrow from the World Bank at half a per cent rate of interest, we charge 10 per cent interest on the agriculturist. This being the position, with what face can we tell the agriculturists that agricultural production should increase? We know that almost 80 per cent of India's agricultural holdings are uneconomic holdings. This has been worked out on very careful analysis that in these uneconomic holdings the total output that comes out of the land is only 75 per cent of the capital invested in agriculture. Show me any industry in the world which can hope to survive if the output is only 75 per cent of the

input in terms of cost. And yet we insist that agricultural production should be increased. We forget the fundamental thesis that if the cost of the output that comes from the agricultural land does not bear a proper proportion to the cost invested by the farmer, then agricultural output and agricultural production in this country are not going to increase.

So, if we are very serious in seeing today that agricultural production increase, then we have to make three fundamental provisions. The first is the provision of enough credit at the lowest rate possible to the farmer. Our ideas of credit to the farmer are, to say the least, very strange. We believe that the short-term loan has to be repaid by the farmer within one year, the mid-term loan should be repaid within a period of two or three years, and the long-term loan which we call long-term has to be repaid in ten years. We in this country have given at the cost of the State exchequer Rs. 10 crores for a private industrialist to expand his steel works at a nominal service charge or interest of half a per cent, and at the same time we charge ten per cent interest on the agriculturist; and our idea of long-term for repayment of long-term loans is only ten years. I submit that these ideas are, to say the least, very strange, orthodox and odd. We have to revolutionise the thinking in regard to agricultural credit, if we are really to hope for increased agricultural production. Every investment that has to be made in agricultural land, as a long-term investment will have to be on the basis of repayment in 100 years, and it will have to be at the rate of half per cent or one per cent interest as service charge; then alone, we can hope that Indian agriculture would prosper.

The second thing is this. If we have to learn any lesson, from agriculture and agricultural practices in the communist countries, it is this that even if you put the entire investment in agriculture, even if you give minimum salaries to the labourers who

work in agriculture, even then you may not be in a position to increase production. We find that the production in Soviet Russia is hardly one-tenth of the production in the USA. Here lies the crux of the problem. In America, the farmers get what is called incentives to production. If our agriculture lacks anything, then it lacks incentives to farmers, and the only incentive that can tempt the farmers to produce more is price-support. The farmer produces 20 per cent more but the price falls down by 20 per cent, then the net result is that the farmer does not get a farthing out of increased production. In these circumstances, to say that the farmer must even then increase agricultural production is, to say the least, unjustified.

Therefore, I feel that if our planning is to succeed on the agricultural front, then it must have the rural bias which it lacks today.

Shri Ravindra Varma (Thiruvella): The debate that has gone on in the House for the last few days reflects the great concern that the House and the nation have on the way that our Plan is being implemented. Apart from exceptions from the extremes, hon. Members who have taken part in the debate have pointed out to deficiencies and difficulties, not to rejoice over failures, but to do their share of the exercise in self-introspection that the mid-term appraisal calls for.

Very few will agree with Shri U. M. Trivedi who said that nothing had been achieved, that misery was increasing, and that it was better to look back to the past with nostalgia. Even so, equally few will agree with Shri M. R. Masani that the conclusion to which one should come is that the Plan must be scrapped, that the whole approach has been wrong and that "it is not a matter of implementation."

Shri M. R. Masani began by saying that the objectives of the Plan were unexceptionable, that socialism need not be abandoned. He admitted

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

that the State had a legitimate role to play in building up the infrastructure of a progressive economy and even to intervene and regulate to stop anti-social practices. Yet, he said: "the document represents the summary of 910 days, because that is the period it covers, of wishful thinking, wasteful spending, excessive intervention, rigid regimentation, out-dated dogmas and deepening discontent throughout the country." Yesterday, when the Finance Minister addressed the House he said that he would like to borrow Shri M. R. Masani's dictionary for the choice invectives that he had used about the Plan. I did not have the good fortune to be present in the House when Mr. Masani spoke, but when I read this part of his speech, I was reminded of what I had read a few days ago about Senator Barry Goldwater's criticism of President Kennedy's administration which runs thus:

"It adds up to nearly a thousand days of wasted spending, wishful thinking, unwarranted interventions, wishful theories and waning confidence".

I am sure it was an utterly accidental coincidence that Shri Masani chose the same phraseology and expressed the same ideas as the Senator did.

As far as planning is concerned, this House does not need to debate the necessity for it today. Anyone who knows the problems of India, of an under-developed country, anyone who knows that democratically we have to achieve the goal of rapid industrialisation that we have set before ourselves, knows the imperation necessity of planning. Through planning, we hope to marshal and utilise our resources, choose our priorities and co-ordinate our efforts to reach the physical targets laid down. It is known that our country functions under a federal structure; it is known that here there is a 2% increase in population. These are not new factors that have arisen

after the Plan was drafted. Therefore, to argue in extenuation of the difficulties the Plan has run into that there has been a 2% increase in population or that the federal structure has come in the way or that it is through democratic method that we hope to implement the Plan is to beg the basic question. These facts and factors were known to the planners, and the Plan was drafted with that knowledge. Therefore, this House cannot entertain these excuses as reasons which enable us to understand the failure that we are confronted with today.

If there had been deficiency in resources, if it had not been possible for the State to marshal resources that had been anticipated, one could have understood the Plan running into difficulties. As has been pointed out by an hon. Member, whether we look at the foreign exchange contents of the Plan or the internal resources raised through taxation and borrowing, we see that there has been no paucity of resources.

So, we come to the question, what is it that is responsible for the failure in achieving our targets. In spite of the fact that resources were available, in spite of the fact that nothing unforeseen intervened, we find we have not been able to reach the modest targets in regard to increase of national income, *per capita* income, agricultural production, industrial production and even the rate of industrial growth. If resources were available, what was the failure due to? It could only have been due either to under-estimating of cost of projects or to gross inefficiency in implementation.

Let us take the question of industries. The mid-term appraisal says that the total cost of industrial development in the public sector is expected to be increased from Rs. 1330 crores to Rs. 1630 crores. There is going to be an increase in investment. Is this

because the physical targets are being revised upwards? Are we going to have more production in these industries? No. On the other hand, simultaneously with this increase in investment, we see a scaling down of the physical targets. If physical targets are scaled down and yet investment is increased, it is clear that the cost of implementation of projects is increasing. This is an alarming trend which you see in every sector of industry. We see that proportionately speaking, in the first three years of the Plan we should have spent nearly 60 per cent of what was earmarked for expenditure. As against this, we have already succeeded in spending 56% on the average. Thus expenditure has been in conformity with the original plan targets. But what about physical targets? Apart from a few sectors, we find that everywhere the achievements are lagging behind.

Take the question of industry. My hon. friend for Jhunjhunu yesterday referred to steel and fertilisers. I shall not deal with them. But if you take iron and steel, steel ingots, you find that the increase in production in 1960-61 was 2.44% as against the targeted 5.9 million tons. Thus only 39.66% of the plan target has been achieved. In the same way, under, non-ferrous metals, in copper the increase is only 6.25% of what was targeted. Taking manufacture of the cement machinery, you find that the increase is 15.38%, machine tools 33.88%, ball and roller bearings 19.49%, bicycles 14.89%, sewing machines 25.5%, sulphuric acid 16.44%, sulphur drugs 6.43%, and cement 28.85%. Thus we see that in spite of the fact that we have succeeded in reaching the targets in expenditure, we have not succeeded in hitting the physical targets that were laid down.

As far as cement is concerned, we are told that the shortfall at the end of the Third Plan will be of the order of

one million in tons. The rated capacity in 1960-61 was 9.2 million tons, in 1963-64 we hope to achieve what was the rated capacity in 1960-61, namely, 9.3 million tons. There is a scaling down of target for rated capacity from 15.0 to 13.5 million tons and of production, from 13 to 12 million tons. We have the same story here. Is it because demand for cement has decreased? No. It is because the manufacture of cement making machinery is also lagging behind. Indigenous production now works out to only about Rs. 70 lakhs a year which is 10 per cent of what was targeted.

In this manner, it is possible to refer coal. It is stated that the situation about production has eased. Is it because we have reached the target? The target was 98.6 million tons. We are told we are likely to reach 89.88 million tons by the end of the Third Plan. But actual production today is only 69.00 million tons. The target has been obviously reduced by 9 million tons. If the situation has eased, it is not because we have reached the target. We were producing 55 million tons already at the end of the Second Plan. It is not because we have hit the target that the position appears to have improved, but because the demand has not increased. That is so, because industrial production has not increased.

I do not want to refer to coal washeries and copper which relate the same story.

Now I come to the question of waste that we see written all over in our efforts at implementation whether it be one sector or the other. Looked at this way, we see that the deficiencies are not due to lack of adequate resources, but because of inadequate care in estimating, gross inadequacy in implementation, cumbersome machinery, lack of trained personnel and lack of dynamic, energetic administrative leadership.

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

In evaluating the Plan, one has not only to take account of physical targets but also to keep in view the goals which are different from the physical targets. Our goal is democratic socialism. From this point of view, the tendency to concentration of economic wealth in the hands of a few is a very important thing which country cannot lose sight of. Here I must say I was disappointed yesterday when the Finance Minister said that it was permissible to develop industries in such a manner that production increased in spite of the fact that it might lead to concentration of wealth and ownership. The very speciality of our method is that we do not want follow either the western system of industrialisation which believes that we can industrialise first and reach the social values of democracy and socialism later, or the Eastern type of industrialisation which achieves industrialisation at the cost of human values. We thought we were experimenting with a new method, which is a democratic method to achieve the values of Socialism and industrialisation. Therefore, I was disappointed yesterday with what the Finance Minister said on this point.

To conclude, the Plan is a national effort, as has been enunciated here. We have staked so much, in fact nearly everything on the success of the Plan. The failure of the Plan will not be a mere academic failure. It will be nothing short of a national tragedy. No friend of democracy or socialism can rejoice at the failure of the Plan. Even as the people have to co-operate for the success of the Plan, the Government has to overcome its allergy to the mirror. It cannot bury its head in the sands of dreary statistics and deny the howling storm that is churning up the desert. The excellence of one's objectives does not absolve one from the responsibility for dedicated effort and dynamic leadership. I hope we will not be found wanting in either. I cannot do

better than repeat what you yourself, Sir, said yesterday, namely that planning is good, planning seems to be failing, planning must succeed.

श्री कछवाय (देवास) : सभापति महोदय, इस पंचवर्षीय योजना पर चल रही बहस में मैं भी कुछ हिस्सा लेना चाहता हूँ। आज इस योजना के अन्तर्गत बहुत से सदस्यों ने अनेकों प्रकार की आलोचनाएँ कीं, बहुत से हमारे कांग्रेसी सदस्यों ने भी इस की आलोचना की। लेकिन इस की तारीफ़ उन्हीं लोगों ने की जिन को भविष्य में कुछ बनना है। उन्होंने स्वार्थ सिद्धि के उद्देश्य से अपने विचार रखे।

श्री बड़े : सभापति महोदय, सदन में कोरम नहीं है क्या माननीय सदस्य एम्प्टी हाउस में बोलेंगे।

Shri Rane (Buldana): There is a convention not to raise the question of quorum.

Mr. Chairman: There is no convention when the House is extended relating to quorum. If somebody objects, I will have to take note. Let the quorum bell be rung. If there is no quorum we will adjourn.

Shri Rane: Then the Minister will reply tomorrow, if the House adjourns now.

Mr. Chairman: He is on his legs, he will have to continue.

श्री राजेजाल व्यास (उज्जैन) : बात यह है कि शुरू में उन लोगों को बोलने का मौका मिलता है जो बोल कर भाग जाते हैं और जो बैठे रहते हैं उन को बाद में भी मौका नहीं मिलता है।

Mr. Chairman: There is no quorum. The House stands adjourned.

17.33 hrs.

Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday December 12, 1963|Agrahayana 21, 1885 (Saka).

[Wednesday, December 11, 1963/Agarhayana 20, 1885 (Saka)]

		COLUMNS	WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.		COLUMNS
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		4091—4126	U.S.Q.	Subject	
S. No.	Subject		No.		
501.	Serajuddin and Co. affairs	4091—97	1447.	Mobile Libraries . . .	4135-36
502.	Scarcity of fertilizers	4097—99	1448.	Post-Matric Scholarships to Backward Class students . . .	4136
503.	All India Service of Scientists . . .	4099—4103	1449.	Post-Matric Scholarships to Orissa Backward Class students . . .	4136
504.	Inter-University Youth Festival . . .	4104—07	1450.	Political sufferers in Orissa	4137
506.	Uniform Secondary Education . . .	4108—11	1451.	Aid for cultural schemes of Orissa . . .	4137
507.	Strike by Sindri Fertilizers Workers . . .	4111—14	1452.	Welfare of S.C. in Mysore	4138
508.	Surgical Instruments Factory at Nandambakkam . . .	4114—16	1453.	Buildings for the welfare of S.Cs. and of S.Ts. in Bangalore . . .	4138
509.	Uniform Syllabus in Universities . . .	4117—23	1454.	Merit-cum-Means Scholarships in Maharashtra . . .	4139
510.	Fertilizers . . .	4123—26	1455.	Legal aid to Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes	4140
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		4126—72	1456.	Political sufferers . . .	4141
S.Q.No.			1457.	Encyclopaedia . . .	4141-42
505.	Age limit for entry into Universities . . .	4120-27	1459.	Personnel Management Courses . . .	4142
511.	Standard of University education . . .	4127	1460.	Reservation for Scheduled Castes and scheduled tribes	4142-43
512.	Stupa of Buddha at Kushinagar . . .	4127-28	1461.	Central Library Service . . .	4143
513.	Correspondence course of Delhi University . . .	4128-29	1462.	National Discipline Scheme	4143-44
514.	Students for vocational courses . . .	4129	1463.	National Museum, Delhi	4144
515.	I.A.S. Officers . . .	4129	1464.	Indian Wrestlers in Ceylon . . .	4144-45
516.	Pakistanis in Assam . . .	4129-30	1465.	Export of copra and betelnuts . . .	4145
517.	New drug for blood pressure . . .	4130	1466.	Hostels for the deaf and dumb . . .	4146
518.	National Research Development Corporation of India . . .	4130-31	1467.	National atlas . . .	4146
519.	Shortage of raw spirit . . .	4131-32	1468.	Unauthorised archaeological excavations . . .	4147
520.	Oil in Upper Assam . . .	4132	1469.	Civil aviation spirit . . .	4147
521.	Koyali Refinery . . .	4132-33	1470.	Suicides by women . . .	4148
522.	Central Government Employees' Consumer Co-operative Stores . . .	4133-34	1471.	Law and order situation in Delhi . . .	4148-49
523.	Explosions in Sindri Fertilizer Factory . . .	4134	1472.	Oil wells in Gujarat . . .	4149
524.	University at Belur . . .	4134-35	1473.	Insurance of University teachers . . .	4149-50
			1474.	Ship for Andamans . . .	4150
			1475.	Science teaching at elementary stage . . .	4150-51
			1476.	Punjab Raksha Dal . . .	4151
			1477.	Chinese spies in Pithoragarh . . .	4152

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1478.	Compensatory allowance to Central Government employees in H.P.	4152-53
1479.	"Indian Observer" articles	4153-54
1480.	Punjab Police at New Delhi Railway Station	4154
1481.	Cyclone in South	4154-55
1482.	Tea Research Association.	4155
1483.	Tribal Blocks in Singhbhum	4156
1484.	UNESCO Educational aid	4156-57
1485.	Hindi in University education	4157
1486.	Rehabilitation of displaced tribal population	4157-58
1487.	Advisory Committee of Scientists	4158-60
1488.	Working of Scientific Laboratories and Organisations	4160-61
1489.	Pre-University course in Kerala University	4161
1490.	Ankleshwar Oil Field	4161-62
1491.	Industrial Management Pool	4162
1492.	Gauhati Oil Refinery	4163
1493.	"The Miracle of Vedic Mathematics" †	4163-64
1494.	National Register of Sanskrit Scholars	4164
1495.	Exhibition of Hindi books	4164
1496.	Scientific and Technical Terminology Commission	4164-65
1497.	W.F.A. Memorial Shivaji College, New Delhi	4165
1498.	Welfare of S.C. and S.T. in Punjab	4165-66
1499.	Machinery for dealing with Public grievances	4166
1500.	Hindi novel 'Aavarn'	4166-67
1501.	Committee on contempt of courts	4167
1502.	Appointment of High Court Judges	4167
1503.	Theft of scooters in Delhi	4168
1504.	National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi	4168-69
1505.	National Physical Laboratory	4169-70
1506.	Population of Scheduled Castes in Madhya Pradesh	4170

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1507.	Training of dogs for serving the blind	4170
1508.	Acquisition of land in Delhi	4171
1509.	National Book Trust	4171-72
1510.	Education Centres for Tibetan children	4172

CALLING ATTENTION TO
MATTERS OF URGENT
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE 4173-87

(i) Shri G. G. Swell called the attention of the Prime Minister to the reported construction of spurs on the bank of the Feni river by Pakistan.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon) made a statement in regard thereto.

(ii) Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya called the attention of the Minister of Defence to the reported arrest of Group Captain Prakash Chandra on a charge of espionage.

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y.B. Chavan) made a statement in regard thereto.

(iii) Shri Ramchandra Vithal Bade called the attention of the Prime Minister to the reported tresspassing of Pakistan Rifles into Lobacherra in Khasi and Jaintia Hills area and firing on Assam Border Police.

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) made a statement in regard thereto.

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE 4189, 4195

(1) Annual Report of the Fertilizer Corporation of India, Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1962-63, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(2) Review by the Government on the working of the above Corporation.

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—contd.

	COLUMNS	COLUMNS
(3) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1209 dated the 20th July, 1963 making certain amendment to the University Grants Commission (Terms and Conditions of Service of Employees) Rules, 1958, under sub-section (3) of section 25 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956.		4187—89, 4189—95 4317-1 ²
REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE ADOPTED	4195-96	4316-17
Twenty-second Report was adopted.		
MOTION RE: REPORT ON MID-TERM APPRAISAL OF THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN	4196	
Discussion on the motion re: Report on Mid-term Appraisal of Third Five Year Plan moved on 5-12-63 continued. The discussion was not concluded.		
		4187—89, 4189—95 4317-1 ²
		4316-17
		4195-96
		4196

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda) made a statement correcting the reply given today to a supplementary by Shri Surendranath Dwivedy on Starred Question No. 501 regarding search of the houses of Shri R.D. Gupta and Shri K.D. Malaviya.

OBITUARY REFERENCE

The Deputy Speaker made a reference to the passing away of Sardar K.M. Panikkar who was a member of the Constituent Assembly of India (Legislative).

Thereafter Members stood in silence for a short while as a mark of respect.

AGENDA FOR THURSDAY,
DECEMBER 12, 1963/
AGRAHAYANA 21, 188
(SAKA)

Further discussion on the motion re: Report on Mid-term Appraisal of Third Five Year Plan; and consideration and passing of the Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Bill.