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Friday, June 15, 1962
Jyaishta 25, 1884 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(First Session)



(Vol. V contains Nos. 41—51)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

ONE RUPEE (INLAND)

FOUR SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

CONTENTS

[Third Series, Volume V—June 8 to 22, 1962/Jyaistha 18 to Asadha 1, 1884 (Saka)]

No. 41.—*Friday, June 8, 1962/Jyaistha 18, 1884 (Saka)*

| | COLUMNS |
|--|-----------|
| Oral Answers to Questions— | |
| Starred Questions Nos. 1353 to 1355, 1357 to 1365, 1367 to 1371 and 1373 . . . | 9631—70 |
| Written Answers to Questions— | |
| Starred Questions Nos. 1356, 1366, 1372 and 1374 . . . | 9670—73 |
| Unstarred Questions Nos. 2787 to 2860 and 2862 to 2869 . . . | 9673—9725 |
| Correction of Answer to U.S.Q. No. 1593 dated 18-5-1962 . . . | 9725—26 |
| Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance— | |
| Reported dislocation in un-loading operations at Salt Cotaurs Railway Goods Shed ; | 9726—28 |
| Invitation to People's Republic of China to proposed Anti-nuclear Bomb Convention at Delhi . . . | 9728—30 |
| Papers laid on the Table . . . | 9730—31 |
| Demands for Excess Grants (Railways), 1959-60 . . . | 9731—32 |
| Business of the House . . . | 9732 |
| Statement re: Foreign Exchange Situation . . . | 9732—38 |
| Election to Committee— | |
| Central Advisory Board of Education . . . | 9738—39 |
| Advocates (Second Amendment) Bill—Introduced . . . | 9739—41 |
| Motion re: Joint Committee on Offices of Profit . . . | 9740—42 |
| Demands for Grants— | |
| Ministry of Commerce and Industry . . . | 9743—9819 |
| Bills introduced— | |
| Political Sufferers Aid Bill . . . | 9819 |
| Hindu Marriage (Amendment) Bill . . . | 9819—20 |
| Legislative Councils (Composition) Bill— <i>Circulated</i> . . . | 9820—41 |
| by Shri Shree Narayan Das Motion to Circulate— . . . | |
| Indian Post Offices (Amendment Bill)— <i>Negatived</i> . . . | 9841—63 |
| (Amendment of Sections 68 and 69, by Shri S. C. Samanta) | |
| Motion to consider . . . | 9841—63 |
| Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill— . . . | |
| (Amendment of Sections 405 and 406 by Shri D. C. Sharma) | 9863—78 |
| Motion to consider . . . | 9863—78 |
| Daily Digest . . . | 9879—84 |

No. 42.—*Monday, June 11, 1962/Jyaistha 21, 1884 (Saka)*

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1376, 1377, 1382 to 1384, 1386, 1388, 1390 to 1394 and 1397 . . .

to 1401 . . .

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1375, 1378 to 1381, 1385, 1387, 1389, 1395, 1396, 1402, 1403 and 1405 . . .

Unstarred Questions Nos. 2870 to 2897, 2899 to 2915, 2917 to 2931 and 2933 to 2935 . . .

| | COLUMNS |
|---|--------------------------|
| Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance— | |
| Tuberculin test reaction at Enath in Kerala | 9974—76 |
| Derailment of Nagpur-Tatanagar passenger train | 9976—82 |
| Papers laid on the Table | 9982 |
| Committee on Absence of Members from the Sitzings of the House— | |
| First Report | 9982 |
| Demands for Grants | 9983—10115, 10116—64 |
| Ministry of Commerce and Industry | 9983—10047 |
| Ministry of Finance | 10047—10115, 10116—64 |
| Change in date of a sitting | 10115 |
| Business Advisory Committee— | |
| Second Report | 10164 |
| Daily Digest | 10165—70 |
| No. 43.— <i>Tuesday, June 12, 1962/Jyaistha 22, 1884 (Saka)</i> | |
| Oral Answers to Questions— | |
| Starred Questions Nos. 1406, 1407, 1409, 1411 to 1413, 1415, 1416, 1419 to 1424, 1426 and 1428 | 10171—10208 |
| Short Notice Questions Nos. 14 to 16 | 10209—17 |
| Written Answers to Questions— | |
| Starred Questions Nos. 1408, 1410, 1414, 1417, 1418, 1425, 1427 and 1429 | 10217—23 |
| Unstarred Questions Nos. 2936 to 3043 | 10223—94 |
| Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance | 10296—10308 |
| Alleged failure of Government to supply AAG mark labels for tobacco in Guntur | 10294—96 |
| Reported occupation of Indian territory by Pakistan armed forces | 10296—99 |
| Collision of bus with Passenger train near Sambhar Lake | 10299—10303 |
| Papers laid on the Table | 10308 |
| Statement re. Agreement with Central Provinces Manganese Ore Co. Ltd. | 10309 |
| Statement re. Negotiations between U.K. and European Economic Community | 10309—12 |
| Business Advisory Committee— | |
| Second Report | 10312—14 |
| Demands for Grants— | |
| Ministry of Finance | 10313—10428 |
| Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1962—Introduced and Passed | 10427—28 |
| Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1952— | |
| Motion to consider | 10429—40 |
| Daily Digest | 10441—48 |
| No. 44.— <i>Thursday, June 13, 1962/Jyaistha 23, 1884 (Saka)</i> | |
| Oral Answers to Questions— | |
| Starred Questions Nos. 1430, 1431, 1433 to 1440, 1442, 1444, 1445 and 1447 to 1449 | 10449—86 |
| Written Answers to Questions— | |
| Starred Questions Nos. 1432, 1441, 1443, 1446 and 1450 to 1464 | 10487—98 |
| Unstarred Questions Nos. 3044 to 3135, 3137 to 3141, 3143 and 3144 | 10908—10560 |
| Short Notice Question No. 17 | 10560 |
| Motion for Adjournment— | |
| Train-bus collision at railway crossing | 10560—62 |
| Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance— | |
| Reported movement of Chinese tanks and armoured vehicles in occupied Indian territory in Northern Ladakh | 10563—76 |
| Reported admonition of some senior army officers posted in NEFA | 10576—85 |
| Scarcity of filtered water in West Vinay Nagar, Delhi | 10586—89 |

| | COLUMNS |
|--|-------------|
| Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions— | |
| Second Report | 10589 |
| Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1962— | |
| Motion to consider | 10589—10734 |
| Daily Digest | 10735—40 |
| 45. <i>Friday, June 15, 1962 Jyaishta 25, 1884 (Saka)</i> | |
| Oral Answers to Questions— | |
| Starred Questions Nos. 1465, 1467 to 1473 and 1475 to 1480 | 10741—79 |
| Written Answers to Questions— | |
| Starred Questions Nos. 1466, 1474 and 1481 to 1488. | 10779—85 |
| Unstarred Questions Nos. 3145 to 3213 | 10785—10831 |
| Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance— | |
| Cracker explosion in Sadar Bazar, Delhi | 10831—38 |
| Papers laid on the Table | 10838—40 |
| Leave of absence | 10839—41 |
| Bills introduced— | |
| Customs Bills ; and Specific Relief Bill | 10841-42 |
| Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1962— | |
| Motion to consider | 10842—10938 |
| Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions— | |
| Second Report | 10938 |
| Resolution re. Removal of Untouchability | 10938—87 |
| Resolution re. Representative Character of Trade Unions | 10987—11010 |
| Daily Digest | 11011—16 |

No. 46. Saturday, June 16, 1962/Jyaistha 26, 1884 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1489 to 1491, 1493 to 1496, 1498 to 1503, 1505 and 1507 to 1509 11017—55

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1492, 1497, 1504 and 1506 11055—58
Unstarred Questions Nos. 3214 to 3293 11059—11111

Calling attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Firing by Pakistani Armed Police on evacuees from Rajshahi District 11111—21
Papers laid on the Table 11121

Re. Calling Attention Notice 11121

Correction of Answer to Starred Question No. 513 11121—22

Business of the House 11122—25, 10255—56

Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1962 11125—11221

Clauses 2 to 19 and 1, and Schedules 11125—95

Motion to pass, as amended 11195—11221

Demands for Excess Grants (General), 1959-60 11222—55

Daily Digest 11257—62

No. 47.—Monday, June 18, 1962/Jyaistha 28, 1884 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1510 to 1518, 1520, 1521, and 1523 11263—11303

Short Notice Question No. 18 11303—06

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1519, 1522 and 1524 to 1537 11336—15

Unstarred Questions Nos. 3294 to 3300, 3303 to 3370, 3373 to 3391 and 3393 to 3422 11315—91

Statement by Prime Minister—

Firing by Pakistani Armed Police on evacuees from Rajshahi District 11391—11406

Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance—

Reported decision of Prof. J. B. S. Haldane to quit the C.S. and I.R. 11306—15

Papers laid on the Table 11415-16

Correction of Answer to Starred Question No. 219 11416

Demands for Excess Grants (General), 1959-60 11416—18

Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) 1959-60 11419—43

President's Pension (Amendment) Bill 11443—96

Motion to consider 11443—90

Consideration of clauses 11490—96

Motion to pass 11496

Motion re. Railway Accident 11496—11557

Half-an Hour Discussion re. Bagh River Project 11557—64

Daily Digest 11565—72

No. 48.—Tuesday, June 19, 1962/Jyaistha 29, 1884 (Saka)

Oral Answer to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1538 to 1549, 1551 and 1552 11573—11611

Short Notice Questions No. 19 and 19-A 11611—20

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1553, 1554 to 1562 11620—26

Unstarred Questions Nos. 3422 to 3486, 3488 to 3497, 3500 and 3501 11626—74

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance— | |
| Outbreak of epidemic of paralysis in Malda District | 11674—77 |
| Water scarcity at Delhi station and Ferozeshah Kotla, Delhi | 11677—79 |
| Papers laid on the Table | 11679—82 |
| Statement re: Report of Oil and Natural Gas Commission for the year 1960-61 | 11683—86 |
| Bills introduced— | |
| Extradition Bill | 11686 |
| Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1962 | 11686-87 |
| Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 1962 | 11687-88 |
| Advocates (Second Amendment) Bill | 11688—11700 |
| Motion to consider | 11688—11700 |
| Clauses 2 and 1 | 11700 |
| Motion to pass, as amended | 11700 |
| Motion re: Conduct of Elections Rules | 11701-55, 11771-72 |
| Customs Bill | 11755—70 |
| Motion to refer to Select Committee | 11755—70 |
| Half-an-Hour discussion re: Sharing of Rihand Power by U.P. and M.P. | 11772—82 |
| Daily Digest | 11773—90 |
| No. 49.— <i>Wednesday, June 20, 1962/Jyaistha 30 1884 (Saka)</i> | |
| Oral Answers to Questions— | |
| Starred Questions Nos. 1563 to 1575 | 11791—11826 |
| Short Notice Questions Nos. 20 and 21 | 11826—29 |
| Written Answers to Questions— | |
| Starred Questions Nos. 1576 to 1590 | 11829—38 |
| Unstarred Questions Nos. 3502 to 3514, 3516 to 3570, 3572 to 3633, 3635, 3636 and 3636-A to 3636-G | 11838—11933 |
| Correction of Answer to U.S.Q. No. 1748 dated 22-5-62 | 11933—34 |
| Motion for Adjournment— | |
| Reported Chinese incursions into Indian territory | 11934—36 |
| Papers laid on the Table | 11936 |
| Message from Rajya Sabha | 11937-38 |
| Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions— | |
| Third Report | 11938 |
| Hindu Adoption and Maintenance (Amendment) Bill—Introduced | 11938 |
| Appropriation (No. 3) Bill—Passed | 11938-39 |
| Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill—Passed | 11939-40 |
| Motion re: Report of University Grants Commission | 11940—12064 |
| Half-an-Hour Discussion re: Rehabilitation of displaced persons in West Bengal | 12065—96 |
| Daily Digest | 12097—12105 |
| No. 50.— <i>Thursday, June 21, 1962/Jyaistha 31, 1884 (Saka)</i> | |
| Oral Answers to Questions— | |
| Starred Questions Nos. 1591 to 1599, 1601 and 1614, 1602 to 1605 | 12107—53 |
| Written Answers to Questions— | |
| Starred Questions Nos. 1600, 1603, 1602-A, 1606 to 1610, 1612, 1613, 1615 to 1620 12144—53 | |
| Unstarred Questions Nos. 3637 to 3690, 3692 to 3712, 3714 to 3723, 3725 to 3740, 3744 to 3752, 3754 to 3767, 3767-A, 3767-B, 3767-C | 12153—12235 |
| Correction of Answer to Unstarred Question No. 2046 | 12235 |

Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance—

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Talks with Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations for U.K. re: E.C.M. | 12235—39 |
| Heavy floods in Kamalpur and other parts of Tripura | 12239—40 |
| Point of Information | 12240—41 |
| Papers laid on the Table | 12241—44 |
| Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions— | |
| Minutes | 12244 |
| Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House— | |
| Minutes | 12244—45 |
| Correction of Answer to Starred Question No. 1363 | 12245 |
| Statement re: Report of Solveen Delegation | 12245—47 |
| Motion re: Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules—Negatived | 12247—77 |
| Drugs (Amendment) Bill | 12277—12365 |
| Motion to consider, as passed by Rajya Sabha. | 12277—12364 |
| Clauses 2 to 22 and 1 | 12264 |
| Motion to pass | 12264 65 |
| Half-an-Hour discussion re: Allotment of C.I. sheets to States | 12365—82 |
| Daily Digest | 12383—94 |
| No. 51.—Friday, June 22, 1962/Asadha 1, 1884 (Saha) | |
| Oral Answers to Question— | |
| Starred Questions Nos. 1621, 1623, 1626, and 1628 to 1637. | 12395—12431 |
| Short Notice Questions Nos. 22 and 23 | 12431—40 |
| Written Answers to Questions | |
| Starred Questions Nos. 1622, 1624, 1625, 1627, 1637-A, 1638 and 1639. | 12440—44 |
| Unstarred Questions Nos. 3768 to 3833, 3835 to 3845 | 12444—94 |
| Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance— | |
| Reported Chinese occupation of Indian territory in NEFA. | 12494—98 |
| Death of two M.E.S. sweepers at I.A.F. station Baprola, Delhi | 12498—12502 |
| Train-truck collision near Titrath station on N.E. Railway | 12502—08 |
| Papers laid on the Table | 12508—11 |
| Message from Rajya Sabha | 12511 |
| Petition reg. Amendment to Conduct of Election Rules | 12511—12 |
| Bills Introduced— | |
| Assam Rifles (Amendment) Bill | 12512 |
| Administrators-General Bill | 12512—14 |
| Christian Marriage and Matrimonial Causes Bill | 11514 |
| Motion re: Shortfalls in targets of Third Five Year Plan | 12514—61 |
| Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions | |
| Third Report | 12562 |
| Private Members' Bills—Introduced— | |
| (1) The All India Ayurvedic University Bill by Shri A. T. Sarma | 12562—63 |
| (2) The Insurance (Amendment) Bill (<i>Amendment of sections 31A and 40C</i>) by Shri Indrajit Gupta | 12563 |
| (3) The Beedi and Cigar Labour Bill by Shri A. K. Gopalan | 12563 |
| (4) The Restrictions on Edible Oils (for Manufacture of Soap) Bill by Shri D. C. Sharma | 12564 |
| (5) The Transport Coordination Bill by Shri D. C. Sharma. | 12564 |
| (6) The Shopkeepers (Fixation of Price Labels) Bill by Shri J. B. S. Bist | 12565 |
| (7) The Legal Practitioners (Amendment) Bill (<i>Amendment of sections 14 and 15</i>) by Shri Hem Raj | 12565 |
| (8) The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Bill (<i>Amendment of section 30</i>) by Shri Hem Raj | 12565—66 |

| | |
|--|-------------|
| (9) The Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill (<i>Amendment of sections 11 and 12</i>) by Shri Hem Raj | 12566 |
| (10) The Constitution (Amendment) Bill (<i>Amendment of Article 226</i>) by Shri D. C. Sharma | 12566-67 |
| (11) The Constitution (Amendment) Bill (<i>Amendment of the Eighth Schedule</i>) by Shri U. M. Trivedi | 12574 |
| Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill (<i>Amendment of sections 405 and 406</i>) by Shri D. C. Shamra—Withdrawn— | |
| Motion to consider | 12567-74 |
| Hindu Succession (Amendment) Bill (<i>Insertion of new section 23A</i>) by Shri J. B. S. Bist—Circulated— | |
| Motion for circulation | 12574-12607 |
| Untouchability (Offences) Amendment Bill (<i>Amendment of section 3 and 4</i>) by Shri Siddiah— | |
| Motion for circulation | 12607-24 |
| Half-an-Hour discussion re: Phyto Chemical Plant at Neriamangalam | 12624-36 |
| Validictory reference | 12636 |
| Daily Digest | 12637-46 |
| Resume | 12647-50 |

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

LOK SABHA DEBATES

10741

LOK SABHA

Friday, the 15th June, 1962/Jgaistha
25, 1884 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Camera Factory at Durgapur

*1465. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
 { Shri S. C. Samanta:
 { Shri Shree Narayan Das.

Will the Minister of Commerce and
Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the
National Instruments Ltd. for the
establishment of a factory to manu-
facture cameras of Durgapur, West
Bengal, in collaboration with a
Japanese firm; and

(b) whether any date has been fixed
for the completion of the project?

**The Minister of Industry in the Min-
istry of Commerce and Industry (Shri
Kanungo):** (a) The draft agreement
with the Japanese firm, Messrs.
Nippon Kogaku Co. has been signed
and a contract for the supply of part
of the equipment at the cost of Rs. 9.2
lakhs has been entered into with
Messrs. Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha Ltd.

(b) No, Sir. However, it is hoped
that production would start from the
third quarter of 1963.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know
what type of cameras would be manu-
factured in this factory; whether they
would be motion picture cameras or
ordinary type of cameras?

1062 (Ai) LSD—1.

10742

Shri Kanungo: In the first instance,
it will be ordinary cameras.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know
what percentage of indigenous mater-
ial will be used in the manufacture of
these cameras?

Shri Kanungo: When the pro-
gramme is through, all of it will be
indigenous.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know
what would be the annual target of
production in this factory?

Shri Kanungo: I cannot say it in
detail now.

Central Training Institute for Workers

*1467. **Shri K. N. Pande:** Will the
Minister of Labour and Employment
be pleased to state when Government
propose to establish Central Training
Institute for workers' education and
training?

**The Minister of Labour in the Min-
istry of Labour and Employment (Shri
Hathi):** The Central Board for Work-
ers' Education has agreed to set up a
Central Training Institute for training
teachers for the education of workers.
Details of the institute are being
worked out.

Shri K. N. Pande: May I know
what will be the syllabus and the
duration of this training?

Shri Hathi: The scheme is being
worked out. But the scheme is, as the
hon. Member knows, to give training
to the teachers in the method of train-
ing. The syllabus and the course of
training are being worked out.

Shri Warior: May I know whether
these trainees are selected from the
trade union organisations or according
to the recommendations of the trade

union organisations? How is the selection being done?

Shri Hathi: No. They are not yet selected. This is going to be an institution for teaching teacher-administrators in the art of teaching. Actually, it is something like "Bachelor of Teaching" or "B.T." as we call it. It is for this purpose. The institute has not yet started functioning.

श्री बड़े : क्या यह ग्रन्थ स्टेटों में भी कायम किया जायगा या केवल एक ही जगह दिल्ली में रक्खा जायगा ?

Shri Hathi: May be in Bombay.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know whether this will be more or less on the lines of the teachers' training institutes run under the Ministry in different States; if so, may I know what would be the special function of this Central Institute?

Shri Hathi: That is a very natural question. This is going to be an institute for teaching those persons who are to be incharge of teaching the workers—that is, trainers in the art of teaching.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether this teaching will include educating workers in labour union laws plus labour welfare scheme?

Shri Hathi: Exactly so. They will be taught the philosophy of trade unions, labour laws and also the art of teaching, how to teach these things to the workers.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know what is going to be the likely strength of the trainers that are going to be taken in this institute?

Shri Hathi: We have not yet decided upon the strength of these teachers.

Shri Basumatari: May I know the education required for these trainers?

Shri Hathi: The educational qualification required for these trainers will be that they should be graduates, they

should have some diploma from the social institutes under the various universities and some experience in the field of labour.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : यह क्लास कब शुरू होगा ?

Shri Hathi: That is not yet decided. The scheme is being worked out.

European Common Market

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*1468. { **Shri P. R. Chakravarti;**
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment as to how the export market of India has been affected by the operation of European Common Market;

(b) if so the financial losses or gains that are involved;

(c) whether attempts have been made to secure favourable terms from the European Common Market group on reciprocal basis; and

(d) whether Government have taken steps to compensate the loss of the export market that may have followed from the operation of the European Common Market by negotiation with non-European-Common-Market countries?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). In the first two years after the European Common Market came into existence i.e., in 1958 and 1959, exports from India to the E.C.M. countries which were already low, declined to Rs. 39 crores and Rs. 48 crores respectively as compared with Rs. 49 crores in 1957. They, however, recovered Rs. 49 crores in 1960 and Rs. 55 crores in 1961. The common external tariff is being applied to third countries only by stages and will not be fully operative until 1970.

(c) Yes, Sir. India is having tariff negotiations with the E.C.M. countries under the auspices of the GATT. These negotiations are in progress.

(d) The Government of India have entered into trade agreements with several countries and have taken other measures to promote exports in general. We are also hopeful that the negotiations between the U.K. and the E.C.M. countries regarding U.K.'s entry into the E.C.M. will result not only in avoiding damage to our existing trade but would facilitate Indian exports getting increasing share in the imports of the enlarged European Community.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: What is the reaction of the Government to the statement made in Brussels by Signr. Roberto Ducci, Chairman of the Deputies, which says that at some stage the ECM countries will have a comprehensive trade agreement with India, Pakistan and Ceylon?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This has been received only this morning. We are awaiting the full transcript of the statement made by Signr. Roberto Ducci.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the report from Bonn that the Pakistan Minister of Industries has submitted a memorandum to the West German Ministry of Development, explaining the effect of British entry into the ECM on Pakistan and, if so, whether Government have submitted likewise their own memorandum to the different heads of the ECM countries, namely, Germany, France and Italy?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir. Regarding the first part of the question, we have seen in the newspapers Shri Khan's statement and his representation though, of course, we did not have the full document except the press summary. Their stand seems to be more or less similar to our stand. As far as our approach to the six countries of the ECM is concerned, I have had the privilege to lay a state-

ment before the House only the other day.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या हिन्दुस्तान के यूरोपियन कौमन मार्केट एग्रीमेंट में शरीक होने के पहले यू० के० सरकार से भी इस बारे में सलाह ली जायगी ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : काफी निगोशियेशंस पिछले तीन महीनों से चल रही हैं। अब इस में किसी देश की सरकार की सलाह लेने का सवाल नहीं है। हमारा खुद का एप्रोच इंडिपेंडेंट है और हमारा इंटरेस्ट किस चीज में है इस को देखते हुए हम यू० के० सरकार और ई० सी० एम० की छै सरकारों के साथ बातचीत कर रहे हैं।

Shri D. C. Sharma: Has the hon. Minister studied the statement made by Field Marshal Montgomery saying that the European Common Market scheme is not economic but political and it means the surrender of sovereignty to a bigger body and, if so, what will be the stand of India?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We have always looked into every statement on this subject. Every economic grouping has its own political counter-part. That is also taken into consideration.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarti: May I know whether it is a fact that Shri K. B. Lall, has asked that the Prime Minister should approach the Heads of States and place before them the proposals which we have made to the six countries and, if so, when it is going to take place?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is only a press report of what they think our Ambassador talked with the Prime Minister. As far as our approach is concerned, it is quite clearly known to the House from the several statements made here, various questions answered, the memorandum which we have submitted to the U.K. and the memoranda which we have submitted to the six countries of the Rome Treaty.

Shri Nath Pai: Since some of the members of the ECM are also members of the Aid India Club, has it been brought to their notice that by the restrictive practices of the ECM and their various tariffs what they give as aid on the one hand is taken away by the tariff restrictions on the other hand?

Shri Manubhai Shah: What we have stated is in slightly different terms from what the hon. Member has stated. We have stated that we are grateful and we are appreciative of long-term credits given to this country by those countries for our development projects, and it will very much disable us in repayment if restrictive practices are introduced as a result of the Rome Treaty. All those aspects have been clearly brought out.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that Britain has proposed to the ECM countries the association of some of the Commonwealth countries and, if so, is it an improvement over the other proposal about comprehensive agreements?

Shri Manubhai Shah: After all, trade is a matter of commodity studies, their quantum and tariffs. So, a general approach will not be possible. In our detailed report which we have recently made to them commodity-wise, what preferences the Commonwealth countries are enjoying today, what the structure of tariff should be on different commodities, which commodities should enter into the zero tariff, all these have been mentioned.

Shri Tyagi: There is a statement in the press today that the Commonwealth countries are inclined to arrive at some agreements with India, Ceylon and Pakistan regarding trading in certain commodities free of duty. How far is it true?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Perhaps the hon. Member refers to the ECM countries and not to the Commonwealth countries. The statement is on behalf of the ECM countries and, as I answered in reply to an earlier question, we are awaiting the full transcript of

the statement so that we can consider the matter further.

Mr. Speaker: Next question

Shri Bade: Sir, I was standing up every time to catch your eye.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry if I did not call him. Every hon. Member cannot expect me to call him on every question. Next question.

Employment for Agriculturists in Madras State

*1469. **Shri Elayaperumal:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether projects are proposed to be launched in Madras State for providing employment to agriculturists during the lean season with Central Government aid;

(b) if so, how many and what are the details of these schemes; and

(c) the estimated employment capacity to be found under the schemes with particular reference to the total number of agriculturists to be thrown out of employment during the lean season?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Two pilot projects for works programmes for utilising rural manpower were launched by the Government of Madras during the slack agricultural season in 1960 at the instance of the Government of India. Under the second series, thirteen more pilot projects have been allotted to the Government of Madras to be taken up during the slack agricultural seasons in 1961-62 and 1962-63. All pilot projects taken up under the first or second series were financed fully by the Centre upto the end of the financial year 1961-62. From the financial year 1962-63, the cost of the projects will be met

by the Centre on the basis of 50 per cent. grant and 50 per cent. loan. The cost of each project is Rs. 2 lakhs during the first phase (i.e., the period which begins in slack agricultural season of one financial year when the projects are started and ends at the close of the next financial year)

2. The schemes proposed under the pilot projects in Madras include minor irrigation, village plantation, contour bunding, village roads, manufacture of building materials, and soil conservation. The total estimated cost of all the projects is Rs. 30 lakhs for the period upto the end of the financial year 1962-63. They are expected to provide employment to nearly 16,500 agricultural labourers for 100 days a year during agricultural slack seasons in 1961-62 and 1962-63. The total number of unemployed agricultural labourers during the lean season is being estimated through a survey.

Prices of Drugs

*1470. **Shri M. K. Kumaran:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in drugs India ranks among the highest-priced nations of the world;

(b) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the observations made by the Kefauver Committee of U.S.A. in this regard; and

(c) whether Government have taken, or propose to take, any steps to bring down the prices of drugs in India?

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

STATEMENT

The Government of India are aware of the statement made by the Kefauver Committee of U.S.A. that in drugs generally India ranks among the highest priced nations in the world. No survey of the international sale prices of drugs has been made but the prices of some of the drugs manufac-

tured in India are high compared to the c.i.f. prices of drugs if imported. It is however unrealistic to draw any conclusions from the observations of Kefauver Committee as there can be no comparison between the young and small sized industries of this country and the giant, old and established drugs manufacturing firms of the nations like U.S.A.

The question of high prices and its various factors are being studied by a Technical Sub-Committee of the Development Council for Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, particularly in view of the fact that several additional drugs will be manufactured in the country during the Third Five Year Plan period.

Shri M. K. Kumaran: In the statement some reason is given for the high prices of drugs. May I know whether it is not a fact that protection to particular drugs given under the patents law is a more important reason for the high prices of drugs in India?

Shri Kanungo: No, Sir; it would be otherwise.

Shri M. K. Kumaran: In the statement it is said that high prices are due to our industry being young and small, but the Kefauver Committee has emphasised on high prices of drugs sold by American firms in India. I want to know how the Government account for the high prices of drugs sold by American firms in India.

Shri Kanungo: The import of foreign drugs is not free; it is highly restricted. That is the first thing. The other thing is that the Kefauver Committee, later on the United States Federal Bureau, has investigated and the charges, as reported in the report which the hon. Member has mentioned, have been found to be not correct.

Shri Warlor: What is the approximate difference between the prices charged in India and the prices charged in U.S.A. for some sort of patent medicines, like aureomycin and other antibiotics?

Shri Kanungo: On another occasion I had given the difference in prices. It is considerable. The reason for this is that our volume of production is not enough.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Hem Barua.

Shri Warrior: I wanted to know the comparative figures.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is not a fact that the Pimpri bulk penicillin price is five times higher than the world price? If so, what steps have Government taken to keep the prices of drugs at a lower level so as to keep the nation healthier?

Shri Kanungo: There is nothing like a world price. Price differs from country to country. But it is a fact that our production price and our prices are higher. We expect that with larger production they will come down. The prices could be lowered if we chose to import.

Shri Warrior: Did the Kefauver Committee report that the cost of production of antibiotics in Indian factories is much higher and that inefficiency is also contributing its share...

Shri Nath Pai: It is contributing more than its share.

Shri Warrior: ...towards the high cost? Did that Committee report like that?

Shri Kanungo: We do not agree with that. It is true that our price is higher, but the reasons are entirely different. We hope that in course of time when our volume of production increases the price would come down. In fact, in the course of the last three or four years the prices have come down.

डा० गोविन्द दास : हिन्दुस्तान में चार पदतियों की दवाइयों का प्रचार है : एलोपैथी, होमियोपैथी, वैद्यक और हकीमी। क्या इस बात का कोई प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है कि जिन पदतियों की दवाइयाँ सस्ती हैं, उनको

प्रोत्साहन दिया जाये और उन का प्रचार बढ़ाया जाये ?

श्री कानूनगो : यह सवाल तो एन्टी-बायाटिक्स के बारे में है।

Shrimati Renuka Ray: The hon. Minister said that because of drastic cuts in imports we are not able to get these drugs at lower prices. In view of very high prices obtaining, would it not be possible for the time being at least to allow a higher proportion of imports until such time as we are able to produce more?

Shri Kanungo: They are being imported also. That is the reason why Government is going in for larger production of anti-biotics with a capital investment of about Rs. 20 crores.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I am saying that until such time as we are able to give drugs at lower prices the import of such a vital necessity to the nation should continue on a higher scale.

Shri Kanungo: We are importing as much as is necessary.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know since how long the Technical Committee of the Development Council is looking into the high prices and other ancillary matters regarding drugs, and whether they have submitted any report by now?

Shri Kanungo: They have not submitted their report; they are still considering the matter.

डा० गोविन्द दास : अभी मैंने जो सवाल पूछा था, उस के उत्तर में यह कहा गया कि यह सवाल एन्टी-बायाटिक्स के सम्बन्ध में है, परन्तु यह सवाल केवल उन दवाइयों के सम्बन्ध में न हो कर सब दवाइयों के सम्बन्ध में है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जिन माननीय सदस्य ने यह सवाल किया था, उन का मतलब एन्टी-बायाटिक्स से ही था।

Standard Cloth Scheme

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*1471. { **Shri Warior:**
 { **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**

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

(a) whether Government have closed the accounts of the purchase and distribution of standard cloth scheme;

(b) whether the claims of the State Governments concerned have been settled; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The claims of all the State Governments have been scrutinised and accepted. The only State in respect of which final settlement is still pending is West Bengal, where there was some delay in getting audit certificate in support of the State's claim. This too has been since done. Efforts are being made to adjust this claim in the accounts for 1961-62. As soon as the State Government's reply on this point is received, necessary sanctions will be issued and the accounts relating to the whole scheme will be closed.

Shri Warior: May I know for how long this account has been kept in suspense without settlement?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It will take a few months to settle the accounts. The account is only a lakh and a quarter of rupees between the two Governments, and it will be settled very soon, as soon as the auditors from both sides approve that the entries are correct.

Shri Warior: What was the reason for keeping this account in suspense without settling and giving the share of the Delhi and Bengal Governments?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There has been no anxiety expressed on behalf of the State Governments which every year receive from the Central Government several crores of rupees. This is a minor account of Rs. 1,21,000 between the West Bengal Government and the Government of India, and it will be appreciated that the checking of the various minor vouchers and scrutiny of the various invoices takes a little time. Within this year it should be completed.

Credit Facilities for Exporters

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*1472. { **Shri Bishanchander Seth:**
 { **Shri P. C. Borroah:**
 { **Shri Basumatari:**

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

(a) whether a new scheme for increasing credit facilities for exporters has been under the consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, what is Government's decision in the matter?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The matter is under examination.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that the Mudaliar Committee has recommended the creation of a revolving fund for financing raw material imports in order to help industries to produce more, so that there might be export promotion in this country; and if so, what Government have done in this direction so far?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That recommendation has been found very valuable and, as I said the other day in the House, we are making a beginning with a revolving fund of about 20 million dollars, that is about Rs. 10 crores in foreign exchange for financing the import of components etc. for exporting our industrial products.

Shri Nath Pal: Is Government contemplating giving of import licences

to those exporters who, as a result of their exports, sometimes suffer losses, rather than giving direct subsidies?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is a part of the incentive programme, that we first try to finance the raw material imports, and only in some unavoidable or inescapable cases where the import component of the raw material is practically nil and we are priced out in the world market, only there some form of cash assistance is considered.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Is a separate Financial Corporation or financial agency contemplated in order to provide facilities for funds to the exporters?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Broadly speaking, our idea is to add as few institutions as possible. If any of the existing institutions can undertake this responsibility we will try to see that the responsibility is entrusted to it. But if we find that on the whole, for the purpose of the working capital for export finance and the rate of interest and the guarantee for deferred payments, etc., all these things comprehensively could be dealt with better by a new corporation, the same is also under consideration.

मध्य प्रदेश में चीनी की मिलें

*१४७३. श्री कछवाय क्या श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री सभा पटल पर एक विवरण रखने की कृपा करेंगे जिसमें निम्नलिखित जानकारी दी हुई हो

(१) मध्य प्रदेश में इस समय चीनी की कितनी मिलें हैं ;

(२) इनमें से कितनी मिलों ने अब तक चीनी बेतन-मंडल की सिफारिशें लागू की हैं और कितनी मिलों ने नहीं लागू की हैं ;

(३) चीनी की जिन मिलों ने सिफारिशें लागू नहीं की हैं उनके नाम क्या हैं ; और

(४) अन्य चीनी मिलों द्वारा बेतन-मंडल की सिफारिशें अब तक नहीं लागू करने

का कारण क्या है और उन्होंने सिफारिशों को कब तक लागू करने का आश्वासन दिया है ?

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में श्रम मंत्रों (श्री हाथी) : स्थिति इस प्रकार है : (१) पांच ।

(२) और (३) सिफारिशों को लागू करने के लिये इन पांचों मिलों में समझौते हो गये हैं और कुछ में अदायगी शुरू हो गई है । दो मिलों में कर्मचारियों के वर्गीकरण के बारे में मतभेद है । बांनम के मवान पर भी बात चल रही है ।

(४) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

I shall also read the answer in English.

The position is as follows:—

(i) Five.

(ii) and (iii): Agreements have been reached in all the five factories for implementing the recommendations and payments have started in some. In two factories there are differences over classification of employees. The question of bonus is also under negotiation.

(iv) Does not arise.

श्री कछवाय : क्या यह सच है कि इन मिलों में काम करने वाले अधिकांश कर्मचारियों को सीजन के बाद बदल दिया जाता है ?

श्री हाथी : किस मिल की बात कर रहे हैं ?

श्री कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सीजन नहीं होने पर घर बैठने वाले कर्मचारियों को क्या कुछ भत्ता मिलता है या नहीं मिलता है ?

श्री हाथी : वहाँ पांच मिलें हैं, किस मिल की बात कर रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने वह छोड़ दिया

है और पूछते हैं कि भत्ता मिलता है या नहीं मिलता है।

श्री कछवाय : सभी मिलों में।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पांचों मिलों के बारे में पूछते हैं।

श्री हाथी : पांच मिलों में से भोपाल की जो शूगर मिल है, इसमें मिल चुका है, मिलता है। दूसरी मिल में भी मिलता है। तीसरी में भी मिलता है। चौथी में भी मिल गया है। पांचवीं में एग््रीमेंट हो गया है, मिला नहीं है। देने का समझौता हो गया है।

श्री बड़े : दो मिलों में जहां मिलता नहीं है वेज बोर्ड की सिफारिशों के अनुसार वे मिलें कौन सी हैं? छः महीने तक वेज बोर्ड की सिफारिशों पर कुछ भी अमल नहीं किया जाता है और जो मिल मजदूर हैं वे खाली पड़े रहते हैं उनके बारे में क्या किया गया है? वेज बोर्ड न मानने के बारे में क्या मॉटर ने कोई आदेश मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार को दिये हैं या मिलों को कोई आदेश दिये हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कितना सवाल एक सवाल में आप पूछेंगे?

श्री हाथी : इस के बारे में वर्कर्स के रिप्रिजेंटेशन आए थे और हम ने मध्य प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट को लिखा है कि वहां स्टेट लेवल पर एक ऐसी ट्राइपरटाइट मशीनरी क्रियेट करें कि जहां वर्कर्स, एम्प्लायर्स वगैरह मिल बैठ कर समझौता कर सकें। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने एग््री कर लिया है कि वहां ऐसी एक व्यवस्था हो जाय।

श्री बड़े : छः महीने खाली जो मजदूर घर पड़े रहते हैं तो उनको कुछ मिलता नहीं है। इसके बारे में मध्य प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट ने अभी तक क्या कुछ एक्शन लिया है या नहीं लिया है और अगर नहीं लिया है तो क्यों नहीं लिया है?

श्री हाथी : मध्य प्रदेश को लिखा है एक्शन लेने के लिये और मध्य प्रदेश सरकार

एक्शन ले रही है और कई मिलों के साथ समझौता हो गया है।

Shri K. N. Pande: May I know whether it is a fact that, it is not only in Madhya Pradesh, but in other States too—implementation is being delayed....

Mr. Speaker: This question is about Madhya Pradesh.

Shri K. N. Pande: due to the fact that the points of doubts raised by the parties in course of implementation have not been clarified as there is no such machinery provided by the Ministry?

Shri Hathi: This question relates to Madhya Pradesh. So far as his State is concerned, there is that machinery created.

Shri K. N. Pande: There are two factories there also.

श्री बड़े : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने दो फॅक्ट्रीज के नाम पूछे थे जिन्होंने वेज बोर्ड को नहीं माना है और जहां पर अभी तक एग््रीमेंट नहीं हुआ है। इसका जवाब नहीं दिया गया है।

Shri Hathi: Bhopal Sugar mills, Sehore: agreement reached for full implementation. Gwalior Sugar Mills Ltd: Agreement reached for full implementation. Jaora Sugar Mills: There also agreement reached for implementation of increased wages and D.A. The question of bonus is under negotiation. Siwaji Sugar Mills: Agreement reached for implementation of recommendation concerning D.A. etc. As for retaining allowance, agreement has been reached on a different basis. Govind Ram Sugar Mills: Agreement reached for implementation of recommendation concerning D.A. So far as retaining allowance is concerned, the parties are understood to have agreed for no payment for the first two years, at 50 per cent in the third year and at full rates in the 4th and 5th years, in view of the weakness of the company. There, agreement has been reached between the parties.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह सही है कि वेज बोर्ड को रिकॉमैण्डेशन से जो पुराने फैंक्ट्रीज के नीकर हैं, उनकी तनख्वाह में तो कम बढ़ती हुई है और जो एक एक या दो दो साल के नीकर थे, उनको ज्यादा फायदा हुआ है जिसकी वजह से उनमें आपस में इस हेतु बारे में बड़ा डिस्सैटिफिकेशन है ?

श्री हाथी : एसी कोई बात मेरे ख्याल में नहीं है ।

Non-ferrous Metals

1475. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in spite of controlled imports and distribution of non-ferrous metals under the Non-ferrous Metal Control Order, 1958, the prices for the same metals are quoted in Indian Economic Journals;

(b) whether Government are aware that Blister copper under the controlled distribution is Rs. 3,000 per ton whereas in open market it is freely available at Rs. 5,600 per ton; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take steps to find out the source of those supplies in the market and take necessary steps to bring down the prices of this essential industrial raw material?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 34]

Shri P. Kunhan: Is it a fact that the market prices are higher than the controlled prices?

Shri Kanungo: There is no market price, because it is a completely controlled item, and the import licences are issued to the actual users only.

Shri P. Kunhan: May I know whether Government have any scheme for the distribution of these metals to the small industrialists at controlled prices?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, the Small Industries Corporation and the Director of

Industries distribute it to the small industries.

Shri Umanath: May I know whether it is a fact that the import and the distribution of these metals are controlled by two or three big monopoly firms, which is definitely leading to higher prices in the open market?

Shri Kanungo: No, Sir.

Shri Warrior: May I know whether any case of blackmarketing in unwrought copper has come to the notice of Government, and if so, whether Government have taken any action against the culprits?

Shri Kanungo: There have been complaints about the pricing, in about a dozen cases, I think, in the course of two years, and those have been settled.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: In view of the fact that non-ferrous metals are not available in proper quantities in order to cater to the present-day needs of industry, may I know whether the fresh licences will be restricted in case of such industries where these non-ferrous metals are utilised?

Shri Kanungo: It is already restricted; and it is in short supply. It is common knowledge.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the Government machinery set up for the purpose has looked into the complaint that the price fixed by Government is Rs. 3,600 per ton, but actually, in the market the price is about Rs. 5,600 per ton?

Shri Kanungo: I have already stated that there is no open market about it, because it is entirely controlled, and mostly it is only for actual users.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: It is such a simple and basic thing. But the reply is evasive.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : कच्चे माल का पक्का बनाने वाले कारखानेदारों को लाइसेंस देने के बजाय व्यापारियों को क्यों लाइसेंस दिया जाता है, इसका क्या हेतु है ?

श्री कानुंगो : मैं ने पहले कहा है कि
मॉस्ट ग्राफ इट इन फार एक्चुअल यूजर्स ।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I want to know whether it is a fact that the thing is being sold in blackmarket at Rs. 5600 per ton instead of at Rs. 3600 per ton which is the price fixed by Government, and if so, whether this has been looked into or not.

Shri Kanungo: No complaint has been received either by the Director of Industries in the different States or by Government about this situation that it is being sold by anybody at Rs. 5600 per ton.

Shri P. Kunhan: May I know whether any geological survey has been conducted in this respect so far in India?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, it is a continuing process, but unfortunately, we have not been able to get adequate deposits of copper.

Shri Warrior: The hon. Minister was pleased to say that the complaints were regarding the pricing. What was the actual price at which it was sold, and what was the controlled price?

Shri Kanungo: That depends upon the different consignments. We allow 3½ per cent over the c.i.f. prices, and a dispute occasionally arises about the prices.

Accumulation of Iron Ore Stocks at Orissa Mines

*1476. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a huge accumulation of iron at different Orissa mines and railheads uncovered by the State Trading Corporations orders; and

(b) whether any action is proposed to be taken to market those stocks?

**The Minister of International Trade
in the Ministry of Commerce and**

Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a)
No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: On the 12th of this month, the Railway Minister had replied that the outstanding indents of ore traffic awaiting clearance at Barajamda were 2713 BG wagons and those awaiting clearance at Badampahar were ten BG wagons, that is to say, so much iron ore had been accumulating there. But, now the hon. Minister says that there is no accumulation.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The total tonnage as reported by our field officers who recently visited all these areas in Orissa is that in the Barbil-Banspani-Barajamda area it was 2,61,530 tons, in Jajpur-Keonjhar region about 13846 tons, and at Badampahar 4310 tons. The total is about 2,79,000 tons.

I would only request the hon. Member to appreciate that compared to the large offtake, this is not a very big accumulation.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: This figure does not tally with that given by the Railway Minister. At the same time, I would like to know whether for the last two years, the STC was purchasing iron ore from the private mine-owners and supplying to the Hindustan Steels, but now, they have stopped it, and, therefore, there is accumulation of stocks. If so, are they making any efforts to market this ore?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is true that the captive mines of the Hindustan Steels have now gone into production, and, therefore, the offtake by the STC from the private mine-owners in that region has considerably gone down, and we are, therefore, concentrating on exporting these ores to foreign countries, so that the present mining capacity may continue and also develop further, but our real trouble there is in regard to the movement of goods. As against the STC's purchase commitment of 9 lakhs tons, the actual movement up to April, 1962

has only been 1,44,000 tons. That means, it will be half of what is committed for. We are pressing upon the Railway Ministry and everybody else concerned to provide for more transport, and we hope that the position will improve gradually.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Do the figures quoted by the Minister relate to accumulation at the rail-heads or do they also include accumulation at the pitheads?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is only a field survey. I do not vouchsafe for everything written there. But broadly speaking, from the size of the heap etc. we calculate, and it is not considered by any measure a large accumulation. The real problem, as the hon. Member previously pointed out, is that the Captive mines of HSL have gone into production and to that extent, the offtake by STC has gone down. Therefore, we are concentrating on exports.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: My question was not answered. I asked whether the figures quoted by him include accumulations at the pitheads or relate only to accumulation at the rail-heads.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Rail-heads. It is not possible to estimate at every point as to what is the collection, at pitheads.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The Minister says that there is difficulty in transportation. May I know whether as a result of it the production of private mine-owners, whatever is there, cannot be exported and as a result their mines are likely to be closed down?

Shri Manubhai Shah: They may not close down, but the fear is there that whatever was the expansion, that particular rate of growth might be halted. Therefore, our attention is now being rivetted much more to exports. We want to export more and more iron ore. As the House is aware, for this year we have targeted for an export of 5 million tons. The real bottleneck in the export of iron

ore is primarily lack of transport. We have been taking up the matter with the Railway Ministry and we hope that matters will improve and more ore will be exported.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I seek a clarification from you? Part (a) refers to accumulation of iron ore at the mines and rail-heads. The hon. Minister says that the figures quoted by him concern only rail-head accumulation. I wanted figures both in respect of rail-head accumulation and pit-head accumulation.

Mr. Speaker: He has answered that.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I have already explained that earlier. It is impossible to estimate at every mine head what is the accumulation. Generally speaking, the practice in the mining areas is to move as much of the production as possible to the railheads. If there is too much accumulation at the railheads, automatically production at the mines will also be affected and there will not be a large accumulation there at pitheads.

Customs Barrier in Goa

*1477. **Shri Nath Pai:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state how long Government propose to maintain the customs barrier between Goa and the rest of India?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): In order to avoid a sudden change in the living pattern of the people of Goa, Daman & Diu, the Government are allowing import of a limited quantity of some commodities which are not allowed to be imported into the rest of India. Moreover, pending detailed scrutiny the existing Portuguese laws, including the Tariff laws, are being continued in force in the Union Territory. In view of this and in order to prevent such imported goods moving into the rest of India the Government maintain a check on carriage of goods from Goa, Daman & Diu to other parts of India. This check would be removed as soon as the import policy for Goa,

Daman & Diu, as well as the Tariff laws in that Territory are brought in line with the rest of India.

Shri Nath Pai: Customs barriers are normally maintained between two sovereign States and not between different parts of the same country. Are Government aware that the people of Goa are feeling a strong resentment against the continuance of this customs barrier, as it keeps on reminding them of their colonial past and that is coming in the way of emotional integration?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The customs machinery has to be used only for limited items of goods and for a temporary period. I do not think that the Goans are feeling the hardship that the hon. Member has in mind.

Shri Nath Pai: Is it a fact that the people have made complaints, though not perhaps to the Government, in the columns of the press in Bombay that the customs officials continue to behave as if nothing had changed? If so, what instructions have been issued by Government to those officials?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The normal instructions to customs officers are that they should execute the laws, treat the people politely and with courtesy and not cause any harassment to them.

Shri Nath Pai: It is a fact that delays at the customs offices are as long as they used to be in old times and that people are stranded for three to four hours after an arduous journey?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I could not say that.

Shri Hem Barua: The hon. Minister has made a reference to the retention of the Portuguese laws. May I know whether this has not resulted in the arrest of some of the members of the Goa underground volunteer corps and they had to be released only when they went on fast?

Mr. Speaker: This relates to customs barrier.

Shri Hem Barua: She has just made a reference to the Portuguese laws.

Mr. Speaker: This relates to customs barrier and not other laws.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It appears from the answer of the hon. Minister that these customs barrier are maintained to facilitate certain imports for the people of Goa. May I know whether there is any check on free flow of goods from Indian territory to Goa?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: There is absolutely no barrier.

Shri Ansar Harvani: May I know whether the Government is aware that a number of Indian businessmen are indulging in benami transactions with the people in Goa who have got import licences and if so what checks are being taken?

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: When it comes to the notice of Government proper action will be taken.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Which are the specific commodities for which imports are allowed in Goa and not in other parts of India?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: It is a list of 23 items. Am I to read them?

Mr. Speaker: There is no need; it need be they may be supplied to the hon. Member or placed on the Table of the House.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether import duties in Goa are the same as they obtain in India or whether there is any difference?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: At the moment import duties in Goa are those which were in vogue at the time of the Portuguese Government and we are trying to bring these in line with those prevailing in India. A committee has gone there to examine the tariff policy and the tariff methods

prevailing in Goa. A decision will be taken later on. As I pointed out these are only temporary arrangements and the barriers will be removed.

Shri Warrior: May I know whether the same customs officials as were under the Portuguese Government are still continuing or any change has been made in the personnel?

Mr. Speaker: Some might have been changed; it is a matter of great detail.

Shri Nath Pai: The hon. Home Minister was pleased to suggest that there were checks to stop import of certain goods allowed into Goa. May I know in what way and in what respects the methods and procedures employed by the customs officials at the Goa India border—I am sorry I have to use that word because you are maintaining it like that—differ from the methods and procedures of inspection employed by the customs officials for travellers coming into ports like Bombay, Calcutta or Delhi?

Mr. Speaker: That would be a very minor detail.

Shri Nath Pai: It is an important question and it relates to this.

Mr. Speaker: I do not dispute the importance of that but it goes into too many details.

Shri Nath Pai: She said that there are checks.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Tyagi:

Shri Tyagi: As delayed action leads to further complications, may I know as to what is the actual justification for this hesitating and halting policy in treating Goa as a completely integral part of India for all purposes?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: We do not want to disturb the trade which the Portuguese Goa was maintaining with countries and therefore, we want to give them sometime to readjust themselves to the changed pattern of trade in Goa. Therefore, we have announced that some restrictions will be imposed on import of goods and

for that we have taken 25 per cent of the annual imports of 1961 as the normal and import licences would be given to them accordingly.

Sometime ago an hon. Member asked: what are these items which are allowed to be imported into Goa and not allowed to be brought into India? Most of them are: wines, whisky, perfumes, cutlery, milk powder and other things.

Protest Note from China Re: Confiscation of "China Today"

*1478. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has protested to India against the confiscation of issues of the news bulletin "China Today" which its Embassy published in New Delhi;

(b) whether China has also counter-charged India with reprinting in its Embassy's news bulletin "materials from unofficial sources slandering the Chinese Government"; and

(c) if so, the details of the reply sent to the Chinese Government, if any?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of China have charged that Indian Embassy bulletins published in Peking have reproduced documents and statements attacking China, including a summary of the Officials' Report and the A.I.C.C. Resolution on National Integrity (published in "India News" of 1-1-1961). Our Embassy's fortnightly bulletin is by and large innocuous. It has a limited circulation in the diplomatic corps of Peking. Moreover our Embassy has been very careful in observing international norms as well as the laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China in putting out this bulletin. There is, therefore, not much substance in the Chinese Government's counter allegations.

(c) The Chinese note has just been received and is under study.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether there are unofficial sources prevailing in China? I think all the sources in China are official. If there are unofficial sources, do they refer to the Indian sources or the sources which are available in China?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Undoubtedly there must be many unofficial sources but they are not known.

Shri Hem Barua: In the Chinese note of May 11, published in *China Today*, it is said that "the Aksai-Chin area has always been Chinese territory", and subsequently in the Chinese note of 2nd June, the Prime Minister's offer to allow the Aksai-Chin road to be used for civilian traffic by China is described as an absurdity. In the context of it, may I know whether the Prime Minister's offer still holds any validity?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The offer is very good, very reasonable, very logical and very valid. The fact that it is not admitted does not make it unreasonable.

Shri Hem Barua: Then why did they point out in the reply that it is not accepted—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: If it is not accepted, it is not accepted. There the matter ends.

Shri Nath Pai: The charges and counter-charges, the allegations and counter-allegations, do not seem to get abated in anyway. May we, therefore, know from the Prime Minister, what makes him think, as he said the other day, that China is unhappy with her relations with us and would like settlement?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is rather difficult to analyse certain feelings that are derived from a multitude of sources, and it may not be wholly

justified. I do not know; but I did say so. That does not mean that anything special is in view at the present moment. I did say that various factors led me to it.

Shri Nath Pai: No grounds on which it may be based—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it not a fact that the Chinese Stalinists who are in power have mastered the Nazi Goebbelsian technique of repeating lies *ad nauseam*—

Mr. Speaker: Why go so far?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is about China.

Mr. Speaker: He is saying so many things and making imputations.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is a fact; it is against China and not against India.

Mr. Speaker: Against China also we should be careful.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is about the lying propaganda; it is admitted by the Government also. In view of this and together with the corollary—the bigger the lie, the better for Chou En-lai—may I know what is the attitude of the Government to the *New Age* press owned, so far as I know, by the Communist party of India, which is abetting this anti-national propaganda in this country? *China Today* is printed at the *New Age* press—

Mr. Speaker: He should confine himself to the question instead of saying so many things.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The question is concerned with *China Today*.

Mr. Speaker: The Communist party of India does not come here. If he wants to put any question about the charges or counter-charges made in that publication, he might put it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: All right, Sir. Is it not a fact that the charges

contained in *China Today* against India and in the other documents referred to by my friend, Shri Hern Barua, have been made in this country since the last six months or more or even longer than that, and is it a fact that the *New Age* press has had a hand in propagating these charges, the lying propaganda, inside India—the *New Age* press is owned by the Communist party of India—and what action has been taken by the Government in this connection?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member has such an abundance of things in his mind that he is wholly confusing. I am confused what he is after. I remember a string of words and phrases, but I do not quite follow his logical arguments. He said something about the Stalinists in China. I do not understand. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: These are emotional and evocative phrases.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Please ask him to repeat what he said; he should withdraw it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You provoked me.

Mr. Speaker: These private conversations should not continue. A supplementary has been asked and the Prime Minister is answering that. Meanwhile, private conversations are going on and the same charges and countercharges are being levelled there.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: She started the game.

Mr. Speaker: Whoever might have done it, both were unauthorised. I do not allow that.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not quite know what is the question. He ended by asking what action has been taken against the Communist Party of India or the *New Age*.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: *New Age Press*.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: All the rest was a confusing preamble which has nothing to do with this.

The position is, according to the international practice, any official documents are allowed to be circulated in another country. That is, if we send a message to the Chinese authorities, we have the right to publish that in any paper that we may issue in Peking or elsewhere. If *China Today* publishes Chinese messages, they have a right to do it. We are not going to object to it, even though it may be highly offensive to us.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Anti-Indian; it has been confiscated.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Let him try to understand a little and not be confused in his own circles of thought. If an official message or a statement of a Government is published, whether a speech or a letter to us, it is perfectly right, even though it might be offensive to us. We allow such things to be printed. But where selections from it giving a particular point are brought out and comments are made, then it is different. Then it becomes difficult. In *China Today*, something of this kind was done. It was not purely an official statement. If it had been their official statement, we would have taken no action, however offensive it might have been, because that is a statement that is sent by one Government to our Government. If a statement is sent by our Government to China, we claim the same right of publicity for that. But where it is changed and one-sided extracts are printed, then it becomes pure propaganda and not an official statement being reproduced. The hon. Member referred to the *New Age* and said that the *New Age* have been the publishers of it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Printers.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: They are the printers of *China Today* which has been proscribed.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Being printers—somewhat less than being publishers. (*Interruption*). If they

do anything against the law, then we do proceed against them. They naturally will suffer if they go against the law, but from the mere fact that they are printing a document which occasionally offends us for some reason and which we forfeit, it does not necessarily follow that we proceed against them on this basis; otherwise we might.

Diplomatic Relations with Countries Abroad

*1479. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the names of countries with which India has no diplomatic relation whatever; and

(b) the factors and criteria which govern Government's decision in each case?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a). We have no diplomatic or other missions accredited to Cameroons (Republic of), Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville) (Republic of), Costa Rica, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Gabon, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Israel, Mauretania, Nicaragua, Niger, Panama, Portugal, Peru and Togo.

(b). There are various types of diplomatic contacts, political, commercial, cultural and consular. Generally speaking, diplomatic, consular and commercial missions are accredited to various countries on the basis of our political and other interests subject to availability of trained personnel and funds and on the basis of mutual convenience.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I would have been grateful, Sir, if a note had been laid on the Table giving the names of the countries. I could not catch the names of all the countries; I could catch only one or two names. However.....

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Is it a fact that ever since 1949, in the Constituent Assembly of India (Legislative),—neither the Minister of State nor the Deputy Minister was here then—whenever the question of diplomatic relations with Israel was raised on the floor of the House, the Prime Minister told the House every time and on every occasion that the time was not opportune, and may I know whether the position is the same today and the time is not opportune; if so, is India's attitude to Israel conditioned by an oversensitivity to Arab susceptibilities in the matter?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): It is true, the position is more or less the same. Israel was recognised very soon after it came into existence. But we have not exchanged diplomatic personnel because we did not think in the balance of things advantages lay in that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I could not hear.

Mr. Speaker: The Government did not think that balance of advantage lay in that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The second part of my question has not been answered properly. I will put it differently. Is it a fact that several European and Asian countries have cordial diplomatic relations with both Arab countries and Israel; if so, may I know what difficulties stand in the way of our having such relations with both Israel and the Arab countries?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member can also know from other sources. So many European countries have diplomatic relations with both.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We try to have friendly relations with every country. Even with countries who may be hostile to us we want to remove the hostility. We have no enmity towards Israel. We think that

Israel's activities; have been unfortunate, have been aggressive—in the past, I am not talking of the immediate present. But, apart from that, we feel that our exchanging diplomatic personnel at the present moment will be, in the balance, not advantageous to the causes we pursue there in that area.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, in view of the fact that recognition is given to China and maintained in spite of the insults and humiliations we meet, may I know it straight from the Prime Minister as to why it is that Israel is not recognised?

Mr. Speaker: That answer has been given.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is the Arab countries that have stood in the way?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is clear that in the Middle East there is acute friction. Relations between Israel and other Middle-Eastern countries are not only strained but they are very bitter, and any action taken in regard to any of those countries affecting the other country is resented by the others. One has to feel the balance and see what is advantageous to us and to the settlement of these disputes peacefully there.

Shri Nath Pal: Among the criteria for extending recognition to any country, the hon. Minister stated our political interests and availability of suitable personnel. Are these criteria satisfied in the case of Algeria? If so, what is still withholding the recognition of that country?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know what he is referring to. I understand.

Shri Nath Pal: The Provisional Government of Algeria of Ben Khedja

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Algeria, at the present moment, is governed by condominium, by joint executive-

half French and half Algerian representatives. There is going to be a referendum there within, I think, three weeks. After three weeks, Algeria would be formally independent and recognized by everybody and, no doubt, it will be recognized by us and we shall exchange our representatives etc. But, at the present moment, under international law, the position is different and there is no purpose in doing it; only showing off by doing something a month earlier.

Shri Nath Pal: It should have been done many months earlier.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not think it would have helped Algeria at all. The whole purpose would be a gesture to show our sympathy to Algeria and nothing else.

Shri Nath Pal: Exactly.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We have shown many many gestures; much more than gestures to show our solidarity with Algerian freedom, which they have recognized, and this would have done no good, we felt then. Anyhow, the question does not arise now. After three weeks, or even before, elections will take place in Algeria. The immediate issue in Algeria is not Algeria versus France or the French Government. That matter has been settled. It is an issue of how to meet the OAS, the secret army of the French colons there which is committing murder, rapine and arson. Therefore, that is the main question and that question is not affected by this at all.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is there any proposal before Government to have at least Consular relations with Israel on a bilateral basis, not unilateral as at present, if not relations at the Legation level or Embassy level?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There is no such proposal before Government at present.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Has the Prime Minister's attention been

drawn to the statement by Mr. Ben Kheda that there are attempts of great pressure exerted to change the Evian Agreement? In view of that, may I know whether our support to the Provisional Algerian Government would not actually help them to fight out those who now want to change the Evian Agreement?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not think it will make any difference if the Evian Agreement is upset, in any way it will create a very serious situation. Only yesterday or the day before President De Gaulle spoke very strongly in favour of the Evian Agreement and said that in 24 or 25 days Algeria would be free.

Assamese Language in Nefa

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*1480. { **Shri Hem Barua:**
 { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting of the NEFA Education Sub-Committee recently held at Shillong has decided to relegate Assamese to the position of an optional subject in that administrative area;

(b) if so, whether this decision does not go counter to the policy of Government vis-a-vis the medium of instruction in NEFA schools; and

(c) the reaction of Government to this decision of NEFA Education Sub-Committee?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) to (c). No. The NEFA Education Sub-Committee had a general discussion to consider the three-language formula evolved at the last Chief Ministers' Conference. Since the matter involved higher policy, it could not be decided at Sub-Committee level. In fact, no recommendation on the subject has been finalised. Hence, any decision to change the medium of instruction in the NEFA schools does not arise.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that this decision of the NEFA Education Sub-Committee goes counter to the accepted policy of the Government—their decision was to relegate Assamese to the status of an optional language—may I know whether those officers are being admonished for inspiring disruptive activities there?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: As I have already pointed out in the answer, since the Sub-Committee's decision involves a question of policy, it is not being taken into consideration at all.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that the Dhebar Committee has recommended against the imposition of Hindi and Assamese in NEFA and whether this has given encouragement to some of the NEFA officers to steadily oust Assamese and, if so, what steps are Government undertaking in that direction?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: This question was also before us. There has been a review of the language policy in NEFA and it has been decided to introduce Assamese as the medium of instruction.

Shri P. C. Borooah: How many and which of the Government officers constituted the sub-committee?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I have not got the names.

Shri Swell: People of NEFA are a section of the Hill people in the north eastern part of India. I know the people of NEFA and the people of the Hills. The question stands in the name of Shri Hem Barua and I am prefacing my question with certain statements.

Mr. Speaker: That is not permissible.

Shri Swell: The Hills people have expressed themselves against learning Assamese. What steps do the Government propose to take to protect the Hill people from Assamese

linguistic domination and in what way will Government help us to come rapidly to the national stream by learning a language that is common to the whole of India?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The hon. Member has raised another and a different point. Evidently, he is not in favour of Assamese being the language; so, he wants to counter what the original questioner has been trying to do. I would suggest that they should settle it between themselves.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit that because the Government of India has accepted that policy.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Trade with Afghanistan

*1466. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether consequent on the closing of border between Pakistan and Afghanistan, the trade between India and Afghanistan has deteriorated;

(b) if so, the extent of deterioration; and

(c) how the trade between India and Afghanistan is being carried on at present.

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a). Yes, Sir, the trade has declined.

(b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement:

Early in September, 1961, the land route via Pakistan was closed for trade between India and Afghanistan.

This resulted in some decline in the trade between India and Afghanistan as will be seen from the following figures. For comparison purposes these figures are given for the periods September, 1961—February 1962, (Latest figures for exports only available upto February, 1962) and corresponding periods during 1960-61 and 1959-60:

| Period | Value: Rs. in lakhs | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| | *Exports to Afghanistan | †Imports from Afghanistan | Total Trade |
| September, 1959 | 293 | 443 | 736 |
| February, 1960 | | | |
| September, 1960 | 388 | 359 | 747 |
| February, 1961 | | | |
| September, 1961 | 188 | 88 | 276 |
| February, 1962 | | | |

There are indications that trade has improved since owing mainly to the Transit Agreement between Afghanistan and Iran which enabled Afghan goods passing through Iranian territory and Iranian ports en route to India.

*These figures are upto January in each case.

(c). The trade between India and Afghanistan is being carried on by air and by sea via Iranian ports.

Data on Space Science

*1474. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any arrangements for the collection, collation and dissemination of data in the field of space science;

(b) whether such data are being circulated among scientists in this country; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to set up any machinery for the purpose?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) to (c). Government have not made and do not at present contemplate any special centralised arrangements for the dissemination of data relating to space research. Such scientific information relating to space research, exploration and technology as is not classified is published in scientific papers, journals and books, which are available to the departments of the Government of India and to individual scientists and scientific institutions who are interested in the subject.

A National Committee for Space Research has, however, recently been set up to advise the Government on matter relating to space science and to promote co-operation with international organisations interested in the peaceful uses of this new branch of science.

Song and Drama Division

{ Shri A. V. Raghavan:
*1481. { Shri Pottakkatt:
{ Shri Warrior:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to have one sponsored troupe in each State under the Song and Drama Division;

(b) whether any contract has been concluded with any troupe in any State; and

(c) when the proposal will be fully implemented?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi):

(a). It is proposed to sponsor 12 drama troupes in different States during the Third Five Year Plan.

(b). Not yet, Sir.

(c). By the year 1965-66.

हिन्दी समाचार बुलेटिन का प्रसार

*१४८२. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच कि आकाशवाणी के त्रिचूर, बंगलौर और अन्य हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों के केन्द्रों से रात को सवा आठ बजे प्रसारित होने वाला हिन्दी समाचारों का बुलेटिन-हाल ही में बन्द कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस समाचार बुलेटिन का प्रसारण किस किस तारीख से किस किस केन्द्र पर बन्द किया गया है ; और

(ग) इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० बी० गोपाल रेड्डी) (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) . सवाल नहीं उठते ।

Ophthalmic Glass Factory

*1483. { Shri Subooh Hansda:
{ Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made towards the establishment of the Ophthalmic Glass Factory by the National Instruments Limited, Calcutta with Russian technical aid; and

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

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The detailed project report has been received and it is under consideration in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

Training of Labour Welfare Officers in Social Work Course

*1484. Shri K. N. Pande: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the training facilities for short term courses in Social Work and Industrial Relations etc. have been extended to Labour Welfare Officers in private industries; and

(b) if so, how many Labour Welfare Officers obtained training through such short term courses?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Nathi): (a). No.

(b). Does not arise.

Rice Bran Oil Industry

*1485. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the results so far achieved in the direction of extraction of oil from rice bran both in the private and public sectors;

(b) the total annual production of such oil so far; and

(c) whether the extracted oil contains anything which is deleterious for the health of the cattle?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) There are four units in production with an installed capacity of 30,000 tons of rice bran per annum.

(b) The total annual production of rice bran oil in 1961 was 1,700 tons.

(c) No authoritative information on this point is as yet available.

Exploitation of Malda Incident by Pakistan Embassy in U.S.A.

*1486. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the Pakistan Embassy in Washington has been trying to exploit the exaggerated accounts of minor incidents of Malda; and

(b) if so, what measures are being taken by Government to counter the effects of this move?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes, Sir. The Pakistan Embassy in Washington has been exploiting the Malda incidents for malicious propaganda against India. The bulletins issued by the Pakistan Embassy in Washington have reproduced highly exaggerated and distorted versions of these incidents under such headings as 'Anti-Muslim Riots in India—Muslims Take Refuge In Pakistan In Thousands'.

(b) Bulletins issued by our Embassy in Washington have given factual accounts of these incidents and have also reproduced extensively the various statements on the subject made in Parliament from time to time. In other ways also the Embassy has explained facts of the situation to people in the United States.

Gandhi Programme Unit in A.I.R.

*1487. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the year in which the Gandhi programme unit was set up in the All India Radio;

(b) whether the Co-ordination Committee for Radio programmes on Gandhiji has been asked to suggest the kind of programme this unit can prepare and present for the propagation of knowledge about Gandhiji's life and ideals among different types of listeners; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to ensure that the precious tape-recordings of the speeches of Gandhiji that the All India Radio possesses are preserved in good condition?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): (a) 1962.

(b) The Co-ordination Committee of the Unit does advise on the preparation and presentation of A.I.R. programmes on Gandhiji.

(c) The recorded speeches of Gandhiji in the possession of A.I.R.

have been processed and made into metal stampers for permanent preservation.

Licensing of Fresh Industries in Assam

*1488. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has advised the State Government of Assam not to license any fresh industry as long as the State's power supply remains inadequate; and

(b) how long it is likely to take to augment the power supply position in the State and to revive licensing of fresh industries?

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Labour Welfare Centre at Palana Coal Field

3145. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Welfare Centre for the labour at Palana Coal Field (Rajasthan) has been set up;

(b) the date of the setting up of the centre;

(c) the number of staff with their respective designations posted there;

(d) annual expenditure incurred on salary of the staff and for welfare measures;

(e) non-recurring expenditure incurred in this behalf;

(f) the amount of welfare fund as it stands in balance on the 31st December, 1961; and

(g) the details of the schemes of welfare introduced?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathl): (a) Yes, an Adult Education Centre.

(b) 24th September, 1959.

(c) One Adult Education Instructor.

(d) Rs. 2,002.49 nP. on staff and Rs. 1,465 on welfare measures during 1961-62.

(e) Rs. 865 during 1959-60 and Rs. 415 during 1960-61.

(f) Rs. 1,09,252 as on 31st March, 1962.

(g) An Adult Education Centre is being run, facilities for domiciliary treatment of four T.B. patients have been introduced, and a primary school building has been provided. A Women's Welfare Centre which was set up in April 1957 had to be closed in September, 1957 because of lack of sufficient response. For the same reason a Feeder Welfare Centre for the benefit of women which was started in April 1961 had to be closed in August, 1961. Efforts are being made to restart the Centre.

Alcohol out of Tapioca

3146. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that research in Germany has revealed that alcohol can be made out of tapioca; and

(b) if so, whether Government are in possession of any information regarding the research and its results?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). It is a well known fact that Alcohol can be made out of tapioca and other starchy materials and the necessary know-how is available within the country.

Central Information Service

3147. Shri A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the work of the Assistant Journalists in Press Information Bureau is generally checked and supervised by an officer not below the rank of Assistant Information Officer;

(b) the scale of pay of Assistant Information Officer in the Press Information Bureau; and

(c) what percentage of the next higher grade has been fixed for departmental promotion out of the category to which Assistant Information Officers belong?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Posts of Assistant Information Officer are included in Grades II and III of the Central Information Service, the scales of pay of which are:—

Grade II:—Rs. 400-400-450-30-600-35-670-EB-35-950.

Grade III:—Rs. 350-25-500-30-590-EB-30-800.

(c) 75 per cent. from Grade II to Grade I and 50 per cent. from Grade III to Grade II.

Textile Mill in Uttar Pradesh

3148. Shri Sarjoo Pandey: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether an industrialist has been granted a licence to start a textile mill in Mhow (Azamgarh) in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the name of the industrialists and when the said mill is likely to be set up?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Licence dated the 27th September, 1961 was granted to Shri Moti Chandra, Kanpur for setting up a cotton spinning mill of 12,500 spindles at Mhow (Azamgarh). A condition was imposed that the unit shall be established within a period of 12

months from the date of the issue of the licence. Subsequently, on the U.P. Government's recommendations the location was changed from Mhow to Kanpur.

Import of Copper, Zinc, etc.

3149. Shri P. Kunhau: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the the quantity of copper, zinc, antimony, lead and tin imported on the eve of the issue of the Non-ferrous Metal Control Order, 1958;

(b) year-wise import figures of these for 1958-59, 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62; and

(c) how much quantity of these imports, particularly of copper and zinc is consumed by the Central and State Governments (i.e., Railways, Defence, Electricity Boards etc.)?

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

(c) Information is not available and it will be difficult to collect it.

Broadcasts for British Guiana etc.

3150. Shri Ravindra Varma: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Radio has any broadcasts directed to British Guiana and Trinidad and other islands in the Carribean;

(b) if so, the number of hours per week devoted to such broadcast; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons for the absence of such broadcasts?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) These regions are too far away to receive a satisfactory signal direct

from New Delhi without a relay base at a suitable point midway. A.I.R. has no such relay facilities at present.

External Services Programme of A.I.R.

3151. **Shri Ravindra Varma:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether the listener research unit of the All India Radio has undertaken any surveys of the quantity of listening and the quality of reception (audibility) of the All India Radio's External Services Programmes directed towards Western Europe;

(b) if so, what are the results of the surveys;

(c) whether the All India Radio has received any complaints about poor audibility; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take to improve audibility?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) All possible steps are taken to improve the reception with the limited technical facilities available to All India Radio. Augmentation of aerial facilities as well as the provision of additional high power transmitters is being considered in AIR's proposals for the Third Five Year Plan.

Production of Baker's Yeast

3152. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
 { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
 { **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a firm in Calcutta is producing baker's yeast;

(b) if so, what is the annual production?

(c) how much foreign exchange has been saved by this venture; and

(d) whether there is any foreign collaboration involved in the project?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The estimated present annual production is 100 tons on dry basis.

(c) Approximately Rs. 6 lakhs.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Rules for Apprenticeship Training

{ **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
 3153. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
 { **Shri B. K. Das:**

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to introduce rules for compulsory intake of young people in all firms for apprenticeship training;

(b) if so, when this will be introduced; and

(c) whether all firms have accepted the proposal of Government for introducing such rules?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Nathi): (a) to (c). The Apprentices Act, 1961 to provide for the regulation and control of training of apprentices in trades was passed by Parliament in December, 1961. The Act has come into force from 1st March, 1962, and the industries to which the Act has been made applicable have been notified vide G.S.R. 247, dated 12th February, 1962. Rules for carrying out the provisions of the Act are being framed.

Trade Delegation to Indonesia

3154. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether a trade delegation sponsored by the State Trading Cor-

poration visited Indonesia; and

(b) if so, what are its achievements?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) A representative of the State Trading Corporation along with a representative of their Business Associates visited Indonesia in January-February, 1962 in connection with the contract with Indonesians and also to discuss generally business.

(b) Discussions with the Indonesian authorities revealed that there is scope for expanding trade by export of goods of assured quality and that a good atmosphere exists for expansion of trade with that country.

Good possibilities existed in some selected items, such as, cotton yarn, cotton textiles, jute manufactures and light engineering goods.

Arrangements were also made for export of cotton yarn to that country.

गोम्रा से स्वदेश भेजे गये पुर्नगाली राष्ट्रजन

३१५५. श्री विमूर्ति मिश्र: क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गोम्रा से वापस भेजे गये पुर्नगाली घाने साव जो चल सम्पा ले गये उसका बंदीरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि गोम्रा से जाने वाले पुर्नगाली गोम्रावासियों के ऋग चुका कर नहीं गये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस विषय में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा बौशिक-कार्य मंत्री तथा धनु क्षिति मंत्री (श्री जशहरलाल नेहरू) : (क), (ख) और (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Hindustan Cable Factory, Burdwan

3156. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expansion programme of the Hindustan Cable Factory at Burdwan, West Bengal has started;

(b) if so, what is the progress made up-to-date;

(c) when it is expected to be completed;

(d) what type of tele-communication cable will be manufactured in this expanded project; and

(e) the proposed capacity of manufacture of cables?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Orders for machinery and plant worth Rs. 80 lakhs approximately have been placed. Site development in connection with the factory expansion is practically complete. Construction of factory building sheds has commenced and is under progress.

(c) In the latter half of the financial year 1963-64.

(d) (i) Underground Dry Core Telephone Cables.

(ii) Plastic Insulated Tele-communication Cables.

(iii) Switch Board Cables and Wires etc., and

(iv) Copper Wires to be drawn locally.

(e) (i) Dry Core Telephone Cables - 32 K.m. per year on double shift basis.

(ii) Plastic insulated Cables—25 million core metres.

(iii) Copper Wire Drawing--1500 tons per year on double shift basis

Allotment of Newsprint for "Maharashtra Times"

3157. { Shri Brij Raj Singh:
Shri Bade:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that "Maharashtra Times", a new Marathi daily, was to be published from Bombay by the "Times of India" publications;

(b) if so, whether the publication was held up due to inadequate supply of newsprint quota; and

(c) the regular quota of newsprint which is allotted to journals in India?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A request for allotment of newsprint was made by the "Times of India" publications and the allotment was given to them in accordance with the general policy in force. The allotment was then regarded as insufficient by the publishers.

(c) The regular quota of newsprint for a daily newspaper, or periodical is worked out on the basis of the page-area, average number of pages published in 1957 or the subsequent year in which the daily newspaper or periodical actually started publication, regularity of publication and its circulation during 1961.

Survey by Chinese Government of Southern Slopes of Himalayas

3158. **Shri Inder J. Malhotra:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government of India that Chinese Government claim to have conducted a survey of natural resources on the southern slopes of Himalayas;

(b) whether any such survey was conducted within the boundaries of Sikkim and Bhutan; and

(c) what steps Government of India have taken in this respect?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) The Government of India's attention has been drawn to some newspaper reports and radio broadcasts stating that the Institute of Botany and Medical Research of the Chinese Academy of Sciences has conducted such preliminary surveys in Tibetan highlands. But there is no information to show that the Chinese have conducted any survey of natural resources on the southern slopes of Himalaya.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Survey of Unemployment in Bihar

3159. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any survey of unemployment and under-employment in the State of Bihar for the period ending 31st March, 1962;

(b) whether Government propose to ease the situation caused by intense density of population augmented all the more each year;

(c) whether Government received any proposal from the State Government of Bihar suggesting the absorption of agricultural population in the neighbouring States of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa; and

(d) if so, whether Government have made any recommendation to Dandakaranya authority who have reclaimed considerable land for settlement of people?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Nathi): (a) No.

(b) Various development schemes under the Five Year Plans are creating employment opportunities for relieving unemployment and under-

employment. The State Government of Bihar are also trying to settle the landless labourers in Gairmazrua Khas lands, as well as the Bhoodan Yagna lands.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Small Industries Service Institute

3160. Dr. Ranen Sen: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) in how many cases Small Industries Service Institutes have secured information themselves about the details of machinery and its workings for private applicants;

(b) how many applications the National Small Industries Corporation have received for procurement of machinery etc. from abroad during 1st April, 1961 to 31st March, 1962;

(c) what is the minimum and maximum time taken between the date of receiving the application by the State Directors of Industries and the actual placement of the order for the machinery; and

(d) how much does the National Small Industries Corporation charge on the actual cost of the machinery and under what heads?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 35].

Electric Fans

3161. { Shri Bishanchander Seth:
 { Shri Gauri Shanker:
 { Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the foreign exchange earned by the export of Indian electric fans during the last five years;

(b) the measures Government are taking to increase production during the Third Five Year Plan;

(c) whether it is a fact that preference is given to export rather than home consumption; and

(d) if so, whether Government is considering to stop its exports to meet the home demand?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Foreign exchange earned from exports of electric fans of all types during the last five years is as follows:

| | Value in lakhs of Rs. |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 1957-58 | 19.99 |
| 1958-59 | 25.16 |
| 1959-60 | 59.56 |
| 1960-61 | 81.27 |
| 1961-62 | 66.80 |

(b) The production of electric fans has more than doubled during the last few years, having increased from 5.25 lakh fans in 1957 to 10.77 lakh fans in 1961. Estimated production of fans at the end of the Third Plan is 25 lakh numbers.

(c) and (d). Exports of Electric fans account for approximately 10 per cent of the indigenous production. The requirement of the domestic market is fully met; and there is no evidence of any shortage of fans in the country. Prices of fans have remained more or less stable; and discounts are available even on well-known brands of fans. In the circumstances there is no intention to put any restrictions on the export of fans; on the contrary efforts are being made to step them up.

Construction of Road and Buildings in NEFA

3162. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that NEFA Administration has been able to elimi-

nate contractors in works like construction of roads and buildings;

(b) if so, how far its working has been found satisfactory;

(c) whether it is a fact that suggestions have been made to some States like Manipur to adopt the same procedure; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the States to this suggestion?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) The NEFA Administration have been following for several years the policy of allotting constructional works which do not involve difficult technical problems directly to local tribal people without employing a contractor. On the other hand, major projects which require the services of skilled artisans or detailed technical supervision are still being given to contractors.

(b) The system has been working satisfactorily in NEFA and has the following advantages:

(i) The local people benefit financially and at the same time develop a feeling of participation in the projects.

(ii) The elimination of middlemen has resulted in the cost of the works being appreciably reduced.

(c) The Ministry of Community Development addressed all State Governments and Union territories last year requesting them to consider the possibility of adopting this procedure in other parts of India.

(d) The Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Delhi, Manipur, Tripura and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration are implementing the suggestions of the Ministry of Community Development.

Government Quarters in Occupation of Unauthorised Persons

3163. Shri Rishang Kelshing: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government quarters in New Delhi under the occupation of unauthorised persons at present; and

(b) action Government has taken to stop occupation of Government quarters by unauthorised persons?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):

(a) 339.

(b) Action is taken to evict the unauthorised persons under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1958. To prevent unauthorised occupation of the vacant quarters chowkidars are posted for watch and ward.

Loans for Development of Industries in States

3164. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Governments will be allocated loans from the Centre in 1962-63 for development of industries;

(b) if so, the quantum of loan and the terms and conditions of loan to each State; and

(c) the specific industry or industries for whose development the loan is earmarked in each State?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes.

(b) The terms and conditions of loans which are different for different schemes/industries and State-wise allocation will be finalised in the fourth quarter of the current financial year on the basis of the general principles fixed for each scheme/industry and actual expenditure incurred by the States during the 1st three quar-

ters of the financial year and anticipated expenditure for the fourth quarter.

(c) The Loans are given to States for the following industries:

1. Industrial Estates.
2. Development of Handloom Industry.
3. Conversion of Handloom into Powerloom.
4. Development of Small Scale Industries.
5. Development of Coir Industry.
6. Development of Silk Industry.
7. Industrial Schemes.
8. Development of Handicrafts.
9. Rubber Plantations.
10. Coffee Plantations.
11. Rehabilitation Schemes.

All the States are entitled to the loans from Centre for the above industries depending upon the actual expenditure incurred by each State in respect of each industry.

Organic Chemicals Factory at Panvel, Maharashtra

3165. **Shri Shivji Rao S. Deshmukh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to establish an organic chemicals factory in public sector at Panvel in Maharashtra State;

(b) if so, what would be the capital outlay and employment potential; and

(c) the production capacity of this plant?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to preliminary estimates, the capital outlay on the project will be approximately Rs 12 crores. Detailed estimates are being prepared. The project is expected to

provide employment for about 2,000 persons.

(c) The initial capacity of the plant is for the manufacture of about 2,000 tons per annum of various intermediates.

Prime Minister's National Relief Fund

3166. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount to the credit of the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund, as on 1st June, 1962;

(b) by whom the fund is administered; and

(c) whether the account is regularly audited?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):

(a) The amount to the credit of the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund as on 1st June, 1962 was Rs. 16,75,354.78. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs had been invested in Short Deposits and the balance of Rs 1,75,354.78 was deposited in the Current Account.

(b) The Fund is administered by the Prime Minister.

(c) The accounts are audited regularly every year by a reputed firm of Chartered Accountants.

Techno-Economic Survey of Tea Gardens

3167. { **Shri Maheswar Nalk:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tea Board has completed a techno-economic survey of tea gardens with a view to ascertain the type of assistance the tea gardens require for development;

(b) what are the findings of the survey and the recommendations made for development; and

(c) the decision of Government thereon?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir; in the Tea Districts of Tripura, Darjeeling Hills and Cachar in North East India and in the Nilgiris, Anamallais and Kanan Devan regions in South India.

(b) The Tea Board is currently scrutinising and analysing the data collected in the course of the surveys.

(c) Does not arise.

पंजाबी टुरक परिवारों का मध्य प्रदेश में पुनर्वास

३१६८. श्रीमती दम्पुन बेदी : क्या

योजना मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह रुच है कि दो वर्ष पूर्व योजना आयोग के सलाहकार ने मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को यह सुझाव दिया था कि उसे अपने राज्य के किसानों को दृष्टि में आधुनिक तराई की योजनाकारा कराने के लिए पंजाब के कुछ कृषि परिवारों को अपने यहां बसाना चाहिए ;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही की गयी है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका विवरण क्या है ?

योजना, भ्रम तथा रोजगार मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) हां, हां ।

(ख) चम्बल क्षेत्र में, राज्य से बाहर के अन्धे किसानों को जमीन देकर प्रदेश पर राज्य सरकार विचार कर रहा है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठाया ।

Criticism of the Chairman of I.C.S.C. in Vietnam

3133. **Shri M. K. Kumaran:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government of India has been drawn to an editorial in "Nhan Dan", official newspaper of North Vietnam attacking Shri C. Parthasarathy, Chairman of the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Vietnam; and

(b) if so, the reactions of Government thereto?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) The Government of India's attention has been drawn to an editorial in the "Nhan Dan" of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in which references have been made to Shri Parthasarathy, Chairman of the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Vietnam.

(b) The Government of India do not propose to do anything about it.

Expeditions to Naga Hill Peaks

3170. **Shri Subodh Hansia:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that requests are made by some foreign and Indian expedition parties for permission for trekking expedition to Naga Hill peaks of Northern border;

(b) if so, whether any of them have been given permission; and

(c) if not, whether in future they will be allowed to proceed on expeditions to these peaks?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) No.

(b) and (c). The question does not arise.

Import of Newsprint

3171. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to import newsprint from Scandinavian Countries, Canada and the U.S.A.;

(b) if so, how much newsprint is to be imported; and

(c) whether any agreements have been reached in the matter?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Approximately 80,500 tonnes.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Sub-Editors in the All India Radio

3172. Shri A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether the designation of the present Sub-Editors working in Language Sections of All India Radio, News Units, was Translator/Announcer and prior to that the designation of such staff was Translator;

(b) what was their scale of pay as Translator and then as Translator/Announcer; and

(c) what is their present scale of pay?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scale of Translator was Rs. 150—5—200. This post was redesignated as Translator/Announcer from 11th February, 1943, and its scale was revised to Rs. 175-10-235-15/2-250 from 1st March, 1945.

(c) Rs. 270—10—290—15—410—EB—15—485.

Indianization in Private Sector

3173. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any record is being maintained of the progressive Indianization of the personnel under private sector employment; and

(b) if so, the latest position?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). A reference is invited to the Press Note, entitled "Employment of Indians in foreign firms—Further Progress Recorded", dated 16th February, 1962, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

All India Radio Programmes

3174. Shrimati Renuka Barkatki: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is the policy of A.I.R. to give preference to broadcasting recorded programmes as distinguished from live programmes; and

(b) if so, what considerations have led to this policy?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). The policy of A.I.R. follows the practice all over the world in broadcasting organisations to pre-record some of the programmes like features, plays, documentaries etc. in order to ensure better production and technical quality. Other advantages of making such recordings are economy in expenditure, convenience to the artists, and supply of selected programmes to various stations of A.I.R. and foreign organisations to help in promoting inter-regional understanding in our own country and projecting Indian culture and traditions in a number of countries abroad.

आकाशवाणी

३१७५. श्री यशपाल सिंह: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी के दिल्ली और अन्य केन्द्रों में कुन कितने विभागीय कलाकार (स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट) हैं ;

(ख) क्या उन में से कुछ एक ऐसे भी हैं जिनका कला से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है और

उनसे दफ्तर का काम कराया जाता है ;

(ग) क्या उन कर्मचारियों को जिनका संगीत अथवा बोलने से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है नियमित सेवा में नहीं लिया जाता और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या उनकी संविदा शर्तों और सामान्य सरकारी कर्मचारियों की सेवा की शर्तों एकसी हैं ; और

(ङ) क्या इन विभागीय कलाकारों को भी महंगाई भत्ते और नगर प्रतिकर भत्ते में वृद्धि का लाभ प्रदान किया गया जो दिल्ली के 'ग' क्लास का नगर घोषित हो जाने के पश्चात् वेतन आयोग की सिफारिश पर अन्य सरकारी कर्मचारियों को मिला था ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) ३१-३-१९६२ को आकाशवाणी में स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों की संख्या १७२७ थी, जिनमें ४१६ दिल्ली में थे ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) मवाल नहीं उठता ।

(घ) जी, नहीं । परन्तु नियमित सरकारी कर्मचारियों को जो मुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं, उन में से कुछ स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों को भी दी जाती हैं ।

(ङ) जी, नहीं । स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों को वेतन और भत्ते नहीं दिये जाते हैं, परन्तु उनको उन्हे की शर्तों के अनुसार इकट्ठी मासिक फीस दी जाती है जो तमाम बातों को ध्यान में रख कर तय की जाती है ।

**Oil Mill Owners Association,
Kerala**

3176. Shri Warrior: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the representatives of the Oil Mill Owners Association, Kerala had made any representation to Government to reduce the premium which millers have to pay to

1962 (Ai) LSD.—8.

the State Trading Corporation on purchase of copra; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is being examined.

Foreign Tea Trade Delegations to India

3177. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign tea trade delegations that visited India during each year since 1958;

(b) where did they hail from;

(c) how many such Indian delegations were sent abroad with a view to exploring avenues for tea exports; and

(d) how many such delegations are likely to be exchanged during the ensuing year?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b).

| Year | No. | Country |
|--------|-----|---------------------------|
| 1958 . | 1 | U.S.S.R. |
| 1959 . | 1 | Iran |
| 1960 . | 2 | Poland and Irish Republic |
| 1961 . | 1 | Iran |

| (c) Year | No. | Country visited |
|------------------|-----|--------------------|
| 1958 . | 1 | Eire |
| 1959 . | 2 | Iran and Iraq |
| 1962 (till date) | 1 | U.S.A. and Canada. |

(d) On the basis of the information available at present, a Tea Delegation from Iraq is likely to visit India during the autumn of this year.

Tea Boards Participation in Foreign Exhibitions

3178. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) in how many foreign exhibitions the Indian Tea Board participated during each year since 1958 onwards;

(b) in which countries these exhibitions were arranged ;and

(c) in how many exhibitions the Board is likely to participate in the ensuing year and where they are being arranged?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):

| | | |
|-----|---------|---|
| (a) | 1958-59 | 9 |
| | 1959-60 | 13 |
| | 1960-61 | 11 |
| | 1961-62 | 12 |
| (b) | 1958-59 | Afghanistan, Canada, Italy, Ireland, Iraq, Poland, Sweden and Yugoslavia. |
| | 1959-60 | Australia, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Holland, Ireland, Japan, East Germany, West Germany, Poland, USA and Yugoslavia. |
| | 1960-61 | Austria, Bulgaria, East Germany, West Germany, Italy, Poland, Turkey, Tunisia, USA and Yugoslavia. |
| | 1961-62 | Afghanistan, Australia, East Germany, Italy, Ethiopia, Jordan, Poland, Iran, Somalia, Syria, USA and Yugoslavia |

(c) In 1962-63, the Tea Board proposes to participate in 11 foreign exhibitions in the following countries:—

Australia, Italy, East Germany, West Germany, Libya, Nigeria, Poland, Tunisia, USA, USSR and Yugoslavia.

Bilateral Agreement for Export of Tea

3179. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) with how many countries bilateral trade agreements for the export of tea exist at present;

(b) which of these agreements were concluded or renewed during the year 1961-62; and

(c) the total quantity of tea expected to be exported during the ensuing year under the bilateral agreements mentioned in part (a) above?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Tea has been mentioned as an item in the export schedules of bilateral trade agreements with 18 countries.

(b) During the year 1961-62 trade agreements were concluded with Jordan and Iran and were renewed in respect of Greece, Rumania, Tunisia and Yugoslavia. Protocols to the Indo-Egyptian Trade agreement of July, 1953 and Indo-Moroccan Trade agreement of September, 1960 were also signed on 18th October, 1961 and 19th July, 1961 respectively.

(c) As specific quotas have not been mentioned in several of these agreements, it is not possible to assess the total quantity expected to be exported under these agreements.

Tea Export

3180. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of tea exported to each country during the half year commencing on the 20th November, 1961, the date from which the system of allotment of export quotas for tea estates was suspended;

(b) how did these exports compare with the exports during the corresponding periods in 1959-60 and 1960-61; and

(c) the general effect of suspension of the quota system on tea exports to different countries?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Country-wise breakdown of tea exports during six months commencing 21st November, 1961 are not yet available. The total exports during this period were 88,950,000 kgs. compared to 90,044,000 kgs. and 87,524,000 kgs. during the same periods of 1960-61 and 1959-60 respectively. The figures of exports country-wise available upto 31st March were as follows:

| Countries of destination | Quantity in thousand kilograms | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---------|---------|
| | 1959-60 | 1960-61 | 1961-62 |
| United Kingdom | 43,894 | 47,816 | 42,144 |
| Germany West | 819 | 597 | 479 |
| Irish Republic | 3,238 | 3,823 | 2,910 |
| Netherlands . | 767 | 530 | 693 |
| U.S.S.R. | 4,266 | 3,601 | 4,198 |
| Afghanistan . | 897 | 1,467 | 1,364 |
| Bahrain Islands | 294 | 219 | 252 |
| Iraq | 987 | 727 | 911 |
| Iran | 1,333 | 2,220 | 1,599 |
| Kuwait | 450 | 284 | 415 |
| Arabia . | 104 | 87 | 56 |
| Turkey | 1,525 | 1,272 | 1,204 |
| Egypt . | 7,119 | 5,485 | 8,231 |
| Sudan | 1,292 | 1,978 | 2,386 |
| Canada | 3,121 | 2,808 | 2,662 |
| U.S.A. . | 4,307 | 4,074 | 4,748 |
| Chile . | 272 | 232 | 207 |
| Australia . | 1,023 | 517 | 1,402 |
| New Zealand | 324 | 286 | 160 |
| Other countries | 1,590 | 2,013 | 2,311 |
| TOTAL . | 77,622 | 80,036 | 78,332 |

(c) The suspension of the system has been welcomed by the industry being in keeping with the efforts to maximise the exports of Indian tea. The period since the suspension of the system has been too short to draw conclusions.

Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons in Dandakaranya

3181. Shri P. B. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the area fully reclaimed in Paralkot, Amarkot and Pharasgaon (Dandakaranya), till the end of April, 1962;

(b) the additional area to be reclaimed by the end of December, 1962;

(c) the area to be made available to the displaced persons for their rehabilitation by the end of December, 1962;

(d) total number of displaced families that have reached Dandakaranya area by the end of March, 1962; and

(e) the number of families that may be duly rehabilitated by the end of December, 1962 in the reclaimed areas?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a). Upto the end of April, 1962, 57,299 acres of land have been fully reclaimed in the following Zones:

| | acres |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| Paralkote (including Narainpur) | 18,905 |
| Umerkote (including Raighar) | 35,409 |
| Pharasgaon | 2,985 |
| TOTAL | 57,299 |

(b) Approximately 9,000 acres of additional land are likely to be reclaimed between the 1st May, 1962 to the 31st December, 1962.

(c) It is expected that approximately 50,000 acres of land after excluding tribal quotas, will be made available to the displaced persons by the end of December, 1962.

(d). 4,408 families consisting of 19,317 persons.

(e). It is hoped that families who would have reached Dandakaranya upto the end of June, 1962, will be moved to village sites by the end of December, 1962.

Non-ferrous Metals

3182. Shri Daji: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what was the quota of non-ferrous metals asked for by the State of Madhya Pradesh for the year 1960-61 and 1961-62;

(b) what quotas were sanctioned for the different metals;

(c) whether Government are aware that because of lack of quota the Industries in the State are suffering and closing down; and

(d) whether Government have any scheme for giving higher quota?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) The State Governments were not asked to send their requirements. The allotments made in the earlier periods formed the basis for allotments in 1960-61 and 1961-62.

(b). Allotments made are given below:

| | <i>In tons</i> | | | |
|---------|----------------|-------------|----------------|------|
| | Zonic | Cop- per | Alu- minium | Lead |
| 1960-61 | 500 | 850 | 9.5 | 9.5 |
| 1961-62 | 1350 | 1200 | 89 | 12.0 |

(c) and (d). There is a general shortage of non-ferrous metals particularly copper and zinc due to the difficult foreign exchange situation. Equitable distribution of available supplies is made to all the State Governments. The Government of India are not aware that the small scale industries in Madhya Pradesh are facing any special difficulties which are not faced by others. The difficulties of the small scale units are mainly due to the increased demand from expansion and setting up of new units all over the country. The position will ease only when the foreign exchange situation improves.

Non-ferrous Metal

3183. Shri Daji: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quota of non-ferrous metal sanctioned for the different States for the years 1960-61 and 1961-62;

(b) what is the basis of sanctioning these quotas; and

(c) whether there is any machinery to follow up the use to which the sanctioned quotas are put?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a). Information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 36].

(b). Within the available supply of non-ferrous metals allocation to the States is made as equitably as possible on the basis of past consumption and having due regard to the need for development in States which have been backward.

(c). Distribution of non-ferrous metals to individual small scale industrial units is the responsibility of the State Governments. The State Governments have a field organisation who, as part of their functions, check on the proper utilisation of the raw material allotted to individual units.

Applications for Industrial Licences from Madras and U.P.

3184. Shri Dharmalingam: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received for licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act from the States of Madras and U.P. during 1961-62;

(b) the number of licences given in each of these States; and

(c) the grounds for rejection?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 37].

Small Scale Industries in Southern States

3185. Shri Dharmalingam: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to develop the small scale industries in Andhra, Madras, Kerala and Mysore;

(b) whether a survey of the existing small scale industries has been taken;

(c) if so, the nature of the survey; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 38].

Closure of Travancore Minerals Ltd.

**3186. } Shri A. K. Gopalan:
} Shri P. Kunhan:**

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government for closing down the Travancore Minerals Limited; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). There is no proposal at present under consideration of Government for closing down Travancore Minerals Limited as such.

There has been a steep fall in the demand for Indian Ilmenite due, among other reasons, to the high cost of its production. As a first step towards the rationalization and modernization of the plants of the Company it has been decided by the Board of Directors to close down the Wind Tables in the plants at Chavara with effect from September 1, 1962.

Prices of Textile Goods

3187. Shri Yajnik: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices marked on textile goods provide for prices per metre;

(b) whether the goods are sold for the same price per yard as the ordinary consumers are not aware of the distinction between the yard and the metre; and

(c) the steps that Government propose to take to avoid the loss caused to the consumers by this practice?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) No such abuse has been reported to Government.

(c) As the metric system has already come into vogue, consumers are getting used to the new system and may be expected to pay only the appropriate price. As the ex-mill price, retail price, excise duty etc. are clearly stamped on the cloth, no special steps on the part of the Government are considered necessary.

Research for Tea Industry

3188. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme has been drawn to organize research for the tea industry in the North East India on a cooperative basis; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a). Not yet, Sir. The question of forming a Co-operative Tea Research Association for North East India with grants-in-aid by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research is in an advanced stage of negotiations with the Consultative Committee of Tea Producers' Associations.

(b). Does not arise.

Khadi and Village Industries in Tripura

3189. Shri Biren Dutta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount of money has been spent in Tripura for the development of khadi and village industries during 1961-62; and

(b) what are the industries that earned profit?

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

Shortage of Non-ferrous Metal Scrap

3190. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Small Scale Industries face great hardship on account of shortage of non-ferrous scrap;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to divert the non-ferrous metal scrap of Central and State Government establishments to small industries; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a). The needs of the Small Scale Industries units in regard to non-ferrous metals of alloys are being met to the greatest extent possible by allotments of virgin metals. There is a general shortage of non-ferrous metals particularly copper and zinc due to the difficult foreign exchange situation. Small scale industries are not facing any special difficulties which are not faced by others. The difficulties of the small scale units are mainly due to the increased demand from expansion and setting up of new units all over the country. ,

(b). The non-ferrous metals scrap of Central and State Government establishments are being disposed of by auction and any unit can participate in the auction and get the scrap on bidding.

(c). Does not arise.

Non-Ferrous Metals

3191. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state how many scheduled industries are responding to the export promotion programme for non-ferrous metals (Semis)?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Following three scheduled industries are understood to be participating in the export trade of non-ferrous (semis):

1. Brass/Copper Sheets and Circles.
2. Zinc strips.
3. Aluminium Sheets/Circles.

Copper and Zinc Scrap

3192. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state the procedure and rules by which Copper and Zinc scrap is disposed of by the Government Establishments?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): Central Government departments are authorised to dispose of salvage and process scrap themselves, without any restriction on value. The Government Mints and P.&T. Workshops, however, utilise the services of the Directorate-General of Supplies and Disposals for arranging disposal of their copper and zinc scrap. The scrap is normally disposed of by public auction, or where the quantity is large by advertised tender. Notice of the sales are sent to the Directors of Industries of various States. Sales are effected in small lots to encourage participation of small scale industrial units and Cooperative Societies.

Allotment of Imported Metal

3193. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure for allotment of Imported Metals like Copper, Zinc, Antimony, Lead, Tin to Government establishments, scheduled industries, Actual Users, Small Scale Industries etc.;

(b) whether it is a fact that the basis for allotment is left to the State Governments; and

(c) if not, the procedure laid down for this?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). A statement is attached. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 39].

Industrial Licenses for Orissa

3194. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Industrial Licenses applied for by individuals and firms in Orissa in 1961-62;

(b) how many of them have been granted licenses;

(c) the names of the persons and firms which have been granted licenses so far and for what type of industries; and

(d) the total number of licenses in Orissa who are actually carrying on work?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Nityanand Kanungo): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 40].

(d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Export of Iron Ore from Calcutta Port

3195. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of Commerce and

Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation exports low and medium grade iron ore from Calcutta Port; and

(b) what is the target of export of low and medium grade iron ore from Calcutta port during the years 1962-63 and 1963-64?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a). Iron ore with 62 per cent Fe content and above alone is exported from Calcutta Port.

(b). There is no grade-wise target for export from Calcutta. Taking into account the supply limitations in some sectors and movement difficulties in others, total exports from Calcutta port are expected to be about 4 to 5 lakh tons per annum.

Payment of Development Fund to Mine Owners

3196. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of development fund paid to different mine-owners by the State Trading Corporation in the country during the years 1958-59 to 1961-62 yearwise;

(b) total amount of development fund paid to Orissa Mine-owners during the same period and their names; and

(c) total number of applications received from Orissa Mine-owners by State Trading Corporation for development fund allotment?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Nil.

(c). Nine applications have been received from mine-owners having mines in Orissa, including an application from Utkal Mining and Industrial Association which is an association of mine-owners operating in Orissa.

Tea Centres abroad

3197. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian tea industry faces severe competition in the tea markets abroad;

(b) whether Indian Tea Board have opened tea centres abroad; and

(c) if so, the names of places and results achieved so far?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a). Yes, Sir, particularly in respect of common teas.

(b). Yes, Sir.

(c). The Tea Board opened its first Tea Centre abroad at Cairo in May 1961, and a Tea Nook in the Government of India Trade Centre at Beirut in 1961. The Tea Centres at Cairo and the Tea Nook at Beirut are proving to be popular, and we consider that the publicity is effective.

Forged Passports

3198. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state how many cases of forged Passports were detected and persons concerned arrested during 1961-62?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (i). Number of forged passport cases detected during 1961-62...

139

(ii). Number of persons arrested in this connection during 1961-62

242.

Sewing Machines

3199. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ancillary units functioning in Punjab for the manu-

ufacture of sewing machines as in April, 1962;

(b) the annual output of production and the number exported, during 1961-62; and

(c) the aid given by the Centre to these units during the same period?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):

- (a) Large Scale Sector . 2 units.
Small Scale Sector Information is being collected.
- (b) Large Scale Sector Rs. 5,50,957/- worth of Sewing Machine parts were produced in 1961.
Small Scale Sector Information is being collected.

Precise figures of the number of sewing machines|components exported annually from the Punjab factories are not available. It is however estimated that the value of the exports will amount to Rs. 50,000 approximately.

(c). Facilities for import of raw materials and spare parts of machinery etc., subject to availability of foreign exchange, and allocation of indigenous steel are allowed to these units for maintaining their production. In addition to these facilities, the exporters of sewing machines and components are allowed to avail of the draw backs of customs|excise duty on duty paid materials entering into export of sewing machines. Other incentives and assistance under the relevant export promotion schemes of the Government of India are also available to these exporters.

Cotton Piece Goods

3200. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any improvement or increase has been made in the varieties

of cotton piece goods during the last two years; and

(b) if so, its effect on export and in finding fresh foreign markets?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b). Export of cotton textiles depends on various factors e.g., prices, quality, competition from other exporting countries etc. It is not therefore, possible to assess the effect on exports due to increase in the varieties of cloth alone.

Ambar Charkha Training Courses in Punjab

3201. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ambar Charkha training courses conducted during 1961-62 in Punjab State;

(b) the number of trainees that took part and the value of yarn produced during their training period; and

(c) the cost of those schemes with the value of charkhas distributed to the trainees?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Classification of Jute

3202. Shri P. G. Sen: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been made to the Jute Mills Association to classify their stock of jute as well as purchases according to white jute, Tossa jute mesta and cuttings; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):

(a) We are not aware of any such request.

(b) Does not arise.

Training of Labour Officers

3203. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Regional Labour Institutes have been set up by the Chief Adviser of Factories at Calcutta, Kanpur and Madras;

(b) if so, whether any research activities are carried on in these Institutes;

(c) whether any Institute for training has also been set up under the Third Five Year Plan for imparting training to the officers of the Chief Labour Commissioner's Organisation;

(d) if so, what is the total number of officers trained during the first year of the Plan in this Institute; and

(e) whether besides the officers of the Chief Labour Commissioner's Organisation there are other officers also who will be sent to receive training in the Institute mentioned in part (c) above?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes. Pending construction of the Institute buildings, these have been temporarily set up on a modest scale in rented premises.

(b) The Regional Labour Institutes, when fully set up, will carry out with the assistance of the specialised staff of the Central Labour Institute, research and investigations on problems of particular importance or significance to the Region. An effort is being made to take up, as soon as possible, whatever research work may be done under the present conditions in the rented buildings.

(c) A scheme for setting up of a Training Wing in the Chief Labour

Commissioner's Organisation to impart training to the officers of Central Industrial Relations Machinery has been included in the Third Five Year Plan.

(d) As the Training Wing could not be established in the first year of the Plan, no officers could be trained during that period.

(e) Besides the officers of the Chief Labour Commissioner's Organisation, the Scheme envisages that officers of the State Governments as well as nominees of some of the foreign Governments should be trained by this Wing.

Himachal Pradesh Public Works Department

3204. Shri Mohammad Elias: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that services of the work charged staff of Himachal Pradesh Public Works Department have not been regularised; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khana):

(a) and (b). The question is under the consideration of Government and a decision is expected to be taken in the not too distant future.

Rubber Industry

{ **Shri A. V. Raghavan:**
3205. { Shri Pottekatt:
 { **Shri Warrior:**

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the action Government propose to take to attain the production target for natural rubber during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether there is any proposal to undertake a countrywide general survey to determine the suitability of land for rubber cultivation; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to send a delegation to Malaya and Ceylon for a comparative study of the organisations for promoting the development of rubber industry?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Some of the more important measures to be continued proposed to be taken to attain the production target for natural rubber are:—

(i) popularising among growers intensive cultivation techniques, like scientific manuring, spraying, yield stimulation and plant protection measures;

(ii) technical demonstrations by the Board's field staff in different rubber growing districts;

(iii) financial assistance by way of a subsidy of Rs. 1000/- per acre for replantation and long term loans of Rs. 750/- per acre for expansion of rubber cultivation by small growers;

(iv) assistance to growers in securing short-term loans of Rs. 150/- per acre through co-operative societies;

(v) free supply of high-yielding planting materials and supply at subsidised rates of fertilisers to small growers owning 5 acres or less.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir.

Foreign Nationals in All India Radio Units

3206. Shri Ravindra Varma: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any foreign nationals employed in the News Services Division and the External Services Divisions of the All India Radio; and

(b) if so, the number of such employees, the nationalities of such employees and the units in which they are employed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). No

foreign national is employed in the News Services Division of All India Radio. Twentynine foreign nationals are employed in the External Services Division. Their nationality and the units in which they are working are as follows:—

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| 1 Lebanese | Arabic Unit |
| 3 Iranians | Persian Unit |
| 6 Burmese | Burmese Unit |
| 2 Indonesians | Indonesian Unit |
| 3 Tibetans | Tibetan Unit |
| 3 French | French Unit |
| 3 Nepalese | Nepali Unit |
| 5 Chinese | Chinese Unit |
| 2 Chinese from British territories of British nationality | Chinese Unit |
| 1 British East African | Swahili Unit |

Displaced Persons in Kingsway Camp

3207. Shri P. C. Borooh: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the displaced persons from Pakistan who were accommodated in the temporary tenements in the Kingsway Camp in the years following Partition have of late been allotted with some sort of subsidised houses in the same area;

(b) if so, the terms of their allotments;

(c) whether it is a fact that families consisting of more than five members who were previously allotted two temporary tenements have now been provided with only one;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the number of families consisting of more than 5 and 10 members respectively?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). Yes. They have been allotted tenements on Mall Road at reserve price which can be paid for in instalments under the Compensation Rules.

(c) and (d) Yes. But each tenement on the Mall Road consists of two rooms, kitchen, bath and latrine, while the tenements on Reids Line had only one room and no kitchen or separate bath or latrine.

(e) The number of such families is not readily available.

Import of Raw Cashew nuts from Africa

3208. { Shri Warior:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation have finalised any scheme to import raw cashew nuts from Africa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

Effect of Atomic Tests on Indian Ocean

3209. { Shri Warior:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the press report of a Soviet Scientist's statement that the atomic tests carried out in Sahara have affected the Indian Ocean Waters;

(b) whether our Atomic Energy Commission has undertaken any examination of the presence of radioactive elements recently in the Indian ocean; and

(c) if so, with what result?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes; Government have

seen a press report of a statement attributed to Professor Vladimir Kord, a Soviet Scientist, that Soviet oceanographers have detected radioactivity in the Indian Ocean following the French nuclear tests in Sahara.

(b) and (c). The Atomic Energy Establishment Trombay has not undertaken any special survey of the Indian Ocean as such. However, samples of sea water from the Arabian Sea around Bombay have been analysed very frequently for contamination by the nuclear explosions. The analyses have shown the presence of radioactive substance of natural origin and those produced by nuclear tests. The results did not show any increase in radioactivity in the sea water around Bombay attributable particularly to the atomic tests conducted in Sahara.

Coir Cooperatives

{ Shri A. V. Raghavan:
3210. { Shri Pottakkatt:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made in the matter of developing coir cooperatives during the year 1961; and

(b) whether any attempt has been made to assess the progress of the existing societies during the above period?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) During the financial year 1961-62, 49 coir cooperatives were organised in the various coconut growing States in India of which 41 were in Kerala. This brought the total number of coir cooperatives in India to 495 by the end of the financial year.

(b) Yes, Sir, a study on the working of Coir Cooperatives in Kerala was conducted by the Coir Board during the year 1961. The report of the Board is awaited.

Central Board of Film Censors

3211. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottekkatt:
Shri Warrior:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation was received to include representatives of women's organisations on the Central Board of Film Censors and

(b) if so, what action has been taken on this representation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Closure of Rubber Board offices in Kerala

3212. Shri Ravindra Varma: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rubber Board has decided to close down its offices at Pathanamthitta and Ranni in Kerala;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government or the Rubber Board have received representations from the "small planters" of the Pathanamthitta and Ranni area urging them not to close down those offices; and

(d) if so, whether the Board intend to revise their decision?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). Consequent on the re-organisation of the Development Department and reallocation of duties among the Rubber Inspectors, it was decided to close down the Board's offices at Pathanamthitta and Ranni. However, in response to a representation from the small growers of the Taluq to retain one of the offices, the Rubber Board has decided to continue the office at Pathanamthitta.

International Film Festival in Karlovy Vary

3213. { Shri Umanath:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether India participated in the 13th International Film Festival held at Karlovy Vary;

(b) if so, how many Indian films were selected for participation;

(c) which were they;

(d) what is the policy pursued in selecting the films;

(e) what other films were considered and rejected and for what reasons; and

(f) whether any prize was won by any Indian Films?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Feature film—"Ganga Jumna" (Hindi). Documentary film—"Invitation to an Indian Wedding"

(d) Films for entry in festivals abroad are selected by Government, taking into consideration the rules and requirements of particular film festivals and merits of eligible films, in consultation with the film industry.

(e) *Feature films*

1. "Stree" (Hindi)
2. "Kabuliwala" (Hindi).
3. "Char Diwari" (Hindi).
4. "Prapanch" (Marathi)
5. "Pasa Malar" (Tamil).
6. "Konjum Salangai" (Tamil).
7. "Saptapadi" (Bengali).

Documentary films

1. Wives and Wives.
2. The Romance of the Indian Coin.

According to the Rules of the Festival only one feature film and one short film could be entered. Out of

the films considered by Government the films entered were found best for the Karlovy Vary festival.

(f) The festival is from 9th June to 24th June, 1962, and awards have still to be made.

12.02 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

CRACKER EXPLOSION IN SADAR BAZAR, DELHI

Mr. Speaker: I have received many 'Calling attention notices' regarding the explosion in Sadar Bazar. Shri Bagri.

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri (Bijnor): On a point of order, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Is it his point that I cannot allow him to do that?

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल दिल्ली में मुहर्रम के जलूस के समय जो भयंकर बम-विस्फोट की घटना हुई उस के सम्बन्ध में मैंने एक काम-रोको प्रस्ताव दिया था। क्वेस्टियन आवर में मेरे पास यहां पर लाबी असिस्टेंट आये और उन्होंने ने यह कहा कि स्पीकर महोदय ने उस को पेश करने की अनुमति नहीं दी। इस सदन में काम-रोको प्रस्ताव उपस्थित करने की अनुमति आप में मांगने के सम्बन्ध में अब तक की परम्परा यह थी कि जब कोई काम-रोको प्रस्ताव स्थगित किया जाता था, या उस की अनुमति विवहेन्ड की जाती थी, तो उस के सम्बन्ध में यहां पर लिखित सूचना प्राप्त होती थी। इसलिये इस प्रकार एक व्यक्ति के द्वारा मौखिक सूचना का आना कोई संगत नहीं प्रतीत होता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस सम्बन्ध में कोई व्यवस्था दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर माननीय सदस्य लिखित सूचना चाहेंगे, तो उस में मुझे कोई उच्च नहीं होगा, लेकिन उस हालत में मुझे काफी वक्त पहले मिल जाना चाहिये।

माननीय सदस्य का नोटिस तो पहले आया होगा, लेकिन बाद में आखिरी वक्त तक नोटिस आते रहते हैं और मुझे मिलते रहते हैं। इसलिये कोई वक्त नहीं होता कि माननीय सदस्यों को लिखित सूचना दी जा सके। ये नोटिस १०-४५ बजे ही नहीं, बल्कि १०-५५ बजे तक आते रहते हैं और मुझे उन की इन्तजार करनी पड़ती है। अगर माननीय सदस्य इस बात को स्वीकार कर लें कि कम से कम आध घंटा पहले मुझे नोटिस मिल जायेंगे, तो मैं जरूर लिखित सूचना दिया करूंगा। इस में कोई एंतराज नहीं है। अगर माननीय सदस्य चाहेंगे, तो उन को लिखित सूचना पहुंचा दी जायेगी।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैंने अपनी सूचना ठीक दस बजे से भी पांच मिनट पूर्व दी थी

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य की आई होगी, लेकिन मैंने इन्तजार करनी होती है कि सब नोटिस आ जायें। श्री बागड़ी।

श्री बागड़ी (हिंसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम, १९७ के अन्तर्गत गृह-कार्य मंत्री का ध्यान निम्न अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के विषय की ओर आकृष्ट करता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि वह इस सम्बन्ध में अपना वक्तव्य दें :—

“सदर बाजार, दिल्ली में, १४ जूनकी रात को ६ बजे अचानक विस्फोट।

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : जून, १४, १९६२ को रात के करीब १२-४० बजे बाराटूटी, पुलिस स्टेशन सदर बाजार, दिल्ली में एक पटाखा फेंका गया, जिस से आठ व्यक्तियों को साधारण चोट पहुंची। इन ८ व्यक्तियों में एक पुलिस कान्स्टेबल, तीन अन्य व्यक्ति और चार बच्चे थे।

जिस चौराहे पर पटाखा फेंका गया, वहां से मुहर्रम का जलूस निकलने वाला था और एक अखाड़ा अपने कारनामे दिखा रहा था उस जगह पर काफी भीड़ इकट्ठा थी। पुलिस का

प्रबन्ध समुचित था। निकट की इमारतों पर भी पुलिस तनात थी। फिर भी चोरी छिपे भीड़ में पटाखा फेंक दिया गया।

घायल व्यक्तियों को अस्पताल ले जाया गया, लेकिन किसी को गहरी चोट नहीं पहुंची। आरम्भ में कुछ तहलकों के बाद फिर अमन कायम हो गया और मुहर्रम का जुलूस शान्ति से निकाला गया। स्थान पर सब वर्गों के लोगों ने घटना को निन्दा की। एक विशेष दिलचस्पी की बात है कि इस वक्त सदर बाजार में कई हिन्दुओं ने जुलूस के लिये ठण्डे पानी, पान इत्यादि की व्यवस्था की थी।

घटना के तुरन्त बाद ही दिल्ली शासन के ऊंचे अधिकारी घटना-स्थल पर पहुंच गये। इलाकों में किसी तरह का भय नहीं है। और अन्य ताजियों के जुलूस अमनचैन में निकाले गये। पुलिस ने एक्सप्लोजिव मसठेंमंज एक्ट की दफा ६ के अन्तर्गन केस दर्ज कर के जांच शुरू कर दी है अभी तक कोई गिरफ्तारी नहीं हुई है, किन्तु कई व्यक्तियों में पूछताछ की जा रही है।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि दिल्ली भारत का एक अहम मुकाम है और यहां पर एक नहीं, दो नहीं, तीन नहीं, बल्कि चार-दो गैरे ऐसी कई घटनायें हो रही हैं और उन घटना के बाद एक तो सरकारी अफसरान मौके पर बक्तव्य दे देते हैं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अब सवाल पर आ जायें :

श्री बागड़ी : मैं पूरी घटना बताने के बाद सवाल पर आऊंगा, बर्ना मिनिटर साहब सवाल को समझ नहीं पायेंगे।

डिप्टी कमिश्नर साहब ने वहां पर बयान दिया कि यह पहले की तरह का विस्फोट है, जो कि उन लोगों के द्वारा किया गया है, जो कि इस देश को बदनाम करना चाहते हैं। मैं

अर्ज करूंगा कि जो यह बताया गया है कि यह विस्फोट उन लोगों की तरफ से है, जो कि इस देश को बदनाम करना चाहते हैं, वह एक बहुत बड़ी और अहम बात है। पिछले कार्लिंग अटन्शन नोटिस के मौके पर हमने कहा था कि इस अहम मामले के ऊपर

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य सवाल करें।

श्री बागड़ी : पहली बात तो यह है कि क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय इस बात को स्वीकार करते हैं कि या नहीं कि इस किस्म के विस्फोटों से देश को बदनाम करने की कोशिश की जा रही है और अगर यह सच है, तो क्या वह इनकी रोकथाम के लिये इन्टेलिजेंस ब्यूरो की मार्फत कोई एन्क्वायरी कराना चाहते हैं या नहीं।

श्री दातार : सरकार इसके बारे में जांच कर रही है। मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि होम मिनिस्ट्री की दिमांज पर वाद-विवाद के समय होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने इस बारे में सब बातें बता दी थी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रदन सिर्फ इतना है कि आया सरकार इन्टेलिजेंस डिपार्टमेंट की मार्फत तहकीकत कराना चाहती है या नहीं।

श्री दातार : सरकार ने सी० आई० डी० में जांच शुरू करवाई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री सरजू पाण्डेय।

श्री बागड़ी : स्पीकर साहब, मेरे पहले सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया गया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह ठीक है कि इन विस्फोटों के जरिये देश को बदनाम करने की कोशिश की जा रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का कहना है कि डिप्टी कमिश्नर ने कहा है कि देश को बदनाम करने की खातिर ऐसी वार-दातों की जा रही हैं। वह जानना चाहते हैं

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

कि आया सरकार को इसकी बाबत भी कोई सूचना है और इसके बारे में उसकी क्या राय है ।

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री तथा अणुशक्ति मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : जाहिर बात है कि जो शस्त्र इन बातों को करते हैं या जो लोग कराते हैं वे हिन्दुस्तान के दुश्मन हैं । वे निहायत क्रिमिनल टाइप्स हैं । इसमें कोई शक नहीं है और मेरा खयाल है कि यहां के सबमैम्बरों इसको बहुत सख्त नापसन्द करते हैं । यह एक वाक्या है कि अभी तक उनको पकड़ने में बहुत कामयाबी हासिल नहीं हुई है । इस बारे में जो कुछ भी राय रखी जाये । जांच की गई है । यहां का पुलिस फोर्स तो करती ही है, हिन्दुस्तान की और जगहों से भी ऐसे लोग बुलाये गये हैं, जो कि यह काम करने के लिए अच्छे समझे जाते हैं । भीड़ में एक आदमी पटाखा छोड़ दे और फौरन अन्धे भी हो जाता है, रात होती है और कुछ दीखता नहीं है और भीड़ में वह गायब हो जाये, तो उसको पकड़ना आसान बात नहीं है । यह अकसोस की बात है कि इसको रोकने का कोई माकूल इन्तजाम नह हुआ है । कोशिश हो रही है ।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (रसड़ा) : अभी माननीय मंत्री ने बताया है कि कोई खास किस्म की व्यवस्था इस तरह के बम-विस्फोटों की रोकथाम की नहीं हो रही है । अब तक जो प्रयत्न इन बम विस्फोटों को रोकने के लिए किये गये हैं, वे निष्फल रहे हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कोई नए कदम सरकार की तरफ से बम विस्फोटों को रोकने के लिये उठाये जा रहे हैं कि किस तरह से लोगों को प्रोटेक्ट किया जाए ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब तक जो रोकथाम के लिये कदम उठाये गये हैं, उसके बाद अब कोई नया कदम उठाया जा रहा है ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : कोई नया कदम उठाया जाता है तो उसका बयान करना मुनासिब नहीं होगा क्योंकि उसका असर निकल जाएगा ।

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): In view of the fact that these incidents....

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Quote .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order; there ought to be some seriousness.

Shri Hem Barua: Shri D. C. Sharma says, quote. In view of the fact that these incidents of a criminal type, as described by the Prime Minister, instead of decreasing, are rapidly on the increase, which shows that there is lack of police vigilance, may I know what the Government propose to do about that, whether they have succeeded in apprehending the criminals or they have succeeded in putting down this organised violence?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: If the hon. Member will do me the courtesy of hearing me, it would not be necessary to put many questions. I fully dealt with this very point.

Shri Shiv Charan Gupta (Delhi Sadar): Last time, in answer to another Calling Attention notice, the hon. Home Minister informed the House that enquiry in this case is being handed over to the police officials of other States. I want to know what is the progress about that.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It means, competent efficient officials have been sent for from some other States to enquire into this. It is not a question of handing over to somebody. They will come here and enquire. They are doing it. As I have said, whatever success they have attained, it is difficult to deal with this matter, because dealing with it helps the party concerned who is trying to hide himself.

Shri Hem Barua: On a personal clarification, Sir,

Mr. Speaker: If it is personal, it may be subsequently done.

श्री बड़ : ये बम विस्फोटों के जो इन्स्टेंसिभ होने हैं ये केवल दिल्ली में ही होते हैं, दूसरे क्षेत्रों में नहीं होते हैं। दिल्ली चूक कैम्पिटल है इस वास्ते भारत को बदनाम करने के लिये इनको किया जा रहा है, ऐसा अभी फरमाया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अग्री बम विस्फोट जो हुआ है, इसमें किस भाँति के लोग पकड़े गये हैं और किन पर शुबहा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बता दिया गया है कि कोई पकड़े नहीं गये हैं।

श्री बड़ : दिल्ली में ही क्यों होते हैं ?

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): Is it a fact that the bomb that had been used yesterday is similar to the bomb that was used during Id celebrations and if so, does this identity trace out the hidden hand which is operating at the base?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: These are questions which it is not proper for me to deal in a piecemeal way. But, it is clear that the persons who are responsible for these are enemies of India. It is clear that they want to create ill-will between the communities of India, communalists of the worst type. It is clear, whether they are Hindus or Muslims or Sikhs, they want to create enmity between these communities and to demean the honour of India. It is clear also that there is more than one person obviously: may be a group. People have been arrested in the past because of this. I merely say this because you were pleased to say that nobody has been arrested. People have been arrested: actually one person in the act of doing it.

Mr. Speaker: In regard to this very explosion, the Home Minister had said that no arrests had been made.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am saying of other explosions. We could not get enough information from them to lead us much further.

Shri M. Ismail (Manjeri): In view of the statement that there was heavy police bandobust on this occasion, I want to know the simple fact whether the police were with the procession or they were guarding all the routes of the procession in advance also in certain places.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I suppose they were spread out. They are not put in a bunch anywhere. I do not know the details as to how they were spread out.

Shri Datar: The police were there along with the procession, and as I had pointed out, they had occupied certain positions in the adjoining buildings also.

Shri M. Ismail: May I ask another question?

Mr. Speaker: Only one question is allowed for each Member.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of personal explanation. The hon. Prime Minister was pleased to say that I lacked in courtesy. But may I submit that I have the highest respect for him, and I yield to none in my respect in this country for the Prime Minister but my misfortune is this that I could not follow his Allahabadi Hindi? That is what I would like to submit.

12.16 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE
PROCEEDINGS OF FIRST MEETING OF
NATIONAL INTEGRATION COUNCIL

The Prime Minister and Minister of
External Affairs and Minister of Ato-

mic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the proceedings of the First Meeting of the National Integration Council held on June 2 and 3, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. 195/62].

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Part I and II) of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1960-61, under article 338(2) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-196/62].

REPORT OF STUDY TEAM ON NYAYA PANCHAYATS

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Bibudendra Misra): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Report of the Study Team on Nyaya Panchayats. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-197/62].

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. Speaker: The Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House in their First Report have recommended that leave of absence be granted to the following Members for the periods indicated against each:

| | |
|--|--|
| 1. Shri Lal Shyamshah | 16th April to 13th June, 1962 (First Session). |
| 2. Choudhury Brahm Perkash | 16th April to 3rd May, 1962 (First Session). |
| 3. Shri M. Hifzur Rehman | 17th April to 13th June, 1962 (First Session). |
| 4. Shrimati Jayaben Shah | 7th May to 22nd June, 1962 (First Session). |
| 5. Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh | 14th May to 22nd June, 1962 (First Session). |
| 6. Shri D. D. Puri | 17th May to 16th June, 1962 (First Session). |
| 7. Maharani Gayatri Devi | 23rd May to 22nd June, 1962 (First Session). |
| 8. Shri V. T. Patil | 21st April to 29th May, 1962 (First Session). |
| 9. Lt. Col. Maharajkumar Dr. Vijaya Ananda of Vizianagaram | 17th April to 13th June, 1962 (First Session). |
| 10. Shri U. Muthuramalinga Thevar | 16th April to 13th June, 1962 (First Session). |

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): May I seek a little light from you on one or two points which are obscure? I am aware that the points that I am seeking to raise are not frightfully important, but I am raising these points in the interest of precision and correctness of parliamentary records. They are important from that point of view.

Mr. Speaker: Are they in connection with the leave of absence?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yes.

No. 2 in the list is Choudhury Brahm Perkash. With regard to him, it is said here that he applied for leave from the 16th April to the 10th May, but, actually he was present in the House on the 4th May, and, therefore, leave has not been granted up to the 10th, but only up to the 4th May, 1962, and the marginal remark has been made that he was present on the 4th May, 1962.

In regard to No. 3 in the list, that is, Shri M. Hifzur Rehman, it has been

stated that he applied for leave from the 16th April to the 22nd June, 1962, and he has applied for this for visit abroad for medical treatment. I hope he will speedily recover and come back to the House quite soon, but so far as I remember—I do not absolutely vouch for it, because I am speaking from memory—he was present here on the 16th April and was sworn on that day. If that is a fact, he should be granted leave only from the 17th April, and a marginal note to that effect should be made accordingly.

Mr. Speaker: I might inform the Member that perhaps, in the copy of the report which the hon. Member has, it has not been granted possible to make the correction, but in the copy which I have got, that correction has been made. That correction could not be circulated, but it has been made subsequently, and it is to the effect that the leave is to be granted from the 17th and not from the 16th April.

I take it that the House agrees with the recommendations of the committee.

Several Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: The Members will be informed accordingly.

12.19 hrs

CUSTOMS BILL*

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to customs.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to customs."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Morarji Desai: I introduce the Bill.

12.19½ hrs.

SPECIFIC RELIEF BILL*

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Bibudhendar Mishra): On behalf of Shri A. K. Sen, I beg move for leave to introduce a Bill to define and amend the law relating to certain kinds of specific relief.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to define and amend the law relating to certain kinds of specific relief."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Bibudhendra Mishra: I introduce the Bill.

12.20 hrs.

FINANCE (NO. 2) BILL, 1962—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Morarji Desai on the 12th June, 1962, namely:—

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1962-63, be taken into consideration".

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): May I by your leave make a suggestion and request to the Business Advisory Committee? You will recollect that when several of us on this side of the House suggested that the time allotted might be increased from 12 to 18 hours, you were kind enough to tell us that it would be upto 15 hours, because you had always in reserve one hour to add to the present allotment of 14 hours. So far, the time allocation, I suppose, has been 10 hours for general discussion,

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 15-6-1962.

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

three hours for clause by clause consideration and one hour for the third reading.

May I invite your attention and the attention of the House to last year's proceedings on the Finance Bill where 12 hours were allotted for general discussion and three hours for clause by clause and third reading together? It was also suggested by the Speaker, and accepted by the House, that the House might sit continuously on Friday—that also happened to be a Friday when private Members' business was also there—and discuss the Bill and the private Members' business could be taken up the next day, that is, Saturday. We are sitting tomorrow. Unfortunately, the deadline of 4 p.m. tomorrow has been put down. I do not know why that should be sacrosanct—O'clock tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: He might make his proposal.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The proposal is that the time may be 15 hours, 12 hours for general discussion, 2½ hours for clause by clause consideration and half an hour for the third reading—for the third reading we do not require much time. Also we may sit continuously today upto 6 p.m. and if it is agreed, the private Members' business could be taken up tomorrow at 4 and continued upto 6.30. Otherwise, we might sit today upto 4 or 4.30, take up private Members' Business at 4.30 and continue upto 7, and tomorrow we take up the Finance Bill again.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): May I say that I have got an important conference, which I cannot postpone, at 4.30 p.m.?

Mr. Speaker: When last time that was done, it was with the unanimous concurrence of the House. If the House agrees, even this time it is free to take any decision. But I find that there are objections. Therefore, that cannot be adopted this time.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not many objections.

Mr. Speaker: It must be with the unanimous consent of the House.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Barrackpore): May I request Shri Kamath to consider one thing? If we allow Private Members' Business to be shifted—today it may be to our convenience—it will happen again. This should not be allowed to be made a convention.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Bakar Ali Mirza may continue his speech. He has taken 9 minutes; he may continue for the rest of the time due to him.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza (Warrangal): I was saying the other day that no group of planners interested in increasing national wealth could possibly afford to neglect agriculture because a slight increase in agricultural output contributes more to national wealth than a steep rise in the output in the other sectors. But the reason why progress in agriculture is not apparent is that the processes of agriculture and animal husbandry are by themselves time-consuming.

Today you may scrap a mill, put up a more efficient mill and run it for three shifts, and add to your production. But if you want to improve the breed of your cattle, there is surely a time-lag, so much time for the calf to appear, so much time for it to become a cow and so on. The whole cycle takes nearly seven years. Naturally, therefore, there is this difficulty. Further, industry itself has a part in this. For example, we have a fertiliser factory; it contributes to agriculture. We have steel mills which make ploughs; we have factories which make tractors and lorries. They are all advantageous to agriculture. So, Sir, I do not agree with Shri Dhebar that agriculture is neglected in this country or is not given a proper place in the plan. Just like fallow lands, after sometime, become green, these

villages, after a period of hibernation will blossom and a ugly pupa will be transformed into butterfly.

The other day the hon. Food Minister said that even after reducing the land from the agricultural sector and giving it to the forest sector, he could produce enough foodgrains not only to feed 400 million but 800 million people. That is a breath taking statement. If that is the view of the Government of India, I do not know why our Ministry of Health should be so concerned about family planning or birth control. I know these are other reasons of health and so on but the main reason for birth control is the problem of food and if this view is correct we have also to consider whether this population control is itself in national interest. If you control your population and your neighbour does not, a certain amount of population pressure is created a kind of osmotic pressure, and if percolates through the barriers. If the barriers are high, it overflows. This problem is created for the world today by China. If China's population goes on expanding at the present rate, then, whatever the form of Government and whether it is this side of the frontier or that, its population will overflow the Himalayas into Burma, India, Afghanistan and more particularly in Siberia which has the size of China itself with only 20 million people and a climate also which is almost the same as that of northern China. There will then be a real test of the Sino-Soviet Entente and it will then be seen whether communism will really meet that question.

That being so, we have to consider whether it is in our national interest to control population at this stage. Because you reduce population and at the same time Shri S. K. Patil increases the size of the rice bowl, the problem does not remain the problem for the Food Minister; it gets transferred to the Minister of Defence. The other day I suggested a Bandung Conference for the purpose of Peace in this area. I feel again that internationally we should solve the problem of population

because it can be solved only on the international scale. Unilateral action is not in the national interest. It is not that I am against birth control and I do think it is a good thing. But if you take unilateral action it is not in the national interest and it does not also solve the whole problem.

We have got hard times ahead. We have had so many question answered about export and foreign exchange. The position that has been created is not of today. It has been accumulating for sometime. The position of foreign exchange being what it is, I do not know how so many maharajas and maharanis and some hon. Members of this House can go year in and year out to countries abroad, and spend so much foreign exchange. Where do they get foreign exchange? Does the Finance Minister know what is their accumulated wealth? Are they being examined? Have they declared their world income? There seems to be no check of any kind on them and the waste of foreign exchange is regrettable.

Export also is a very serious matter, especially in view of the present development of the European Economic Community. I do not believe that England will be able to do much in this matter; it might have very good intentions but England is not in a position to dictate terms; England herself is there pleading for admission. How are we going to face this situation? Should we not see that we develop new markets and seek new avenues? Should we not try to bring down our cost of production? And thus, why should you not compete in a straight manner always? For that, you must accept rationalisation and automation. Just as you have labour intensive industries which are for domestic consumption, to industries which are meant for export there should be the latest equipment that you can get in the world and you must be able to compete in the world market.

[Shri Akbar Ali Mirza]

If this thing continues further, I am afraid a serious situation may develop. We might in fact be forced to devalue our currency; I hope I am wrong and I hope that situation will not arise. But I say, before we reach that stage—I hope we will not—why not nationalise the gold. There is a lot of gold in this country which is lying scattered as ornaments such as ear-rings and nose-drops, etc. Cannot all these be collected together and used for productive purposes? I do not see why there should be any difficulty in that.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member conclude now.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: I will conclude. If you want to build our country we have to make a supreme effort as a nation. For that we have to create a climate of purity, efficiency and austerity. Unless we do that, and have a mission to go ahead and build up this nation,—does not matter what sacrifices we have to make—and until we do that, we cannot say that we have a bright future.

For that, I think all sections of the House, all parties, should see that corruption is stamped out from this country. By that one act alone you will bring down your cost of production and your contractors will quote low because they will not have to pay, *mamools*; and thus the cycle will develop. You can save foreign exchange and you can build up exports. So, corruption should be rooted out from this country and purity and austerity should be our watchword.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other day the Finance Minister, while introducing the Finance Bill, made certain concessions. It was the pressure of the people outside and also the sentiments expressed by hon. Members here that made the Finance Minister make at least certain concessions. What one

expected was that at least after 10 years a tax holiday would be given to the common man but that was not given.

What are the functions of the Finance Ministry? As the Finance Minister has said in 1960, the functions are two-fold. He said so while speaking on the budget in that year. One is to get as much money as possible in a proper way. The second is to see that all the finances available are used in such a way that the production increases, the wealth increases and also the prosperity of the people increases. As far as these two functions are concerned, nobody doubts and nobody questions about the increase in production and increase in wealth, but where the difference lies is here: whether there is full prosperity. Is it the prosperity of the majority of the sections of the people in this country or is it the prosperity of a few, and has the inequality increased or decreased?

In this House, the Finance Minister, speaking on the budget, as well as on the Bill the other day, emphasised that inequality has decreased. I do not know, if, after my pointing out some facts, he will agree. Anyhow, inequality has increased and not decreased. The other day, he mentioned about the people who are paying income-tax. It is true that one million people pay income-tax and that their income has increased by about Rs. 260 crores during the last ten years. That means, each one of them gets an increase of Rs. 2,600. But the average increase in the *per capita* income in the country as a whole is only Rs. 60. Not only that. As far as the labourers and employees in the agricultural sector are concerned, the income has decreased.

I want to point out certain things arising from the report of the second Pay Commission. The report of the second Pay Commission has very clearly shown the disparity between the salaried employees and the top officers.

A study of the incomes of the salaries in private sector industries made by the Second Pay Commission showed that in the highest income bracket of Rs. 2 lakhs and above, the average pre-tax income rose by 336 per cent between 1948-49 and 1956-57 and the average post-tax income rose by 371 per cent. On the other hand, the average pre-tax income of the entire salaried staff in private sector has only risen by 10 per cent during the same period and the average post-tax income has not only not risen, but it declined by 3 per cent. What does it show? It shows what an amount of disparity is there in the ratio between the two classes of people.

Again, a study of the comparative movement of the highest salaries and the lowest wages in private sector showed that the disparity ratio between the highest salaries and the lowest wages in the private sector is more than in the Central Government sector. It has also shown that it has increased since 1948-49. They have given a table showing the total emoluments of an unskilled worker in (a) cotton textiles, Bombay and (b) jute textiles, West Bengal and the average post-tax salary income of highest salary-earners. In the case of cotton textiles, Bombay, the disparity ratio is 77 in 1948-49 and 242 in 1956-57. In the case of jute textiles, West Bengal, the disparity ratio is 110 in 1948-49 and 356 in 1956-57. The second Pay Commission draws the following conclusion:

"The valid comparison is with wages in jute and not cotton textiles, and in fact even the jute textiles wages are not the lowest in organised industries. We have, however, made a comparison also with the wages of an unskilled worker in cotton textiles in Bombay, because they are about the highest wages which an unskilled worker gets in the private sector. And we should invite attention to the fact that we are all through this chapter referring to incomes of purely salary earners in the

private sector; earnings in other forms at the top levels of that sector are higher."

I do not want to say any other facts, because I have no time. From this, it is very clear that the ratio of disparity is higher and it is increasing.

It is true that as a result of the two Five Year Plans production has increased. What is our necessity today? As far as the increase concerned, we not only do not question it, but we are glad about it. But there is one factor that has to be remembered, namely, that we are lagging far behind the pre-war level. Take the two most essential items of living—food and cloth. Regarding food, the *per capita* availability of cereals was 16.3 ounces per adult per day during the pre-war years. But in 1957, it was 13 ounces, in 1958, 12 ounces, in 1959 13.7 ounces and 13.1 ounces in 1960. All these are below the pre-war level.

Regarding cloth, the pre-war availability of cotton cloth was 16 years *per capita* per annum. But it was 15.9 yards in 1959-60 and 15.5 yards in 1960-61. Here also we are far below the pre-war level.

The Finance Minister has said that the taxation which has been levied and the amount of it are appropriate and justified, in the circumstances obtaining in the country. First we have to see what are the circumstances obtaining in the country, what is the capacity of the people to pay these taxes and which sections of the people have increased their income. If you pay more taxes, that means your income also increases. The question to be decided whether the incomes of certain section the people have not increased and whether their capacity to pay is less than before. When we talk of failures, do not think that we minimise the achievements. We recognise the achievements and we welcome it. But failures are to be pointed out because only if we point out the failures, we can correct the failures and then only we will be able to improve production and develop the economy of the country.

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

According to us, the first failure is that we have not been able to raise adequate internal resources which we could have done. Secondly, we have not been able to obtain adequate foreign resources. Thirdly, we have not been able to develop the country at a faster rate which we possibly could have done.

Now, take the question of getting internal resources. Internal resources could be got not only by taxation but there are other non-taxation avenues also from which we can get internal resources. There are certain sound principles on which taxation is based. First is the capacity of the people to pay. Then comes the condition of the people, that their economic position is not affected and they are not submitted to undue miseries. It is true that taxation is the vital part of our public finance. It is also true that no government can get on unless it levies reasonable taxes on the people. But there is a limit to taxation, and it must be done only on the basis of certain principles, as I have already said.

What is the situation in the country today? That is what we have to examine. We have to examine the capacity of the people to pay taxes. We have to examine the position of each section of the people. About agricultural labour, there is the report of the Second Agricultural Enquiry Committee. After that we have not got any report. In that report it is definitely said that between 1950-51 and 1956-57 the wages have come down, unemployment has increased, credit has gone up and expenditure has gone up. After that, according to the present situation, their condition should be worse than what it was in 1956-57. As far as the workers are concerned, I need only quote what the Labour Minister said on April 29, 1962, while inaugurating the 29th annual session of the All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers. This is what was said in one of the papers:

"Inaugurating the 29th annual session of the All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers, Mr Nanda said that while there had been some increase in money earnings between 1951 and 1959, the average earnings of workers in the country has registered a slight fall."

So, as far as the middle-class employees are concerned we know the position. We know by how much prices have gone up. We know how much they spend for medical facilities and other things. We know what their life is today.

Then there is also the serious question of underemployment in the country. According to Professor Mahalanobis, out of the total labour force in the country, 20 million people have hardly one hour's work a day, 27 million people have less than two hours a day, 45 million people have less than four hours a day, 30 million people have gainful employment for five days a month, 40 million people have gainful employment for less than 10 days a month and 53 million people have gainful employment for less than 15 days a month. It is not a question of one or two millions, several millions of people have got only work from one hour a day to 15 days a month. Then, one million new job-seekers are there every year in urban areas and 2½ millions in rural areas.

The other point is, according to the *Economic Review* 1961, in the findings of the national sample survey, 60 million of our people live on as low as five annas or less per day, 40 million on four annas or less per day and 20 million on two annas or less per day. Therefore, 12 crores of our people according to the national sample survey live on five to two annas a day. Our Finance Minister has already said that he is not concerned with statistics, he is not concerned with reports of committees and that he is concerned only with common sense and reality. Sir, I

will deal with that afterwards. But we know the condition of the people. We have seen the position about under-employment. We know what the Agricultural Enquiry Committee has said.

Now, what about the capacity of the people to pay these additional taxes? From 1951-52, every year, as far as excise duties and other duties are concerned, the taxes on consumer goods and other necessities have been increasing. The accumulated effect of taxation is being felt by the poor masses in this country. Taking that into account, the policy should have been not to impose more and more burdens on the masses and to give tax holidays and concessions to the masses. The policy should have to impose more and more burdens on those who can carry the burden. But the policy followed is that more and more burdens are imposed on the masses and more tax holidays and concessions are given to the rich. I want to point out how many concessions have been given from 1950-51 to 1962-63 to those sections of the people who are able to pay. In 1950-51, business profits tax was abolished, reduction in rate of income-tax on companies was given and reduction in rate of income-tax on individuals (Rs. 10,000 and over) was given raising the exemption limit for undivided Hindu families. In 1953-54, the exemption limit on personal income tax was raised. In 1955-56 development rebate of 25 per cent on new machinery was given and business losses were allowed to be carried forward indefinitely. In 1957-58, excess dividends tax was reduced to ten per cent from 12½ per cent on the distribution of dividends between six per cent and ten per cent of paid up capital; to 20 per cent from 25 per cent on dividends between ten and 18 per cent and to 30 per cent from 37½ per cent on dividends over 18 per cent. In the same year, super tax rates on inter-corporate dividends was reduced to ten per cent from 17 per cent for Indian companies and 20 per cent for foreign companies. For foreign com-

panies operating through branches and earning other incomes, the rate of corporation tax was reduced from 36 per cent to 30 per cent. In 1958-59, there was an increase in the rate of development rebate from 25 per cent to 40 per cent in the case of new ships launched after December 31, 1957. In respect of gift tax exemptions were given on gifts for carrying on a business, profession or vocation gifts made from ex-rulers' privy purses. In 1960-61, wealth tax on companies and excess-dividend tax were abolished. In 1961-62, tax on new bonus issues was reduced from 30 per cent to 12½ per cent. Tax on dividends received by foreign companies from non-subsidiary Indian companies was also reduced from 53 per cent to 40 per cent. Tax on royalties received from Indian enterprises by foreign companies was reduced from 63 per cent to 50 per cent. Period of tax exemption for foreign technicians was extended. Benefits of the five years' tax holiday was extended to newly started hotels. Financial institutions like the Industrial Finance Corporation, Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation etc., which were jointly sponsored by the Government and big business were allowed to claim as deduction appropriations made to special reserve account of sums not exceeding ten per cent of the total income of each year. Lastly, in 1962-63, expenditure tax was abolished.

These are the tax concessions that have been given from 1951 to 1962-63. As far as income from excise duties and duties on certain consumer goods and services are concerned—this is what falls on the common man—I want to give figures to show how they have increased. On kerosene it has increased from Rs. 28 lakhs in 1950-51 to Rs. 1134 lakhs in 1961-62—an increase of Rs. 1106 lakhs. In respect of sugar it has increased from Rs. 646 lakhs to Rs. 5610 lakhs—an increase of Rs. 5364 lakhs. On matches it has increased by Rs. 996 lakh, on tobacco by Rs. 2778 lakhs, on tea by Rs. 627

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

lakhs, on paper by Rs. 849 lakhs, on vegetable and non-essential oils by Rs. 1221 lakhs. Railway passenger fare tax in 1950-51 was Rs. 368 lakhs and in 1961-62 it was Rs. 1250 lakhs— an increase of Rs. 882 lakhs. This increase is apart from the increase that is there for 1962-63. Now it will be many more lakhs. So, from year to year, there has been a steady increase in the excise duties on all those articles which the common man in this country wants. It is this policy that we are opposing and it is this policy that we want to be changed, the policy of tax concessions and holidays to the rich and more and more burdens on those poor section of the people whose earnings have not increased at all. Even if their earning has increased by two or three per cent, since the prices have gone up so high, it is more than off-set.

An argument is being put forward that we have reached the limit in taxing the rich and we cannot tax them more. Even according to the figures that are available with us, that argument is not valid. It is a pure myth; it is not borne out by facts or supported by facts. If we see the income left with the assessee after tax deduction, the figures are: 1950-51 Rs. 420 crores; 1956-57 Rs. 719 crores and 1957-58 Rs. 789 crores. Taking the level of income in 1950-51 as the base, i.e., Rs. 428 crores, additional income which has accumulated with this class during the last eight years is Rs. 1,441 crores. Yet, it is being stated that, as far as direct taxes are concerned, we cannot have more taxes, as the limit has been reached. It is all wrong.

Shri Morarji Desai: I have never said about any taxation that the limit has come.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: If he has not stated that, why not we use that source for getting more money? ..

Then, regarding the concentration of wealth, it is again stated that there is no concentration.

Shri Morarji Desai: I have never said that.

An Hon. Member: You have said it.

Shri Morarji Desai: I never said that there is no concentration of wealth.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: If the Finance Minister has not said that, I am not going to base my argument on his statement. Dr. R. K. Hazari has published a series of articles in *Economic Weekly* of November and December in which he has proved that 35 per cent of the assets in the private sector are controlled by seven families. There are other documents also which prove that there is concentration of wealth. In a capitalist society, when the law operators, there must certainly be concentration of wealth, because there is competition between the big and the small in which the small goes out of existence. So, concentration of wealth is bound to be there. I am referring to this because I have heard many speeches that he made and also the proceedings. Also, several other Ministers have also stated that there is no concentration of wealth.

Shri Morarji Desai: I only refuted the argument that concentration is increasing more and more.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: That is good.

Now, what are the ways of finding resources? We say that already the taxation is very heavy and we cannot put any additional burden on the masses. At the same time, money must be found for nation-building activity. In reply to the point that un-are ways in which we can get more money I said the other day that there are ways in which we can get more and more money. Why not tap those sources and get more money? My first suggestion is to ask the hoarders of illegal gold and bullion to declare their hoards on pain of penal action. Huge wealth remains undetected and untapped. The tapping of the gold

hoards would considerably lessen our foreign exchange difficulty also. In this connection, there is a note of the Finance Ministry dated August 1958 which says:

"The total value of gold hoardings in India is estimated at Rs. 1,750 crores at international prices—about Rs. 3,000 crores at the present Indian price. This is a large amount. Perhaps, considerable quantities are held as bullion by those who have illegal money. There is no assurance that this gold will be offered to Government however attractive the terms."

To the suggestion by a Communist MP that the hoarders of illegal gold bullion should be called upon to declare their hoards on pain of penal action, the answer of the Finance Minister was:

"We are not totalitarians. We are democrats. We cannot do this sort of thing."

But my question is: what are we doing? Are we trying to change the heart of these people? When there is so much of difficulty in this country, when we are in the process of developing the country fast, what is wrong in asking them to give this idle capital, idle money, to the country? For the last ten years we have asked them not to keep this money but to give it to us. If they have failed to do so, what is wrong in taking some penal action against them?

So far as land is concerned, we have put a ceiling and those in possession of land above that ceiling have been asked to surrender it. I do not know whether our Finance Minister is opposed to any ceiling on land also. Anyway, we have passed legislation, fixing the ceiling on land, acquiring land from those who are holding above the ceiling limit. That was not done according to the will of the landowners but by introducing legislation and fixing a ceiling and a date. In

the same way, why not we say that all the hidden gold and bullion must be declared within a particular day on pain of penal action? After all, it is not a small amount. According to the Finance Minister himself, it amounts to Rs. 3,000 crores. Even if we get half of it, Rs. 1,500 crores, it will solve our financial difficulty to a great extent. After all, it is in the interests of the country and it is idle money which is now not put to any use. If we do it with their consent, well and good. But if they are not willing to co-operate, we have to do it by resorting to force.

Then, we have to nationalise banking and credit institutions, mines, export-import trade, plantations and heavy industries. We have already suggested that even before. We nationalised life insurance. What is the result? The result is that we are very much benefited and we get plenty of money for the nation-building activities. Then, why leave general insurance alone? Why not we nationalise it? We know the malpractices indulged in by insurance companies in the private sector. We know what happened in the case of Ruby Insurance Company about which so many questions are being asked even now. Why not we do it now?

Coming to export-import trade by foreign controlled firms, the total trade of foreign controlled firms amounted to Rs. 410.86 crores during 1956. In 1957 it was Rs. 397.03 crores and in 1958 Rs. 352.91 crores. Coming to the share in exports of certain key products, in the case of tea, it was Rs. 72.9 crores in 1956, 70.1 crores in 1957 and Rs. 64.7 crores in 1958. The position is more or less the same so far as tobacco and jute are concerned. So, why not we have the export-import trade in the hands of the Government, especially when we have offices in all the countries of the world? Why should we leave it in the hands of foreign traders? Why not we reap the benefit instead of allowing it to be enjoyed by the foreigners?

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

We have suggested the nationalisation of foreign-controlled firms. Why? Because, for the years 1954—1959 when they earned a profit of Rs. 239.6 crores, they distributed Rs. 161.8 crores, retaining in business only Rs. 77.8 crores. If we nationalise them, we can retain the whole amount? Instead of allowing that money to go outside India, why not we plough it back in industry? Now, out of Rs. 239 crores only Rs. 77 crores are ploughed back.

Then there are other ways of earning more money. Why should we give privy purses to those princes who have got private property worth lakhs and lakhs of rupees. There are certain Maharajas and Maharani; as hon. Members of this House. They are criticising the additional tax burden imposed on the common man. So, they want some relief to be given to the common man. What I suggest is, in order to give relief to those suffering common men, why not we stop the privy purse of the rich Maharajas. Certainly, they will help us in doing that, I believe, because they are talking of the tax burden of the people. Especially when they are owning property worth lakhs and lakhs, why not we stop the privy purse? We will get at least a few crores of rupees. From 1952 to 1959 Rs. 75 crores have been paid as privy purse. If there are Maharajas and Maharani who live only upon privy purses and who will die without them, give them something. But I find from an article in a paper that in Jaipur the Maharaja has got an estate called Chaugan where there are 500 buildings and from each building he is getting Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 as rent. There are other private properties also. We have seen the other day that their hearts will not change. I am not accusing any hon. Member but the other day Shrimati Gayatri Devi, the hon. lady Member said, we are not going to leave it like that. You are giving pension; to other officers; so

give us pension like them." We should tell them that at some time we have to stop the pension also. So, why not take away the privy purse? These are the measures by which we can get some money. We can get more money. Why is it that this attempt is not made by the Government so that the common man who today is suffering and who unfortunately has not increased his income, that vast majority of people might have some? Why not take these measures and use these methods in order to find the resources. That is what I have to say about this.

My next point is about the foreign loans and aids. We want foreign loans and aids. We are opposed to foreign private investment and allowing them to exploit the people thus taking away more and more money. It has been said that we must depend upon internal resources. We have understood what will happen if we depend upon foreign aid or loans. The actions and speeches of the Aid India Club have made it very clear. Even in today's papers, some reports have come about that. They are bringing pressure, blackmail and intrusion.

The other day the hon. Finance Minister said that there are no political strings attached and no pressure is brought. But from what we read from papers and from what is happening in this country, certainly they are bringing pressure. The Aid India Club has stopped the granting of aid. I also want to point out that the *New York Post* of the 16th May says like this:

"The vote was motivated by discontent with India's policies, its seizure of Goa, its intransigence towards Pakistan, MIG purchase and its hostility towards U.S. alliance policies in South East Asia."

There is another paper, *Mitag*, published in West Germany.

It has very openly come out and said:

"There are conditions which are not mentioned but go without saying for reasons of decency. Does Gandhiji's apostle think

that there are no such things as decency in politics?"

The paper says whether there is no decency. It says, "we have not made any condition when we give aid, but there is decency in politics". What is that decency? It is that if they give us money we will certainly follow their policy. They think that that is decency. But India's politics is not like that. But they have not understood what it means. It is true that the hon. Prime Minister, the hon. Finance Minister and others have definitely said that whatever may happen, if we do not get foreign aid, India will not give up her whole tradition and self-respect. That is correct.

What is happening for the last one month? Certainly there is pressure, blackmail and intrusion so as to make the Government of India see that when they are helping us and we take money from them, they dictate our policies. They say: "Take money from us and accept our trade. Take money from us and do not take aid or anything from others". That is what has been said. So, we must be firm on the policy that we have followed.

As far as trade is concerned, we must also have some re-organisation of our policy. Britain's participation in the ECM will certainly turn the adverse balance further against the country. We have to change our policy and direction of trade in such a way that it helps us and we do not have to depend upon the foreign loans and aid.

The other day the hon. Finance Minister said that the Communists are in favour of a total strangulation of the private sector and ultimately of all private enterprise and initiative. I do not say that this is a suppression and distortion of facts as he has said. I do not say that. But I want to make it very clear that we say that the private sector has got a role to play today and we do not want to strangle it. It has got a role to play in the present condition of our country. But the point is in whose interest they have

to do it. Is it to be in the national interest or in the profit interest? If it is to be in the profit interest, certainly it has to be strangled; but if it is to be in the national interest, that is, to produce more, to see that the living condition of the labourers is improved, to get more money and for more industrialisation of the country certainly everybody will welcome it. But it is not that.

In this connection I want to point out what the ex-Finance Minister, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, said about the private sector in this House while replying to the Budget debate on the 23rd March, 1957. He said:

"We have served this country well and in doing so, we have served the poor man ill because we served the vested interests extraordinarily well, because we wanted the wealth of this country to grow.

I know that money was going into the black market. I know that taxes were not being paid. I knew huge profits were being made because we gave quantitative protection of a blanket nature.

I knew that we bled the consumer of this country white because we were making those enterprises charge whatever the market will bear. . . . We did not do it in the interests of private enterprise. Maybe, all this helped to further the interests of private enterprise."

That is what the ex-Finance Minister said.

Then one point more about the prices. The other day the hon. Deputy Minister of Finance showed something and said that prices had not gone up. I am not going to answer that; the people in the country will answer that, because when we say that the prices have gone up it is denied here. But the Third Five Year Plan on page 121 has definitely said certain things which, I am sure,

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

the hon. Finance Minister will accept. It has said:

"The Second Plan has been characterised by a persistent upward trend in prices.... Over the five-year period, the rise in general index of wholesale prices has been about 30 per cent; food articles; as a group have gone up by some 27 per cent; industrial raw materials by 45 per cent; manufactures by over 25 per cent."

This is what has been said in the Third Five Year Plan. So far as the prices are concerned, the people are suffering. As far as the Plans are concerned, the Plans also will be sabotaged because if we allocate Rs. 100 crore for a project and if prices of cement, iron and steel and all these things go up, certainly we will not be able to complete that project within that amount. There is no stabilisation of prices. The Foodgrains Enquiry Committee had recommended State trading in foodgrains, but that has been thrown to the winds and there is no question of that. We have to adopt some methods like co-operative marketing societies.

The other day we asked questions about yarn. We have got letters saying that prices of yarn have gone up. It is also admitted here that there is a slight increase from 1961-62. If the price of yarn goes up, what will happen is that lakhs and lakh of handloom workers will not get yarn and become unemployed. So, it will hit the industry, it will hit the common man and the enthusiasm to work and produce more will not be there, if there is no stabilisation of prices. We have not been able to do it in the First and Second Plan periods. We have to do it or else we will not be able to inspire the people.

The other day the hon. Finance Minister said that we are demoralising the people. Nobody can demoralise the people. If he says something that is not real, it will demoralise the

people. Certainly we want to arouse the people and see that they are able to do away with these difficulties.

The hon. Finance Minister said that taxation policy has been accepted by the people. I do not know how. Anyhow, it is for the people to say whether what we have said about the taxation policy and the price policy is right or wrong. If we are wrong, the people will teach us a lesson. If the people have accepted it and there is no discontentment, certainly we will learn a lesson, or else the Government will have to understand this and see that something is done as far as these two things are concerned.

The hon. Finance Minister said that he does not believe in figures and other things. He said he believes in commonsense and reality. Certainly, he has got very good commonsense. There is no doubt about that. But unfortunately his commonsense does not reach the common man. That is the difficulty. His commonsense is always a sense which is in common with the vested interests and big business in the country. That is only what he sees. Whenever we say that there is rise in prices, he accuses us and says, 'No'. Whenever we say, "Take these measures and see that you get more money by taking idle money", he does not care for it. I have only to say this that the Government accepted a socialist pattern of society due to the pressure and will of the people. Certainly, it is now for the people to see. An answer is to be given by the people whether as far as the common man, the majority sections of the people are concerned, these taxes are heavy or are a burden and whether the prices policy has also to be changed. It is for them to say. We have said what we feel about this.

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I come to the points concerning the Finance Bill, I would like to make two observations on the general points.

In the first place, my hon. friend opposite, Shri Swell, was very vehe-

ment the other day in saying that the Assamese language has been imposed in their districts. I do not want to go into any controversies, but I want to read out the relevant section of the Assam Official Language Act from which it will be clear whether actually the Assamese language is going to be imposed on the autonomous hill districts, as contended by him, or the position is otherwise. I just want to read this out in order to stop all this propaganda and all these incorrect statements made from time to time in this House.

This Language Act came in 1960, and section 4 of the Act says:

"Not with standing anything in Section 3, only language; which are in use immediately before the commencement of this Act shall continue to be us for administrative and other official purposes upto and including the level of the Autonomous Region or the Autonomous District, as the case may be, until the Regional Council or the District Council in respect of the Autonomous Region or the Autonomous District, as the case may be, by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting decide in favour of adoption of any other language for any of the administrative or official purposes within that region or district."

This District Council is formed completely by the tribal people and people from the autonomous districts. So, if two-thirds of the people in the District Council want that it should be revived, only then they can revive it, otherwise not.

Shri Swell (Assam—Autonomous District): May I ask whether the Act applies to the whole State of Assam or not, and is it not a fact that the portion which you read out just now refers only to the autonomous district? Our objection is that you are imposing the Assamese language at

the State level, and so you are compelling us to have the Assamese language. We are not talking about the Assamese language at the autonomous district level. But you are imposing it at the State level.

Shri P. C. Borooah: This is the statutory provision. The Act says like this. It is up to the hon. Member to take the Act and read it. I am only reading out the relevant section of the Act.

Shri Swell: You are not reading the whole Act, but only a portion of it. I would like you to read the operative section of the Act, the preamble.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda (Cachar): I; my hon. friend reading from the original Act or the amended Act?

Shri P. C. Borooah: This is the amended Act.

Shri Swell: Please read the operative part.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member might proceed.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Let me read section 6 of the Act:

"Not withstanding anything in Section 3, any examination held by the Assam Public Service Commission which immediately before the commencement of this Act used to be conducted in the English language shall continue to be so conducted till such time as the use thereof is permissible under clause (2) of Article 343 of the Constitution of India."

From this section the hon. Member can construe whether actually the Assamese language is going to be imposed on the hill districts or the autonomous districts.

Shri Swell: Please read also the operative clause of the Act.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member shall have some opportunity to say that it means something different.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Please read out the preamble to the amended Act.

Shri Swell: That is also my request which he is consistently refusing and hiding certain facts from the House.

Mr. Speaker: The preamble he need not read. If he has read out the clauses, where is the necessity for reading the preamble?

Shri P. C. Borooah: Yes, Sir, that is the point. Anyhow, I do not want to deal with this matter further. But I say that the Assamese language is not going to be imposed on the autonomous districts. That is the statutory provision. And I do not think there is any meaning in dilating on the subject or saying incorrectly that the Assamese language is going to be imposed on them.

Shri Swell: That is incorrect.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Then, when my hon. friend Shri Bakar Ali Mirza was speaking about national integration, he also at the close of his speech warned against separate hill districts. However, I leave the matter there.

My second observation is this. We take pride in our industrial production, we say that we have done very well and that our industrial production has doubled since 1951. It is a very commendable thing. But we have to see the other side also, whether we have been able to fulfil the promises and assurances given from time to time that the backward areas will be developed. When the debate on the External Affairs Ministry was held here, almost all Members were very enthusiastic in saying that the border areas should be developed and that the economic condition of the people living in the border areas should be improved. But coming as I do from the State of Assam which is a border State, if we examine the industrial progress made therein, what is it that we find? To what extent have we progressed and devel-

oped that area? The other day it was announced in the papers that for the next ten years to come there will be no industry in Assam on account of the power shortage. This is the position in Assam which is a border area where we have said that we are going to develop the area and where the people have to be kept satisfied. On account of there being no industrialisation, no employment opportunity has occurred. In the tea gardens which have been running for a hundred years, the local people were recruited as employees to work in the tea gardens under the Britishers. Now, with the changing of hands from British to Indian, unfortunately even the local people who were in the employment of these gardens are being gradually replaced by the people from the States of those persons who have purchased those gardens.

There is no industry, and the condition of the existing industry is such, with the result that this has brought in very much disaffection amongst the young people of that State. The matter came to such a pass that a body like the Assam Legislative Assembly had to pass a resolution drawing the attention of the Central Government to this state of affairs. So, Sir, I want that in our development and planning, this side of the matter should be well considered and it should be seen that that area is also industrialised, employment opportunities are created, and the young people are able to find employment and thus kept at least partly satisfied.

Then, I come to the Finance Bill and I want to make two or three observations. As regards taxation, there is attack from many quarters for plugging the loopholes in tax evasion. There is tax evasion. We have to plug the loopholes. Our new Income-tax Act has been in operation since 1st April 1962. It has got some salient provisions. I hope tax evasion will be possible to be plugged and there will be less evasion. Let us hope so. It is only three months

since the new Act has come into force. I want to make one suggestion. Formerly, notices were issued individually and a general notice was issued to furnish accounts. Under the new Act, there is no provision for such issuing of notices. In our country, people are not yet very conscious of their legal obligations. I think it should be issued individually and also a general notice so that people are not put to trouble and for no fault of theirs, charged later.

As regards tax collection, the Finance Minister gave a statement showing that while the gross demand shown as outstanding was about Rs. 300 crores, the effective demand was only Rs. 150 crores. He also said that this is due to appeals, cases, injunctions, mandamus petitions and so on. Moreover, the outstanding figures are normally taken as they stand on the last day of the financial year. Maximum demand is generally raised by the taxing authorities in the months of February and March, when in a hurry they used to complete maximum number of assessments, especially those which are going to be time-barred. As a rule, the demand raised in the month of March is due to be paid in April. In this way, arrears of tax mount up. I think, if the provisions made in the new Income-tax Act are rigidly followed and stringent measures adopted for advance payment of tax, the arrears will be much less.

Regarding excise duties, since 1956-57, while customs duty increased by 20 per cent and tax on income increased by 73 per cent, the rate of increase in the case of Union excise duties was 175 per cent. The number of articles in the list is increasing year after year and 18 new items have been included in this year. Justifying the excise duty, in his budget speech, the hon. Finance Minister says:

"It is only natural that a major share should come from the Union Excise duties."

He also said, whether the indirect taxes hit the poor more than the rich depends upon the kinds of commodities that are subjected to indirect taxes. Unfortunately, that principle does not appear to have been carefully observed while selecting the commodities. The following items do come in the daily use of the low income group: cosmetics and toilet preparations, of course, cheaper quality, patent and proprietary medicines, some varieties of plastic material, cotton yarn, woollen yarn, kerosene, match, paper and tea. I think these things should have been excluded from excise duties.

Regarding direct taxes, out of 443 million people, only 1 million people are paying direct taxes. Again, if we consider the wealth tax payers, the percentage comes to .5 per cent in this country. Like the hon. Finance Minister very few people have got any sympathy for them. Sympathising with the salaried group who generally belong to the low income group, the hon. Finance Minister granted 50 per cent relief on the tax on salaries. But, what does the concession amount to? A person with an income of Rs. 800 per year, will get a benefit of Rs. 6 and naya paisa 67 only. This is the concession we are going to give to the low income salaried people. But, he has to pay as excise duty on the consumer goods that he uses, a much higher amount than Rs. 6 and naya paisa 67. Although the figure is 50 per cent, the relief is not to that extent.

Lastly, coming to tea, I do not know whether you will give me a few more minutes.

Mr. Speaker: One minute he can have.

Shri P. C. Borooah: So far as tea is concerned, I need not say that tea plays a very vital part in our exports. It is the biggest foreign exchange-earner and the tea industry is the biggest employer. It is very kind of our Finance Minister—and he is

[Shri P. C. Borooh]

praised very much for that—that some relief has been given for the export of tea. But, the excise duty on the components of the tea chests which are required for exporting tea—plywood, aluminium foils and laminated battons—is counterbalancing the concession. I think in the excise duty on tea chests used for the exporting of tea, relief should be given.

Tea is the cheapest beverage in the world. India is a poor country. Indian people should not be denied this beverage. By increasing the excise duty, we are going to make internal tea very costly. I request the hon. Finance Minister to just give up this excise duty so that poor people can drink this cheap beverage. People want this beverage to stimulate themselves. If they do not get stimulation, they cannot work. The Prime Minister says, *Aram haram hai*. We do not want *Aram* for nothing. We want to work. To work, there must be some stimulant. Tea being the cheapest beverage, I think the increase in excise duty which is proposed on local consumption may be given up. I hope he will reconsider this matter and see his way to allow the poor people to drink at least tea to get stimulation for their work.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, I support the Finance Bill that is before the House at the moment. In view of the fact that we have a federal political set-up in the country, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Members, more particularly of the Government Benches to what I say hereafter. At the moment, we raise our revenues in the shape of land revenue, taxes, cesses, return on investments by way of interest, rents, dividend when it accrues, etc. All these taxes are being raised at three levels: first, local taxes, second, State taxes and third, Central taxes. From the experience that I have gained while working in a State, I have found that some sort of a common understanding is lacking at all the three levels. I have

seen that local bodies have a grouse with regard to certain matters and feel that the States are making inroads into their province. Also the States at certain times have been grouching and grumbling with regard to certain matters that the Centre is making inroads in their sphere of taxation. I would submit that in order to forgo a common understanding and to have a properly demarcated sphere for taxation, the Finance Ministers of all the States, and all concerned, should meet under the guidance of the Central Minister of Finance as early as possible and also constantly in order to discuss matters with regard to taxation, in so far as the raising of taxes all over the country is concerned.

13.31 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

At present, I have seen, for instance, local bodies grumbling about entertainment tax and house tax and so on, and saying that these are within their sphere of taxation, and that the States have got nothing to do with them, while on the contrary, the State Governments say that those taxes lie within their province. I have seen at a number of places differences between the local bodies, the corporations, the municipalities and so on and so forth and the retrospective State Governments.

Similarly, the other day, it was mentioned that in the Finance Bill, company taxes had been abolished, but in their place, corporation taxes had been levied. The States feel that company taxation was within their sphere of taxation and corporation tax within that of the Centre. I do not know whether the Central Ministry of Finance has had discussions with the States and obtained their consent or at least had consultations with the States, before the company taxes were abolished.

Therefore, with this kind of thing going on in the country, and more particularly, when State after State is falling in line with panchayat raj, it becomes all the more necessary that under the guidance of the Central Minister of Finance, this taxation business all over the country at all levels should be codified and some sort of understanding should be created so that there will be very little bickerings either at the local level or at the State level or at the Central level. That is the first point that I would like to submit.

Keeping that in view, as far as the proposed taxes are concerned, I think the Central Government are within their rights to impose those taxes, and more particularly so, I would say, because even after raising these taxes, we are not going far ahead as far as meeting the normal expenditure plus the expenditure on planning of the country is concerned.

Very rightly, the Central Government have been getting foreign aid by borrowing or getting loans from wherever they can on terms that are acceptable to us. I should say that as regards the way in which the Finance Minister has explained the policy of Government in regard to foreign borrowings, I am all praise for it. Here, I may say also one more thing. I have had several occasions to go out and see some of the foreign dignitaries, more particularly, those people who have been helping us with finances, say, in Great Britain and some other European countries, and I am happy to say—I have not mentioned it to the Finance Minister so far—that the Finance Minister has been able to give a really very good impression to them. I may tell you in one sentence that I have heard from very high dignitaries saying that here is a gentleman about whom you can say that what he means he says, and what he says he means. Therefore, all that our Government is doing must receive appreciation from all quarters.

At a time when there are so many bickerings and misunderstandings and political differences between different schools of political thinking in the world, it naturally follows that people who have got might or who have got finance try to bring others under their influence, if they can. As regards the policy that our Government are following to this day, and the policy that has been laid down by the party which is represented by our Government, I should say that they are very rightly following a policy which is conducive to the creation of our proper influence in the world, and which has really helped in a number of ways. People who have been slaves like us or people who are economically backward and so on and so forth, have benefited.

Of course, funds are needed by our country. I have heard some gentlemen saying that our Government are begging from country to country. Some people objected to our borrowing from others. I do not quite know what to say. A country that is so poor, a country that has remained a slave for centuries, and a country that is vastly populated is trying to forge ahead economically, politically, socially and what not. No doubt, the country has gone through a great struggle politically, and it is a happy augury that we are free politically. But that political freedom will mean nothing unless and until we are free economically, and the social conditions of the people are bettered in the country as a whole, not in one State only or of one particular community only or of one section only, but of the entire population of the country.

Keeping that in view, unless money is obtained, it is impossible to create or produce more money. I am very happy that the way in which our Government are working at the moment, and the way in which they are negotiating to get funds, and to get loans and other assistance is really in the interests of the country, and it is consistent with the policy that we are following, and the way in which we

[Shri Sham Lal Saraf]

are going is such that, I think, we are moving along the right lines.

Before I proceed further on this point, I feel that there are one or two matters that need our special consideration. The way in which the country is progressing is all right. Today, we are getting loans, but unless we really have a self-generating economy, the way cannot be clear for us in the future to repay those loans. I feel that these are really the means only; whether we borrow or we get aid under the lend-lease agreements and so on, these are only the means; the ends are that we should be in a position to repay those loans, and year after year, our borrowings should become less and less, and year after year, we should produce sufficient wealth in our own country, and we should create our own capital which will enable us to invest it and reinvest it so that there may be very little necessity for borrowing from foreign countries in the future.

At the present time so much is being said, and all efforts are being made in order to improve our export trade. Before I place before the House my viewpoint in regard to this export trade, I want to make a submission, and that is about our socialist pattern of economy. To this day, I have heard speeches from several Members; ever since I came to this House, I have heard several speeches, but I must admit quite frankly that I have become none the wiser as a result of the speeches which I have heard from the gentlemen who have tried to speak something on socialism. The other day, I asked a question of the leader of the PSP in which some of our best friends are working, and I wanted to know from him what his conception of socialism or socialisation or socialistic pattern for the country was. But he did not explain anything at all; rather, he evaded my question.

Before I explain what I feel about it, I want to say that there are one or

two things about which we should be very clear. The policy that this Parliament had adopted, and the decision that this Parliament has taken is that the basic thing in our socialist pattern of society is mixed economy. We have said that our economy will be mixed; by 'mixed' is meant that there will be the private sector, and along with it there will also be the public sector; and the schedules also have been clearly demarcated and also guaranteed for the private sector. There is also another sector where both the public sector as well as the private sector conjointly run economic units and factories and what not. Also, it has been mentioned that there will be a co-operative sector too. I have not quite been able to understand what co-operative sector means so far. No doubt, co-operation should certainly be a movement. I am perfectly in agreement with the hon. Member who spoke from the Opposition about co-operatives being dealt with as a movement. That has not been done so far in the real sense of the term. Therefore, the co-operatives should be treated as a movement, and once this movement develops in the real sense of the term, certainly, the objective can then be changed.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur
(Jalore): Rather, he was opposing it.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: I know that he was supporting cooperatives as a movement. I heard him very well.

Having agreed that there will be a mixed economy and there will be two sectors, I do not understand why sometimes confusing statements are made from different quarters, and sometimes even by some of the Ministers. They say that they cannot allow economic power to be retained in the hands of a few individuals. Once we have agreed that we shall have two sectors, and we have also decided in detail under what conditions the private sector has to function and so on, I do not know where from that con-

fusion can arise now. Today we are very happy that we can tax our high-income people even upto 87 per cent. That means that this is one of the highly taxed countries of the world. We have to keep that in view. I cannot go into details as to the conditions of working because there is not so much time at my disposal, but I must say this that we must bear in mind that ours is a mixed economy. The public sector is there and the private sector will also be allowed to function, but it shall function on the terms and conditions laid down, as laws, rules and regulations that are there. That being, so, I wish that henceforward whenever our leaders who are at the helm of affairs talk about these things, they do not create more confusion or make confusion worse confounded.

Coming to exports, today there is certainly an attempt not only to improve our export trade but to try to export as much as we can. The other day I read a statement by the Minister of International Trade in which he said that the question of export trade shall have to be dealt with as an emergency measure. Personally, I do not know how an emergency measure can creep in an established trade or commerce. I may say that one has to go very cautiously and very carefully in creating and establishing trade and business relations wherever we can.

Here I come to the role of trade missions abroad. Maintaining trade missions abroad with a view to improve our export trade may mean a lot of expense. I have had occasion to see some of our embassies trade centres and other offices in foreign countries. If those agencies are galvanised, a lot can be done by way of export promotion. But here I have to make some suggestions. When we appoint Commercial Secretaries in these Embassies, we should see that the proper men are chosen and appointed. I have seen some gentlemen at those posts who are very

intelligent and academically highly qualified, but when you talk to them about commerce and industry, you find that they are not so well up. I am very happy that the Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs is here. I hope she will be kind enough in seeing that when people are appointed to these posts, such people are appointed as are properly qualified to do this type of work.

Then wherever exhibitions or shows are organised, they should be properly organised with proper men in charge who could talk about the things that are shown there. I have seen at these shows people in charge who have not been able to explain business aspect of the articles they are showing. Exhibitions are being organised in foreign countries. I have seen such exhibitions. But there is nobody there to explain business aspect of the things on display. Therefore, these exhibitions should be properly organised with proper people in charge, who could effect on the spot sales and explain the things exhibited.

I may quote an instance here. When I was in Zagreb in Yugoslavia, there was a big show. But I could not find a single man from our side who could explain the things we exhibited and who could effect on the spot sales.

No doubt, the Minister of International Trade has said that they are encouraging manufacturers|exporters as well as export houses. Where the manufacturers|exporters have got resourcefulness to do it, they should certainly be encouraged. But more particularly, established business houses should be encouraged; established exporters should be encouraged. I think through their effort a lot can be achieved. On behalf of Government, there should be supply of proper commercial intelligence to help and guide them.

One thing more. There are two kinds of economies in the world—the

[Shri Sham Lal Saraf]

socialist economy and capitalist economy. Countries with socialist economy always prefer to deal on a government to government basis. They would prefer to deal with government agencies rather than with private dealers. I hope the hon. Finance Minister will see that in such cases, we have proper governmental agencies to trade with those countries. That will be conducive to improving our trade with those countries. Then again, countries with a capitalist economy, prefer to deal with private firms and private manufacturers. There we should encourage private agencies to trade with those countries. If we trade with those countries through established business houses who have experience and command goodwill in the field, I believe our efforts will always be successful and fruitful.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up. He should conclude now.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: I will conclude in a minute.

I was going through the 42nd Report of the Public Accounts Committee, 1961-62, Vol. II. On page 69, while referring to commercial exhibitions in foreign lands, they say that goods that ought to be sent are not sent in time. At the nick of time they are sent by air. I found in Austria that a number of exhibitors were waiting to get their staff so that that they could sell. But they could not get anything till the exhibition was almost over.

In view of these things, we should tighten up measures to see that the object we have in view is achieved. Unless we improve our foreign trade, it will be difficult for us to earn the foreign exchange we need to cover our deficit, and also have foreign reserves on hand. With these words, I support the Bill.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida
(Anand): Finance is a very tricky business. I quote Bharthrihari:

सर्वेगुणाः काञ्चनमाश्रयन्ति ।

So 'kanchana' is a very important thing in the world which affects our nation as well. The Finance Minister has to deal with one of the most difficult questions in our country today.

We need money. But the money is not there. Yet we have to find means to get it. The main sources from where money can come are: from foreign countries, and from production and labour by our own population. I am afraid the country as a whole has not yet realised the economic crisis we are facing, and many of our educated people also have not been putting in hard labour, as they should, to improve conditions in the country.

Conditions in the villages are still very primitive, and though we are heading for becoming one of the foremost industrial nations in Asia, the kingpin of our economy, agriculture, has not yet come up to the mark. I wish to draw the attention of the Government as well as the country to the fact that unless we improve the condition of our villages, we are not going to have the much-sought-for Lakshmi, wealth. Real wealth lies in all round increased productivity—not merely producing steel. I learn that our maximum production of steel is equal to just a few days steel production of United States of America. If we are running after a mad race of producing only steel and neglecting other factors, it is not going to help us much. I am very sorry to learn that the country is not paying enough heed to our great leader Mahatma Gandhiji and we are soon forgetting his ideals. The first ideal is that the Ministers should not draw salaries more than Rs. 500. We should all wear khadi; this is what I feel. Khadi helps the villages to feed themselves. The primary function of uplift of the

villages is not yet heeded and we are all talking of lifting up of our country. I shall narrate an example. An incident of an educationist, Philip Neri who took a group of students to the art museum and talked in front of the impressive statue of "The Thinker" the famous teacher shook his head sadly. "Beautiful"—he exclaimed. "But what a pity", Asked. "Why"—he exclaimed. "He is always thinking but never doing". So I remember, all the wonderful plans we have made will be worthless if we do nothing to put the planned suggestions into practice. This country is a very old country and we have good traditions. Our philosophy is based on *tyag* and not merely in acquiring the material or economic wealth in having radios and air coolers and air conditioners and such luxuries. We must learn to live simply I request the Finance Minister to cut off all imports which are unnecessary to this country. We must conserve our foreign exchange by drastically cutting off all luxuries. Let there be no cars imported and let no toilets or watches or comestics be imported; their imports may be totally banned. Unless we take some drastic measures. I do not think that we shall improve our foreign exchange position.

Taxation has reached a very high level and I shall compare it with the other countries. The personal income tax at 87 per cent. India will now have the highest rate of tax in the world, for that level of income. For an income of Rs. 1 lakh, the tax is only 23 per cent in the United States and 46 per cent in the United Kingdom as against 54 to 60 per cent in India. Further, whereas the maximum rate of tax is reached in the USA only at the level of Rs. 15 lakhs, and in the UK at a level of Rs. 2 lakhs, in India the highest rate is attracted at such a low level as Rs. 70,000. That is why there is discontent among the tax payers who are about a million as against the 443 million population. If we take so much from those one mil-

lion, we should also remember that they have in their hands the production of this country and they have the brains. The saturation point has been reached in taxation. I am not merely defending taxation on this one million. I do not pay income-tax. I am an agriculturist and my agricultural income does not go more than Rs. 4,000. I am merely saying that we must allow these one million people to work. If we divide all their wealth each one in this country will get about 87 nP. That will not carry us anywhere.

An hon. Member of the House talked about nationalisation of banks. We have been talking of nationalising everything. We talked of nationalisation of all gold wealth. That is a totalitarian method. I do not think that India, with its faith in democracy, will think of gathering all the gold forcibly from the people. We may ask the people to give their gold voluntarily but we cannot go with bayonets and capture all the gold. All this talk of nationalisation, particularly of banks, will not, I think, help us much. Those countries which have experience of nationalisation have also realised that it does not carry them far. The main difficulty is to produce and export. Our export industries are not up to the mark. For instance, tea is one of our most important export commodities. Government helping the tea planters. But some of our business people do not maintain the quality of tea and so our tea is losing ground in export market. Quality must be improved. Government is paying attention. If the businessmen also do not think of improvement in the quality of our export products, I do not think our exports will increase. The other day the hon. Minister of International Trade said: export or perish. I am entirely in agreement with him. Unless we improve our productive capacity and also the quality, we will not sell our goods in foreign countries. Unless we raise money from inside or outside, we are not going to improve our standard of living. If we

[Shri Varendra Singh Mahida]

request our people to live simply, people laugh at us now. I am moulded in the Gandhian way of thinking. But Gandhian methods are not much liked today and I am afraid our Ministers also as a whole do not practise what they preach.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): The Finance Minister does.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Ours is a poor country. Unless we practise that what we preach, I do not think that we shall make much headway.

I quite support the Bill on the ex-President's pension.

14.3 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: A separate Bill is coming.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: We shall heartily support it. I do not wish the ex-President to be a rubber-stamp of the party in power. He must express himself and say what he thinks because we hold him in high respect and we want the people to think, feel and express themselves freely so that our democracy which is getting into stride shall go on by the experience of such respected persons.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I think to describe the ex-President as a rubber-stamp will not be very wise.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Of course, I know a Bill is coming in respect of the ex-President. We must also cut down all our wasteful expenditure which is quite large compared to our country's wealth. As I had referred to it sometime back, all our expenditure in the Rashtrapati Bhavan, Raj Bhavans or Governors' houses must be cut down, and all expenses of showmanship must be removed. All pomp and show must disappear. I quite notice that the Central Government Ministers now do not fly any flags, and the Prime Minister also is using

a smaller car. All pomp which is unnecessary should be removed. We must have an all-round economy and it must start from the top people. I have great regard for the Finance Minister who always preaches what he thinks and he always sets good examples. He has a very simple way of living also. When he says that people should not drink tea or liquor or must live simply, people mock at him, but I am in agreement with him that unless we learn how to live simply things are not going to improve.

I also wish to speak briefly about defence, because it is vitally linked with finance. Much of our expenses are being taken up by the Defence Ministry. We must realise that as we are living in a world which is day to day preparing for more arms—we have a small army, a small air force and a small navy—and as time will show, we shall have to prepare very heavily with armament as the race is going on all over the world. Besides feeding our people, we shall have also to provide for defence measures. A Bomber or a fighter plane or a battle-ship or any costly artillery or other arms are not going to be cheap. They have to be bought from other countries. We shall also have to manufacture them and for that also much finance will be needed. I do not know where we will get all that finance from. We have to have all these factories here and raise the finances for the need of our forces.

There was suggestion that princes should have their privy purses cut. Why select the princes alone? Let all the big business houses also make a voluntary cut, and let there be pressure from this House that all the rich people of India should make voluntary sacrifices and if voluntary sacrifices are not made, they shall not remain as they are in times to come. The world is fact changing and if they also do not change their living or bring their standards down to a certain

level which is acceptable to the people, they shall not exist. But I think they also realise this, and that is why one of the hon. Members just said something about Shrimati Gayatri Devi. Of course, I am not holding any brief for her. I am saying she belongs to my party and she has come here as a representative of the people and she has all the rights to speak and defend herself. But she is not here. She is trying to live up to the ideals of the common person. It will take sometime but I am sure she will adjust herself.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): By going abroad!

Shri Mahida: But now she would not go abroad, because that is stopped! (*Interruption*). If she continues to do that, of course, the people can take steps against her and I have no objection.

Lastly, I would like to refer to the anti-smuggling measures. Gold is coming in very easily in this country because the rates are higher here, and I desire that the anti-smuggling measures should be tightened up so that gold may not be smuggled into this country from elsewhere. There are many other suggestions to make but for want of time I shall not refer to them.

In the end, I would request all Members of the House and also the Ministers to practise austerity, to live simply and realise that by following such a practice we shall be able to impress the people. Otherwise, I am afraid the people will impress upon us soon and they will not wait for the existing affairs to continue.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): By what time is the Finance Minister going to reply to the debate?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I was coming to that point. The general discussion of the Finance Bill is to be over today. We started at 12.20. The balance of 3 hours 50 minutes left over for the discussion will be over at 4.10. I shall call upon the Finance Minister to reply

at 3.15. The Private Member's Resolutions will be taken up immediately after the Finance Minister finishes his reply at about 4.10 p.m. The House will sit till 6.40 p.m.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the discussion on the Finance Bill was not, as usual, confined to the provisions of the Bill. Although a large number of speeches that were made contained remarks on tax proposals, quite a number of points were also made about the general economy of this country, about the prices, about the external and internal resources and about the progress of the Plan and also about the process of development in the public and private sectors. Most of these points will be covered by the Finance Minister himself, but I have taken this opportunity to comment on some of those points.

Hon. Members have spoken again and again on these very points and the replies have been given to them, and yet, those very issues have been raised again and again probably because of the importance of those subjects. One does not mind the subjects being raised again and again because it probably creates an opportunity for us to correct certain misunderstandings and offer certain clarifications.

The hon. Members, Shri P. K. Deo, and Shri A. K. Gopalan, and also a few others have complained about the rise in prices. Shri A. K. Gopalan had raised this point last time also. Many hon. Members have raised this point again and again. But when hon. Members compare these figures and the statistics during all these years, they perhaps forget the most significant factor in the pricing system, and that is, the relative prices. Shri P. K. Deo said that since before the war the value of money has gone down. He quoted the figure of 20 nP. I do not agree with what he has said. Yet, I agree that the prices have risen, and the prices have to be settled on some equitable basis, so that the basic stability is maintained in this country. But then he totally

[Shrimati Takeshwari Sinha]

overlooks the enormous inflationary pressure during the war and immediately after the war. I would like to ask him one question: are we responsible for what happened in the war and immediately in the post-war period, and for what happened in the British regime? Are we responsible for that? Is it the normal phenomenon on which to compare the price-line of today? If we compare the rise in prices in those years during the war period and immediately during the postwar years, we shall find that the increase in prices which has occurred in the last 10 years, since we have taken to planning, only represents a fraction of inflationary pressures which we had felt during the war and the few years immediately afterwards. The annual rate of increase in prices in India during the 1950's and onwards has been only 2.1 per cent, and this compares quite low with the quantum of rise in prices during that inflationary period. Yet, we do realise that this economy itself has geared up in the shape of war economy—not the disturbing features of the war economy, but certain inherent features of war economy, which allow the tempo of growth to increase rapidly during a very short span of time.

Many hon. Members say that we should not compare our figures with the figures of other countries. But how can we forget that the postwar economy or the war economy has affected simultaneously almost all the countries of the world and what has happened in India is also very much related to what has happened in other parts of the world? We have increased the tempo of our growth, because our economy was so backward and there was no alternative to that. The Finance Minister pointed out day before yesterday that we have to catch up with the threads of time, and time is flying away very rapidly and quickly. Yet, I would like to point out a very significant fact which cannot be overlooked by those who say that our economy should not

be compared with the other economies of the world. In a number of other countries, during the same phase of postwar economy, the problems that the postwar economic development brought in those countries did affect the price system and the price rise has been much more in those countries. In U.K. and Japan, it has been as high as 4 per cent. per annum. In Pakistan, which is our neighbouring country and which had more or less the same economic problems as India, the price rise has been 3 per cent. per annum. In a number of Latin American countries, the increase has ranged between 20 to 30 per cent. per annum.

I do not minimise the problem of prices and do not also deny that these problems require a very careful analysis and careful watching. Government appreciate fully the importance of maintaining a reasonable degree of stability in prices. But the price policy is not merely a matter of fixation of prices at particular levels, which cannot probably be maintained in view of the market situation. It is more a question of maintaining a balance in the conflicting claims on resources which arise in a developing economy. That is what requires a constant watching and constant tackling of the phenomenon. We have been adopting and we shall continue to adopt a very cautious approach to deficit financing. Monetary policy has also been directed and will continue to be directed against the use of bank finance for speculative purposes. A measure of physical controls is also necessary to check this. In the final analysis, a progressive increase in production alone can create conditions of lasting price stability, for which we are trying our best.

In the same connection, may I point out a number of speakers have commented upon the progress of the Plan and the shortfall in the targets. I do not intend to dwell on this question at length. But let me say

that the slowing down of production in one or two years should not be taken as evidence of failure of the basis forces of development, which our planning has brought into being. I would like to repeat once again that the industrial output has nearly doubled in the last ten years; the average annual growth rate has been 8 to 10 per cent during the second Plan period. If, on account of Poor Jute Crop and the bottlenecks in the field of power, coal and transport, there was a slowing down during 1961, the rate has picked up again and if the production tempo of January-April, 1962 is maintained, we can hope to be back to the 8 per cent increase, which can be called the normal increase. Therefore, hon. Members need not have any apprehension in regard to that. Even in the case of agricultural production, despite the poor weather conditions, as hon. Members know, the production of foodgrains in 1961-62 showed a slight increase from 79.3 million tons to 80 million tons. There has been a significant increase in the output of raw jute and oilseeds.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): May I point out that it is not merely the hon. Members who have expressed doubts about the progress of the third Plan? It is no less an authority than the Planning Minister himself who, the other day, expressed very grave doubts. You have circulated a pamphlet—*Statistical Information*. There are 45 heads there, out of which under 20 heads, there are short-falls in the second Plan. That has been the pattern and the trend seems to be worse.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The production tempo slowed down in 1961 and there were certain shortfalls. Perhaps the Finance Minister explained in his reply to the debate on his Ministry's demands that a certain short-fall is quite a natural phenomenon of Indian economy or any economy. Shri Nath Pai, as a student of economics, knows that a shortfall is always

inherent in any developmental growth or developmental progress in any country of the world at any time.

Hon. Members have commented once again on the public sector enterprises. They have complained about the low returns on investments made in public undertakings. My senior colleague, Shri Subramaniam, while replying to the debate on the demands of his Ministry, clarified it amply and pointed out certain situations in which some of these public sector enterprises have had to function. But even then, hon. Members once again thought it fit to raise the point and I would once again clarify it. There has been now a tendency to draw rather unwarranted conclusions, unwarranted sense of competition or comparison from the statistics that have been presented in the explanatory memorandum. In analysing the return on capital invested in public enterprises, one must make a distinction between enterprises which are well established and those which are still in the initial phase of construction or operation. This is the fundamental code of business and industry that a difference is always to be made between an industry which is just finding its feet in the industrial field and an industry, which is well established. You cannot compare the two.

We have only recently entered into the field of basic industries in the public sector in a big way. Most of the projects that we have started, therefore, are still in their infancy, and it would take some time before they achieve stable and full capacity production. By their very nature, the basic industries take a somewhat longer period to get established, specially when our experience and technical knowhow is very limited. After all, I may mention this to the House that it took the iron and steel industry in the private sector many years before it was able to establish itself firmly in the country and even this was achieved with the help of protection. Probably hon. Members

[Shrimati Takeshwari Sinha]

know that the Indian steel industry began to be protected as early as in 1924. This protection was given up only in the year 1947. They enjoyed a long period of protective existence and therefore they enjoyed certain advantages which the public sector enterprises, especially steel, are not enjoying. They have had to face competitive prices from the day they started.

Shri Nath Pai: Competitive prices and incompetent handling.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Very competent handling with competitive prices. Only those who do it can tell about it, whether it is competent handling or incompetent handling.

Shri Morarji Desai: Unfortunate incompetent observation.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The Finance Minister points out that it is probably an incompetent observation.

But I would also like to point out that every phase has a brighter aspects which the hon. Member very conveniently have overlooked. I would like to point out that if one looks at those enterprises in the public sector which have had time to settle down and get established, it would be seen that the profit they earned are by no means insignificant and compare very favourably with profits earned by private industry in a comparable position. In 1960-61, for example, the Hindustan Machine Tools Factory made a profit after tax of 12.5 per cent as a percentage of net worth. Hon. Members would recall that in the initial phases of the establishment of the Machine Tools Factory, a great deal of uneasiness was expressed over its successful operation. Today, after only a few years, these misgivings have given way to an atmosphere of confidence, and the factory, as I said, is earning handsome profits. But this is not the only isolated instance. I would like to

point out that for the same year, profits after tax, as a percentage of net worth amounted to 11.2 per cent in the case of Hindustan Cables, 13.31 per cent in the case of Travancore Antibiotics, 11.4 per cent in the case of Hindustan Insecticides and 11.3 per cent in the case of Travancore Minerals. These figures by no means substantiate the impression of unproductive investment or wasteful and inefficient management, which the hon. Member is so fond of repeating again and again.

Shri Abdul Ghani Goni (Jammu and Kashmir): We would like to know something about the co-operative sector also.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I would leave that to the hon. Finance Minister because the time at my disposal is very limited. I hope the hon. Member would bear with me in that respect.

Then, Sir, I would like to take up one or two points about direct taxation. The hon. Member, Shri P. K. Deo, raised the point about changes being made in the Income-tax Act immediately after the Income-tax Act came into operation because the Finance Bill introduced after that, makes a change. Probably the hon. Member is not aware of one thing, but his other colleagues who were in the Select Committee definitely know about this that when the Select Committee was considering the Income-tax Bill, the Finance Minister had definitely pointed out on a number of occasions that if certain provisions of the Income-tax Act impinged upon the financial and budgetary policies of the Government they neither could be discussed in the Select Committee nor they could be narrated to the House before the Budget was presented. I have doubt that the House will readily appreciate that it is impossible to disclose budgetary policies before the Budget is actually presented to the House. There is nothing extraordi-

nary if, in order to implement the budgetary proposals, some provisions of the Income-tax Act are inevitably changed. It is not with a purpose to change the sections of the Act that this has been brought but because that fact was inherent in the budget proposals themselves. Therefore, I am afraid, the hon. Member is not correct in thinking that what has been done in order to implement the budgetary proposals reduces parliamentary procedure to an idle ceremony—I quote his own expression, I hope the House will probably not grudge this liberty to the Finance Minister that when he introduces the budget proposals he shall have every right to make certain changes and amendments as and when necessary.

Another point I would like to deal with is about what Shri Morarka raised. Shri Morarka, while discussing about the capital gains tax, made a point regarding the treatment of losses relating to short-term capital gains. He suggested that such losses should be allowed to be set off against incomes not only from other capital assets but also against income from other sources. May I point out, Sir, that Shri Morarka seems to be under some misunderstanding—I am sorry he is not here. He raised an important point and, therefore, I am offering this clarification. Short-term capital gains are not taken into account for determining the rate at which tax is payable on other incomes such as business income. Such other income is taxed at the rate applicable to such income alone, although short-term capital gains are taxable at the rate applicable to the aggregate of the other income such as business income and the short-term capital gains. The proportional rate may be the same, but that has nothing to do with the total calculation of income for the capital gains purposes.

Shri A. P. Jain (Tumkur): You should have done it.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I am coming to that. The suggestion that short-term capital gains should be allowed to be set off against business incomes etc., is, however, not acceptable. I shall give the reasons as to why it is not acceptable. Capital gains do not constitute income. We must know as to why it is so. It may be that for the purpose of levy of the tax on capital gains, a higher rate, i.e., the general income-tax, rate, is adopted for the short-term gains and a lower rate for long-term gains. But that in itself is not a reason for treating short-term losses like revenue losses and setting them off against other incomes. In fact, may I point out to the hon. Member Shri Jain, that under the existing Act we do not allow even the speculative losses against income from other sources to be deducted on that basis, though, as the hon. Member knows, speculation gains are taxed at the general income-tax rate. When even losses from a business like speculation are not allowed to be set off against the gains from other sources, there is nothing inherently inequitable in not allowing the set-off of short-term capital losses against other incomes.

There is another clarification I would like to offer on the point raised by Shri Morarka. He made a point regarding wealth tax. Probably he was quite complimentary to the Finance Minister when he said that there has been some unintended hardship caused to the assesses in fixing the slab rate for the wealth between Rs. 10 lakhs and Rs. 12 lakhs. It is nothing of that sort. The Finance Minister has very carefully examined that and in whatever he has done there is nothing unintentional about it. Under the Schedule to the Wealth-tax Act, as it stood, in the case of individuals, the first Rs. 2 lakhs of wealth did not pay any tax. The next slab up to Rs. 12 lakhs paid tax at the rate of one per cent. The next slab of Rs. 12 lakhs to Rs. 22 lakhs paid tax at 1.5 per cent. According to the very carefully considered proposals, as the Finance Minister has already explain-

[Shrimati Takeshwari Sinha]

ed in his Budget Speech, not only were the rates of wealth tax applicable to the various slabs of wealth increased, but the slab structure was also rationalised. The terminal figure for the second slab was deliberately lowered from Rs. 12 lakhs to Rs. 10 lakhs and the third next slab was deliberately lowered from Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 20 lakhs. In this process, it was inevitable that wealth between Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 12 lakhs should carry the rate of Rs. 1.75 per cent as against one per cent under the old scheme. This is unavoidable, but the rate-structure that has finally emerged is a rationalised one.

The other points will be covered by the Finance Minister himself, but I would like, before I conclude, to express my deepest sense of gratitude to hon. Members of the House for having allowed me to speak without much interruption.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, as my hon. colleague Mr. Surendranath Dwivedy has already discussed the economic aspects of the Finance Bill, I shall only deal with certain political aspects of the situation which has necessitated the Finance Bill the implementation of which is expected to ameliorate and improve the situation in the coming twelve months.

At the outset, Sir, may I express my gratification at the fact that the Opposition has during the last two or three days played a useful and effective role to the extent that the Defence Minister, who was to have left for New York day before yesterday, has postponed his departure for quite some time and we hope, Sir, that he will function in the coming months as a wholtime Defence Minister which is very necessary in the gathering crisis.

I will only make a few points. I will not make a speech, because we are racing against time. I will take a

few points and lay them before the House and before the Finance Minister for his consideration. The Finance Minister has given certain tax concessions. I would refer to only one of them. He has done wisely by reducing the rate of duty to 2.5 per cent *ad valorem* in respect of drugs like penicillin, streptomycin, quinine, insulin and other essential drugs.

In this connection, Sir, may I invite his attention to the misbranding of drugs, sale of spurious drugs and adulteration of drugs which is very widespread in the market today. I hope that under his administration the Government will take drastic steps in this matter and see to it that these adulterators and such merchants of death cease from their nefarious activities. I would suggest—if it is not too late in the day—that for adulteration the penalty should at least be flogging in public. That only will cure this malady which is fast eating into the vitals of our society.

Shri Bade (Khargone): Flogging is prohibited.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We can revive it for this particular purpose.

The other day, in the reply to the general discussion on the Budget, we heard in this House the authentic voice of Sarvodaya, and I was glad to hear from the Finance Minister that he does not believe in the half-way house of socialism and that he goes further and subscribes to Sarvodaya wholeheartedly. It was a very welcome announcement made by the Finance Minister. I believe that Sarvodaya is full-blooded socialism, because without economic democracy and social democracy, we cannot have Sarvodaya. Ultimately, we stand for genuine, full-blooded socialism, not socialism of the communistic camp—that socialism is not Sarvodaya. May I request the Finance Minister to examine whether he and his Government have taken the country forward on

the path of Sarvodaya during the past twelve years or more? I would suggest to him to examine only two matters. I do not wish to go into details. One is disparity in salaries of public servants; the other is disparity in private incomes.

When I was in Europe a couple of years ago, the friends I met there were astounded to hear that disparity in salaries of public servants in our country was as large as 1:50, 1:60, 1:70 or more, while in most of those countries disparity in salaries of public servants is 1:3, or 1:4. Even in capitalist countries, pluto-capitalist countries like the United Kingdom, the disparity is not so high as in our country. The disparity in private incomes also is great in our country. We have refused to fix any kind of ceiling on income: the sky seems to be the limit.

I next come to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs. The Demands of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs were not discussed during the Budget discussion. I would only refer in passing to this Ministry. It is a happy event that he has been elevated to Cabinet rank and also he has been provided a place next to the Prime Minister in this House. And besides, Sir, the rose in the button-hole which he sports in emulation of the Prime Minister, he has recently compared himself to the fire brigade.

Shri Morarji Desai: Why should it be in emulation; why can't it be independent?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I accept the amendment of the Finance Minister.

He was compared to the fire brigade recently. I only hope that there will not be too many fires in this House for him to extinguish. I would request him to attend not merely to the parliamentary affairs as such which are detailed in the subjects for

which he is responsible. I will not go into them in great detail. I would only request him to provide for each of the recognised Opposition Groups in this House a separate room and a separate stenographer, or clerical assistance. I hope he will do it in the very near future.

An expanding economy has brought an expanding Cabinet also: it is almost family planning in reverse! When I spoke last time on the General Budget it was 47. Now I think it is 58 or 59—nearly 60, I think. I would welcome the re-entry of the former Finance Minister as Minister of link, I mean Minister of co-ordination. He will be happy at the new appellation or designation. The argument is trotted out: well, look at the United Kingdom, Britain; have they not got a big Cabinet? That is not appropriate. Here in this country we have got so many provincial cabinets, where also the number seems to soar from month to month.

Next, Sir, I shall deal with the Soviet MIG deal which is still not finalised. While reiterating the stand that India is free to buy from wherever she likes, I stressed the other day that all aspects of the matter should be considered—political, financial, tactical, operational—and I hope that the Finance Minister, because he will have to shell out the money, crores of rupees, will insist on seeing that all aspects are considered. First, whether in the event of India going in for these Soviet MIGs, western sources of supply for our military equipment will dry up, and we will continue to become dependent more and more upon the communist bloc of the world. Next, is whether if we buy the Soviet MIGs, it will not occasion an arms race between Pakistan and India. Pakistan gets her aircraft under Arms Aid Pact from America for nothing at all, for less than a song. If we get one squadron from the Soviet Union, will America

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

supply her another squadron or two squadrons?

Lastly, we must remember that in China there is a fully equipped and fully working Soviet-designed MIG factory and the Chinese Air Force has got fifty squadrons—this is 1961 data—equipped with MIG aircraft, besides Ilyushin bombers, and in the even—God forbid—of a armed conflict with China on the border issue, I wonder whether the Soviet Union will be ready to supply us spares and provide us assistance for operating these Soviet MIGs at their best for purposes of our defence.

Then I will briefly refer to the foreign exchange statement the Finance Minister made. May I ask him to clarify one point? It was announced by the Reserve Bank the very next day, or perhaps the same day, that no passenger would be allowed to leave India unless he or she has the approval of the Reserve Bank. Who is this Bank, the Reserve Bank, to approve? A bank should not be empowered to approve. They can give foreign exchange permit, but to approve of whether a person should travel or not certainty is *ultra vires* of a bank, even the Reserve Bank. Government can take any power but not the Reserve Bank. I hope, Government will examine this matter.

Then I will refer to the rules of the Indian Navy about which the Defence Minister twitted me the other day that I quoted them only partly, as it suited me. I quoted the rule in full, and here do it again. Promotion suited me. I quoted the rules in full, the senior Lt. Commanders; Commander to Captain—selection from four years' seniority from the Commanders; Captain to Rear Admiral—selection; Rear Admiral to Vice-Admiral—by seniority from amongst the Rear Admirals. The Defence Minister was pleased to say; yes, rule is there, but the Government

makes the appointment by selection. If selection is included there also, then why in certain other categories "selection" is mentioned explicitly and why in this particular case, in this last category, as in some other categories, it is mentioned "by seniority" from other ranks?

The President, under article 53, sub-clause (2) of the Constitution, is the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, and the Defence Minister stated the other day "the Government appoints". I believe, under the Naval Act the President appoints the Naval Chief of Staff and whether he is bound to accept the advice of the Council of Ministers, I am in some doubt; may be, as Supreme Commander, he may have some powers of his own which he can exercise in these matters.

Lastly, I would refer to the biggest menace that we are facing today, that is, China. Two or three points I would like to stress in this connection. First, China has listed India among the countries yet to be liberated. This was stated by China at the 1960 Moscow meet where 81 Communist Parties of the world attended and participated; among the other countries to be liberated, China listed India also. Then, this year, I am afraid, China is going to make inroads into Bhutan and Sikkim. They have already swarmed into Nepal, ostensibly for the purpose of building the Kathmandu-Lhasa road but really to capture Sikkim and Bhutan to expose them to aggression this year. I want to ask the Prime Minister whether the declaration or assurance he made two years ago, I believe, in this House that any aggression against Sikkim and Bhutan will be regarded as aggression against India and will be dealt with as such still holds good; there is trouble on the Sikkim Bhutan border, where spies are operating. And I say with

the greatest sorrow that some members of the Communist Party of India also are engaged in this operation on the border. I appeal to the clean faction in the Communist Party, the clean, healthy, patriotic faction of the Communist Party, to denounce these comrades of theirs who are engaged in pro-China activities....

An Hon. Member: Pro-China?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yes, there is a pro-China faction in the Communist Party, as everybody knows; it is in the papers too. I appeal to them to come to the path of sanity, of patriotism, in the near future and stand by the Government and the nation in the coming crisis.

One or two more points. In this connection, to build up the morale of the people, the Prime Minister said—and it was with regret that we heard him say it—that some of our statements do not help to build up the morale. I am afraid, some of the statements the Treasury Benches have made, the Prime Minister, and the Defence Minister have made in this House, and the statement he made in the press conference the other day, it is such statements that tend to lull the people into a dangerous complacency, a suicidal complacency, instead of building up the morale of the people. We want to build up the morale of the nation for the defence, for the security, not for war. For that those statements are hardly helpful. I was happy the other day to see a scheme in operation at Siriska near Alwar, the National Discipline Scheme. I believe, the Finance Minister also has been there. Such a scheme of discipline in the interests of the defence of the country, in the interests of emotional and national integration, deserves more support from the Government, and I hope that support would be forthcoming in abundant measure in the coming months.

One point about Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. It is unfortunate that

fifteen years after the close of the war, seventeen years after his death, no memorial has been built by the Government on the spot where Netaji's INA, the Azad Hind Fauj hoisted free India's flag for the first time in Vishnupur of Bishtpur in Imphal. I hope that it will be taken up very soon. In Singapore, the INA memorial was demolished on Lord Mountbatten's orders soon after the war. In 1956, Mr. David Marshall, the then Prime Minister of Singapore, was good enough to suggest on behalf of his Government that he would co-operate with the Government in re-building or re-constructing the memorial. I hope they would consider it very soon.

One last point and that is this. There have been certain trends very recently which unfortunately suggest a growing identification of party and State. This is very detrimental to the healthy growth of democracy. Not only the elections. But the question of the All India Radio was also raised here the other day but I have also come across a small document here—I will pass it on to the Finance Minister later on—a very small document, a four-anna stamp. I do not know when it was issued by the P. & T. Department, but it is a four-anna stamp with a pair of bullocks and also the words which seem to read as "Kangress"—whether it is Krishi Congress or not. I do not know but there is a pair of bullocks with this word. This is a blatant....

Shri D. C. Sharma: Must be forged.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let him enquire. I will pass it on. It is a blatant exhibition of identification of the party with the State which may be the first step to dictatorship. I hope that would not supervene in this country. I hope by the time the Finance Minister comes to this House next year we will have seen considerable improvement of the situation, both national and international.

Shri J. R. Mehta (Pali): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, without meaning any

[Shri J. R. Mehta]

offence to anybody, may I say, that speaking on the Finance Bill seems to me something like joining a post-prandial function after the dinner is over and after one has waited outside when the dinner was going on. There is, of course, one distinct advantage, and that is that one can talk at random. If my hon. friend, Dr. Govind Das, can talk of Hindi, or my hon. friend, Shri Kamath, could talk of roads in Sikkim and Bhutan, I can possibly talk of sand dunes and camels of Rajasthan if I choose to do so.

I am no financier or businessman, but, I suppose, the hon. Finance Minister is neither. Yet, I have no hesitation in saying that he has been as successful as a Finance Minister as a Finance Minister can be. I rather feel sometimes that it is always an advantage to have at the helm of affairs non-technical men who are not obsessed with any rigid theories or abstract ideologies. This, I think, explains, combined of course with his strong commonsense and administrative talent, the secret of success of our present Finance Minister.

The proposal to abolish the Expenditure Tax is an illustration of this flexibility of his outlook. There are people who think that this proposal militates against Mr. Kaldor's structure of taxation which, according to them, is an integral whole. There are other people who think that it is a retrograde step in the context of our goal of expediting the social structure of society. But as a realist and as a practical man he cannot make a fetish of theoretical considerations when he is convinced that the money to be collected by this source is not worth the labour or expenditure involved, on the one hand, and the harassment involved to those from whom it is to be collected, on the other.

But while I have no quarrel with the abolition of the Expenditure Tax, I do feel that our tax structure is such

that it encourages extravagance and, what our hon. Prime Minister sometimes calls, vulgar display of wealth. I have known people who some years back would not even ride a tonga are now moving in luxurious cars, owning not one or two but three or four. People who would not think of going to hotels are now engaging whole suites in the Ashoka Hotel. All this is happening while there are people in the country who go without two square meals a day. The other day there was one hon. Member who while narrating in this House conditions relating to his constituency was in tears. It may be an exaggerated account.

Dr. B. N. Singh (Bazaribagh): Crocodile tears.

An Hon. Member: No.

Shri J. R. Mehta: But there is no doubt that the standard of living in extravagance of our industrial magnates and merchant princes is out of all proportion and compares very oddly with the standard of living of the man in the street. I have a little experience of princes and I dare say that the standard of living and the so-called extravagance which is attributed to them pales into insignificance as compared to the extravagance and the high standard of living which we see in some quarters today. I do say that this is not a healthy growth and it is up to our hon. Finance Minister and the tax structure to see that this tendency is curbed. It just creates the climate which is not conducive and congenial to our goal of a socialistic society which we want to usher in.

I may be permitted to read out a few lines from an editorial in the *Times of India* which appeared recently and which clearly brings out what I feel on the subject. It says:

"A proper psychological climate must be created if the country is to

work and save and accept a measure of self-denial.... There is still far too much licence for ostentatious living—garish 'electric weddings', luxury housing, expense accounts—to persuade the man really living on or well below the margin of decent existence that he should work a little harder, wait a little longer and tighten his belt another hole."

So, I repeat that it is up to our tax structure to devise ways and means whereby this sort of extravagant living is not encouraged and is reduced as far as possible.

I have no foolproof formula to suggest on this point but I just throw out a suggestion, thinking aloud, that the hon. Finance Minister might consider whether it will be worth while laying down scales of expenditure for each set of industry or business on items like, entertainment, conveyance, T.A. and D.A. and, at the same time, to provide that whatever is saved out of those percentages will not be liable to income-tax. That may encourage people to save and that might help us in piling resources in this country.

There is another factor which is responsible for this extravagance and that is the existence of black money. The House knows that a few years back we granted an amnesty to such black money and with very satisfactory results. I have no black money, nor even white, but I do know that the money now hoarded with the people as black money is many times more than what it was when the amnesty was granted on the last occasion. At the same time, I do feel that at that time people did not take advantage of the amnesty as much as they should have because they were rather afraid that later on the Government might take some action which might adversely affect them. They were not sure of the *bona fides* of the Government, so to say. So, I suggest

that an amnesty may be given now and if an amnesty is given, I am sure that much more money should be coming forward than came out on the last occasion. I think it will be a distinct advantage because much of that money will begin to bear income-tax.

Apart from that, since we are starved for resources for the Plan, I would suggest that we might make it a condition that a certain percentage of this money which is disclosed, 20 or 25 per cent, whatever may be considered reasonable in the wisdom of the hon. Finance Minister, should be made available for financing our national Plans in the shape of loans for a stipulated period.

From the sphere of finance I pass on to planning. I should like to say a word about the treatment which is accorded to the backward States in this respect. We have been declaring from housetops that the backward States and areas are entitled to our special consideration. That has been laid down in so many words in the Plan itself. But I am here to voice the sentiments of all the backward States in this country that whatever our professions may be we are being left behind more and more in the pace for advancement.

Towards the end of the last Parliament some of our friends from Rajasthan had an occasion to meet the hon. Planning Minister on the subject and he was good enough to call a conference of his colleagues and to take great pains to explain to us the various formulae which he and his colleagues had worked out in order to ensure that a fair deal was accorded to the backward States. I am here to acknowledge and appreciate the spirit behind working those formulas, and I acknowledge also the solicitude which the Planning Minister and his team have for the backward States. But I want to say that there is something like a *tyranny* of formulas. I will explain briefly what I mean by it by means of a simple illustration.

[Shri J. R. Mehta]

15 hrs.

Take, for instance, the provision for electricity in Rajasthan. We can work out a formula, for instance, that if there were 131 villages electrified at the end of the Second Plan in Rajasthan, and 5,000 at the end of that Plan in Madras, then give three times more the number of electrified villages. It will seem on the face of it a very honest and innocent formula. But if you consider it a little deeper, at the end of the Third Plan it will be three hundred and odd villages electrified in Rajasthan and fifteen thousand in Madras. So I would ask this honourable House to consider whether this increases the disparity or brings it down.

There is another way of looking into the matter. For instance, let us suppose that our target for the Third Plan for electrifying the number of villages is 22,000. Then Rajasthan's share, according to population, will be 1,000 approximately.

I mention these two formulas just in order to bring out that we can have formulas and formulas, and the treatment will be different in either case and we will see how the disparity will be greater in one case and less in the other.

The other day the Finance Minister, while speaking on the Finance Bill, was good enough to say that now they have agreed in broad principle that the *per capita* allotment to backward States should be more than what it is to the more advanced States. Well, that is good so far as it goes. But I do submit in all earnestness that the final test should be that we must judge any formula from this point of view as to whether the disparity, the gulf between the more advanced States and the backward States is bridged or not. If it is not brought down and the disparity increases, whether the *per capita* allotment is more or less I think the formulas

should be discarded as being unfair to the backward States.

Shri Warior (Trichur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I rise only to point out a few things which have been agitating the minds of the people in my State.

The first thing is about the present position of the ilmanite industry in Chavra in Kerala State. Out of the 2½ lakh tons exported we earn Rs. 6 crores of foreign exchange from this ilmanite alone. Now the position is that by the end of March 1963 all the contracts will lapse or be fulfilled. After that we expect that there will not be any more export: at least there are no present contracts to be fulfilled. That means that about 7,000 people employed in this—or 7,000 families which are having something to live upon now—will be without any sort of work and they will be thrown out of employment. Ilmanite is a very valuable substance as far as the paint industry is concerned. At present we are exporting 1½ lakh tons to the United States and another 1 lakh tons to U.K. It seems the British titanium paint industry is not willing to take any more of our ilmanite, and they are closing all contracts with us.

Again, there is another very valuable mineral wealth in the Kerala coast, which is monazite, and the processing of monazite gives us thorium also. Sometime back when this question was raised with the Government of India I think there were certain apprehensions in some quarters that from this thorium can be produced the first fission for atomic energy, and thus a ban was imposed on the export of this monazite. It was, however, found later that this was not so and that thorium as such cannot be used for atomic purposes, and that this can be exported. We had some exports to West Germany. And now it is time that this processing is done much more. Because, if it is taken up, even though the export of ilmanite is stopped, there will be a

market for monazite and thorium. Thereby, all these people engaged in the ilmanite industry at present in Kerala can be re-employed in these factories and the production can be carried on. This is also a very valuable rare earth which can give us much of the foreign exchange which we need badly at present.

There is another point I want to bring to the notice of the Government, and that is the pitiable condition of the sailing vessels that are plying on the western coast, especially in the monsoon time. We sent reports and Calling Attention Notices on this matter, and they were not allowed at that time. We were told that the matter could be raised at the time of the Budget discussion or when the Demands for Grants are discussed. What happens is this. From Bombay and Kandla and Kundapur and other ports, where the bigger vessels which require more depth and draught are not calling, the sailing vessels are taking the cargo from one port to the other. Especially during this horrible monsoon time, these vessels do not get any warning or some caution from the Meteorological Department or the Port authorities. They set sail, and when they go into the open sea they come across big gales and storms and they founder. At times these vessels are sent, then we do not know anything about them for a number of days. There will be a crew of ten to twenty people. Their families will be spending anxious moments on the coastland, but nothing will be known about these vessels. Because, these sailing vessels are not fitted with any modern apparatuses and cannot give any SOS or any information either to the land or to any place which they can reach. These vessels are at times sunk in the gales and rough seas, and these people are isolated from the mainland. They seek shelter in some of the small islands and they do not know how to return. Such things have happened. In these days when we have all sorts of scientific

apparatuses and other scientific equipments it is a great tragedy that these people should be left to their own fate on the rough high seas. During this South-West monsoon period especially, they are at the mercy of the rough sea. So the Meteorological Department must come to the help of these people. The other day when we were discussing this Department in relation to the Demands of the Transport and Communications Ministry, the Deputy Minister was pleased to say that the Meteorological Department is giving much help and is doing much work.

Actually, it may have very good achievements on its record. But, as far as the sailing vessels are concerned, we are quite sure that they are not getting any help. The number of vessels are not few. There are so many vessels. People from Cutch, Kathiawar side up to Cape Comorin are going in these vessels, carrying cargo. They are doing a service which is like the service of the unknown soldiers and sailors. Nobody cares for them. There is a big tonnage. Big news always comes about them. These small people are uncared for. They must be taken into account. There are also Defence establishments. Why should not the Defence establishments be alerted in the main ports to have a search of these vessels whenever there is alarming news, whenever we find that these vessels are not reaching their destination, whenever there is a big storm or the sea is so rough. That can be done. Thereby at least the safety of the people can be ensured though not of the cargo and the vessels. That is not done at present. We have had so many anxious and alarming telegrams from the families of these people, especially from the Kerala coast.

Another point which I wish to bring to the notice of the Government is about the infiltration that is taking place and the remedies sought or action taken. I am told by my colleague from Tripura that about 700 people, Muslims, are served with notice to

[Shri Warrior]

quit India to Pakistan. They are all classified as Pakistani infiltrators. I am told that my colleagues from Tripura have already submitted a memorandum to the Government showing that some of these families at least, over 100 families, had actually been here for generations, one or two generations or more and they had actually voted in the last three general elections in this country. Such is their claim for citizenship. They had been here. There are valid documents to prove their identity and their citizenship.

Even they are included in the list. Now, when this question of infiltration, especially from Pakistan was raised in the country and in this House also, the administration there is taking *ad hoc* measures to club every Muslim as an infiltrator and put him down over to Pakistan. Such things should not be done. This will be against our own declared policy of equality to all sections, especially the protective policy that we have extended to the minorities. This case must be looked into.

Finally, one word I have to say, having said so much about plans and all these things, about the very many provocative things which my dear friend Mr. Kamath had been saying here. We can indulge in all these things if we have got the time and opportunity for it or the inkling for it. He had called the members of the Communist party.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Some of them.

Shri Warrior:...at least some of them as anti-patriotic and anti-national. We can also say that some members of some mushroom parties in India are agents of some other imperialist countries.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): Including the P. S. P.

Shri Warrior: That does not take us or lead us anywhere at all. We can, of

course, have the luxury of indulging ourselves in this sort of mutual recrimination outside.

Shri Nambiar: Outside we are ready to meet him.

Shri Warrior: That is not the point. If, at any time, the border of India or the integrity of India is imperilled, then, we can see that it is not the mushroom parties, who are not cared for by the people, who have been given the greatest rebuff in the last general elections who will stand by the country.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What about 1942? Your party betrayed India then.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Warrior:...but it will be these people who have shown always their patriotic fervour in defending the interests of India against all imperialist attacks and imperialist tortures—and not Mr. H. V. Kamath's party.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Remember 1942. Your party sided with the British.

Shri Morarji Desai: Sir, I am very thankful to all the hon. Members who spoke on the consideration motion.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Will the debate be coming to an end with the reply?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes; he is replying.

Shri Morarji Desai: As is usual and as is the convention, all subjects have been touched in this discussion. If I attempt to speak on all those points, I do not know how many hours I will require. I can only say that I have made a note of all those points, we will carefully consider the points raised and see what we can do or what action we can take about all those matters. I will, therefore, refer only to some of the matters which are very

relevant to the Finance Bill or to the economic policy of the Government, as regards the debate which has taken place.

My colleague has just spoken on certain points and has given clarification on certain points. I shall not therefore touch those points, because I would not have anything more to add to what he has said. But, I am experiencing one difficulty from the criticism that is made. I find that when hon. Members quote figures, give arguments and make criticisms, it seems, they expect that I would be a good boy if I accepted all that is said and say, I am very glad that you said all this. I thank you for all this, you are quite correct, I am quite wrong. Because, that seems to be the meaning of the criticism that they make. When I give replies or try to clarify certain points, there is excitement about it. Then they say, the Government does not want to hear any criticism, it thinks that it alone is right and others are wrong. We have never thought so. On the contrary, I always say that there is much on what the arguments are made. After that, if there are exaggerations or if there are twists given to figures or if wrong inferences are drawn without giving any figures even, is it not my duty to point those things out and see that a proper balanced view is taken of all things? At any rate, should not an attempt be made by me? That is the only attempt that I have been making in all the replies that I have made so far. Yet, I was hearing from some Members opposite and even from one of my colleagues at the back, that the Government takes up an attitude that it is only right and others are all wrong. That is all wrong. Government can never take that attitude, cannot afford to do so and would not be right in doing so. After all, it is the business of Government also to consider the facts as they are given, to accept them if they are right and to see what can be done, what improvements can be made and if no improvements can be made, even then say that these improvements cannot

be made, or that they will take time to make them or, if things are wrong, to say that these arguments are not correct in Government's view, let the hon. Members who have spoken about them, consider them. I do not want them to give respect to me. But, I do want them to give me as much respect as they want me to give them. That is all I expect from them. May I assure, whether they respect what I say or not, I will continue to respect whatever they say, to attend to what they say and to benefit by what they say? There are certain matters in which there seem to be some misunderstandings.

I find that only my hon. friend Shri Surendranath Dwivedy referred to the powerlooms, even after the concessions that have been given. The concessions that have been given are very liberal, and I do not think that now there is any cause for complaint anywhere, except that if they have to pay something more that would be a cause for complaint; but what they are paying is much smaller than what the mills will be paying and what the composite units will be paying, and, therefore, there should not be that gap between powerlooms and mills as puts the powerlooms in a special advantage over the mills so that the larger sector will suffer unnecessarily. After all, let there be proper competition, and let there be also proper protection, but the protection must not be such as gives an inordinate advantage to one sector. That is all the attempt which Government make and try to ensure. If it is judged from that point of view, I am quite sure that my hon. friend opposite will be satisfied about the steps taken.

It is a matter of some satisfaction to me that after the concessions have been announced, there has been very little criticism about the taxation proposals as such. But then I find that there is another murmur which I am hearing that when Government give so many concessions, it means that the budget proposals were not considered

[Shri Morarji Desai]

properly. This is a very wonderful way of looking at things.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): What I said was that you did not have a proper assessment of the revenue that you would get, and, therefore, you imposed these taxes.

Shri Morarji Desai: I am not referring to what my hon. friend said. I am referring to some others who have stated that, including even the newspapers. This is a matter where when budget proposals are made, as I say, one has to work under great secrecy, and all things are not available, and one has got, therefore, to go by certain ready figures that one can lay hold on, without allowing other people to know; and, fortunately, we have been able to work in such a manner that people have not had any inkling about what was being done. That is fortunate. But that also lays us open to some of the disadvantages which are that some of the things include also some sections where some relief is necessary. But we are always conscious that when the whole thing is considered and when such things are brought to notice, we can always give that relief, and I shall not be deterred in giving that relief even if it is argued that the budget proposals were not considered carefully that in order that I may make an impression that they were made carefully, I should make no change at the end when the budget is finally considered. But all these criticisms are very helpful in this that they make the Finance Minister and the Finance Ministry more and more alive to the necessity of taking as great a care as one can take in framing the budget proposals and in considering the taxation or the relief proposals; and we shall continue to do so, and profit by the criticism that has been made.

In this very connection, the same argument is made again and again about indirect taxes and direct taxes. At any rate, in this year, there could be no argument that there has not been

a proper levy of direct taxes. Nobody could say that. And yet, when no argument is available, the same argument is repeated. But if it is thought that there can be no indirect taxes anywhere, I am afraid whoever says that says that only in order to make an argument. Then, to imagine that all indirect taxes are taken only from the poor, I am afraid, comes only from an argument which is either very naive or which is an argument which does not want to take into account the facts.

Not only in a country like this, but in almost all countries, indirect taxes have to be there, except in countries which are very prosperous like the USA, where direct taxes would be a major proportion of the total taxation; but in all the other countries, that is not so. Therefore, we have got to see that the indirect taxes are levied in such a manner that they cause the least embarrassment to people, and, therefore, we are careful to see that they do not touch the common man more than we can avoid. But it is impossible to avoid the common man completely in taxation. If it is thought that those who are called the rich only should pay taxes and nobody else should pay taxes, then, who is rich is also a matter of comparative consideration, for, a person who draws Rs. 200 is richer than a person who draws Rs. 100 or Rs. 50. Therefore, one can always go on arguing like that. In this country, the bulk of the people are in the common category. If we confine ourselves to taking the money from the rich only, then we shall not have even one-tenth, or even one-fourth or one-fifth of the taxes that we have. That is what will happen; and what shall we do then, and how shall we progress?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It will be much more than one-fourth.

Shri Morarji Desai: Even supposing it is half, I would say that more indirect taxes are paid by the rich and not only by the poor.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: That is correct.

Shri Morarji Desai: That is so because it is on consumption, and consumption is more at the higher level than at the lower levels. At the lower levels, the consumption is more of foodgrains and coarse cloth, there is very little consumption on other things; and there is no taxation on foodgrains; and on coarse cloth also, there is much less taxation, and, therefore, there is much less taken from them.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I seek a clarification? It is not only the Central tax which is there, but there are also State taxes. Food articles are taxed in the States. All these should be added together.

Shri Morarji Desai: That may be so, but that blame need not be laid at the doors of the Central Government or at my door.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Generally, when we take into account the whole picture, they add up to a high figure.

Shri Morarji Desai: There are other forums open for that, and I need not be told about that. I do not want to sit in judgment over what the State Governments are doing.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: What I was saying was only this. When we are talking about the burden of taxation, it is not only the Central tax, but also the State taxes which should be taken into account.

Shri Morarji Desai: That is not relevant here. That is all that I am saying.

Here, it was pointed out that tobacco is also for the common man, and, therefore, it should not be taxed. Tobacco is not a necessity by any stretch of imagination. It is a luxury for anybody.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: For the peasant?

Shri Morarji Desai: Even for the peasant, even for the labourer, and

even for my hon. friend Shri A. K. Gopalan. For anybody it is a luxury; it is not a necessity; it is, in fact, worse than a luxury.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I am not using it.

Shri Morarji Desai: It is a thing which harms.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is poison.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It leads to cancer.

Shri Morarji Desai: And yet if people take to it, I do not want to tell them that they should not take to it, but I should not be denied of the benefit even from such taxation; I do not know what is a more legitimate source of taxation.

Then, when we are taking taxes from tea, that also has been increased very slightly. Why? It is because we want to increase our exports. Everybody is here pressing that we must increase our exports, and if we are going to increase our exports, we have not an unlimited scope for increasing our production, and, we must, therefore, see that the consumption also does not rise high.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Then, why not remove prohibition and get more taxes? You can get revenue from that.

Shri Morarji Desai: This is the genius and how it works; then, why not regularise prostitution and have more money; why not open gambling booths and have more money? I do not understand this kind of logic. After all, there is no comparison between prohibition and tobacco, between liquor and tobacco. There is absolutely no comparison. Therefore, here I do not want to get caught into a discussion on prohibition. I have spoken often about it. My views are well known. But I am not alone in this; when it is said that I am the person who had prohibition in Bombay, it is all wrong. It was by a un-

[Shri Morarji Desai],

animous vote of the Legislative Assembly that prohibition was introduced in Bombay. Therefore, why say that I alone was responsible for it?

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I never said that. I never said that you were responsible.

Shri Morarji Desai: The Indian National Congress went on speaking for prohibition, for seventy or eighty years, every year, day in and day out; and it had taken to telling people, to propagating about it, and even to picketing and going to jail. Men and women have gone to jail in order to see that prohibition was introduced.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I have also gone to jail.

Shri Morarji Desai: It is a part of the Constitution, and those who speak against it are speaking against the Constitution.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is a Directive Principle.

Shri Morarji Desai: It is one of the Directive Principles. What is the meaning of a Directive Principle in a Constitution?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There are so many others.

Shri Morarji Desai: It only means that we have that goal.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The State shall endeavour....

Shri Morarji Desai: If somebody endeavours to do it, he ought to be thanked and congratulated.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Why does he not take the criticism as a compliment?

Shri Morarji Desai: Yes. But I am only trying to persuade my other friends.

An Hon. Member: It is not possible.

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not lose hope even for my hon. friends opposite. I am quite sure they are men of great intellect, only deflected a bit. As soon as that deflection goes, I think they will be very useful. Therefore, I always make that attempt and I would continue to make that attempt as they go on making the attempt to improve me or to correct me.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We shall meet half-way.

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not agree with my hon. friends when they say, 'Heart is not changed; therefore, remove the heart altogether'. I do not believe in that. I want to keep the heart beating all the while and see that it changes; even if it does not change, let it remain. I do not want to remove it.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Keep the heart without beating so fast.

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not want it to beat violently. I want it to beat evenly. Therefore, I cannot give it a shock as my hon. friend wants to, and kill it.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Why not have a uniform policy in regard to prohibition throughout India?

Shri Morarji Desai: There is no uniformity between the cap I wear and the saffron headgear that my hon. friend wears. What can I do? Can I preach to him to wear my cap? Can he preach to me to wear the headgear he wears? We are democratic people.

Shri Nambiar: Both can remain.

Shri Morarji Desai: We have got the liberty to do that. Therefore, we cannot go on asking like that. There cannot be uniformity, and uniformity will be complete negation. I do not think uniformity is all right in every-thing.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Things will be too dull then.

Shri Morarji Desai: Therefore, in all these matters of indirect taxation or direct taxation, we should look at realities and judge matters on those realities and on our necessities. From that point of view, if things are judged, it has to be admitted by anybody that this Budget and the Finance Bill touch least the common people. I do not say it does not touch them at all. It is just like my hon. friends saying, when I say that there is not that concentration alleged, that I said there is no concentration. It is giving a twist to what I say and then condemning me. I have never said that; I would never say there are no rich people here, that there are not more poor people here. They are there. But in our anxiety to improve the condition of the poor people, we cannot kill the rich people. If that will improve the condition of the poor people, I can understand it, but that is not going to happen. As a matter of fact, it is with the help of the rich people that we are going to improve the lot of the poor people. And Government will see that they help in that. We will make them help. It is not by flogging, as my hon. friend wants to do, that we can improve matters. I do not know why he has become so cruel.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Because every other remedy has failed.

Shri Morarji Desai: Let there be no desperate remedy. In desperation we may go to commit suicide. Flogging is not a method adopted in the civilised world.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is when other remedies have failed to stop adulteration of food and drugs.

Shri Morarji Desai: Where it is not, there is no flogging. Therefore, it is not necessary that flogging is the only remedy for adulteration.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Try it and see.

Shri Morarji Desai: There are other remedies. Heavy punishment can be there without flogging.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It has not improved matters.

Shri Morarji Desai: Many things can be done, and they ought to be done. I do not say that they should not be taken. But we should not take a remedy which is worse than the disease. Let us not be coarse. Let us be cultured all the while. Why should we be coarse? There is, in my view, nothing more coarse than flogging. I do not mind hanging a man, but flogging is very bad. That is a thing which I cannot see.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Then hang them.

Shri Morarji Desai: My hon. friend, Shri U. M. Trivedi, who is not here, said that we are not paying any attention to narcotics. But he did not read the very report he mentioned in which there are two pages devoted to it. If only he had cared to read them, he would have known. Then he complained that prosecutions in opium cases miserably failed—as if all prosecutions in opium cases failed. That is the impression he gave to the House. He cited one case. That is a scandalous case. I agree. But it is a case which was launched in 1954, when Dr. Katju who was mentioned was not the Chief Minister there at all. Yet the two names are connected. Out of the 7,000 or 8,000 cases which have been launched, 80 per cent or thereabouts ended in conviction; only 20 per cent got acquitted. How do they get acquitted?

Shri Bade: 20 per cent are big cases and the 80 per cent are small cases.

Shri Morarji Desai: That is also not true. But why did they get acquitted? Because of the genius of my hon. friends who are lawyers and barristers who go and get them acquitted.

Shri Bade: It is due to defect in investigation.

Shri Morarji Desai: It is not due to defect in investigation, but it is the effect of the genius of the lawyers. Otherwise it would not happen.

Dr. M. S. Aney: I am afraid the hon. Finance Minister is very ungenerous to lawyers. He does not take into consideration the fact that the lawyer is doing his duty. If a case fails, it is because the prosecution has failed to prove the guilt before the proper authority.

Shri Morarji Desai: Let my venerable friend not get excited.

Dr. M. S. Aney: I am not excited.

Shri Morarji Desai: It is also a relative consciousness of duty.

Dr. M. S. Aney: I have not said anything against anybody.

Shri Morarji Desai: I am very sorry. I do not want to say anything against him; I have too much respect for him.

But I am not hard on lawyers. If it is their duty to get the client acquitted anyhow, I do not consider it duty. The duty of a lawyer is to help justice, and justice means establishing truth and not untruth. That is duty, that is my conception of duty. But lawyers can a different conception of duty. I have no objection to that; I have no quarrel with them. Let them have it. But I cannot be prevented from giving my conception of duty. That is all what I am doing.

Therefore it will be seen that when this happens, when 80 per cent cases end in conviction and 20 per cent only fail, they say that this is happening. If this is the sort of criticism that we hear, how we are going to improve? If it is said that 20 per cent cases fail, they should also not fail, then I am prepared to accept it. I am prepared to say that we should work to see that even one per cent does not fail. Then one gets a better sense of proportion and one is able to work. That is what I am saying. Let there not

be an impression created that everything is wrong on the surface of the world because the Congress is in charge of the government. That should not be the attitude or idea.

Even in the matter of opium, it was said here that the production was low—or something like that. Production here is the highest. Indian opium forms only 2 per cent of smuggled opium in the world whereas Turkish opium forms 22 per cent of smuggled opium. Therefore, even their international body has acknowledge that the steps we have taken are good, and they have recommended these steps to others. I can understand that we should improve even those steps and there should be no case of smuggling. But I do not imagine a world where there will be no smuggling at any time. There will be some smuggling somewhere. Our constant attempt must be to see that it is lessened every day. That is the attempt we should make and that is the attempt we are making all the while. I certainly invite the co-operation of all my hon. friends in this attempt.

Shri Lahri Singh (Rohtak): Including lawyers.

Shri Morarji Desai: My hon. friend Shri Kamath, referred to the Sariska training scheme. I agree with him entirely. I have always been trying to help that scheme as much as we can. Government does help it. But it is more in the States that help should be given. If all schools take up this scheme, we will be able to spread it throughout the country and it will give us all the benefit. Therefore, my hon. friend should do more propaganda wherever they are to see that that is achieved.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it not possible to open two or three more such centres all over India?

Shri Morarji Desai: That is what I myself have suggested to him, because that is what we want to see. We will not grudge expenditure on that. But it is not expenditure alone

that is going to make the scheme successful. After all, the beauty of the scheme is that it is effective without much expenditure, and the moment we make it more expensive, it will become less effective. That is always the case in all these schemes. Therefore, I should like to see that it does not become more expensive than it is. My hon. friend Shri Gopalan referred to his pet subject of nationalisation, because that is his only remedy for all evils.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: One of the remedies.

Shri Morarji Desai: One of the beginning of the remedies for him. But nationalisation is a religion for him, for me it is not. For me it is an instrument of convenience. If we find that it is useful to the country I would certainly not hesitate to take to it. But what he has suggested is not going to help us at all. Nationalisation of general insurance is not going to benefit anybody. On the contrary it will be a grave risk for the Government. Therefore, I would never advise the Government to nationalise it because there is not that much money in it which will benefit us and the risks are very grave and great. Why should the Government try to do that, I do not know. On the contrary, we should try to see that it is run very effectively and for that we are taking steps and they are also taking steps. I think the things are improving every day.

My hon. friend referred to gold hoarding. This is a subject which is of perennial interest for everybody. I have myself been applying my mind to it for the last four years. I have not yet found a remedy which will give me a corresponding benefit. I am not going to give it up. But let us understand what is the position. It may be true that 3,000 crores worth gold bullion is in the country. But it is only an estimate. Nobody knows what it is. But I am prepared to accept that figure. There was more in France which is a smaller country.

Here we have it in the shape of ornaments than bullions; there it is more in the shape of bullions and coins than ornaments. They tried to have a remedy. With all the remedies they could not get more than Rs. 75 crores worth while there were bullion and coins worth more than Rs. 3,000 crores. It is not possible to do it only by having penalties. How are we to see it? Are we going to search every house? There are other difficulties too. Then there are international laws that come in the way; I mean the International Monetary Fund Regulations by which we are bound. Therefore, there are various snags in this which make it difficult for us to take measures. If it had been easy, I would not have stopped for a day. I would not even hesitate to make it penal if the purpose could be served because a penal clause would be a law and nobody can complain about it because that law would have to be passed by this House and if this House passes it to my mind it is sufficient sanction for me. But before I come to the hon. House I must myself be convinced that it is going to be useful or effective. If it is not I would be wrong in taking the House with me and saying: let us have this so that we have some satisfaction that we have done something. That is not how Government looks at these matters.

I was again surprised I should not say surprised because I should not have been surprised at my hon. friend referring to the same thing over and over again. I do not want to annoy him because that is not my intention or purpose. But if I have again to say that he gave a one-sided picture, what am I to say? Either I do not say anything at all or I say that what we say is correct. If what I say is going to show that the picture he gave was one-sided, then we hope he will not be annoyed.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: There is no annoyance.

Shri Morarji Desai: Annoyance was there last time.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Last time is not this time.

Shri Morarji Desai: So, some progress has been made.

Shri Nambiar: It was on both sides last time.

Shri Morarji Desai: I was not annoyed. I hear all sorts of things from my hon. friends every day, not only here but outside also, and they say things directly and indirectly and I take them as a compliment and I do not take them as abuse at all. If I am remembered in that way, it shows the amount of importance they attach to me. He referred to the question of the total income of the income-tax assesseees. He referred to the income of two different years and drew an inference that the income of the topmost people in the country has increased. It would have been interesting if he had considered the number of assesseees whose income is assessed and he would have seen what the income per assessee has been, pre-tax as well as post-tax.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I inform the Finance Minister that the report of the Second Pay Commission had given these figures also: I have taken it from pages 82-84 of that report.

Shri Morarji Desai: It is said that those drawing Rs. 2 lakhs income had risen in number from 2 to 29. What is 29 in a population of 44 crores? That is not an average income-tax assessee; that is not a proper picture. The total income of all income-tax assesseees in 1953-54 was Rs. 410 crores and in 1959-60, it has increased to Rs. 626 crores. But the number of assesseees also has increased; it has perhaps even doubled. The average income per assessee has actually gone down from Rs. 14,015 to Rs. 13,034. That is the average if you take all the assesseees and the total income. What is more, the post-tax income has gone down from Rs. 11527 to Rs. 11054. That is the difference which taxation has made. Yet it is sought to be conveyed as if these people are

going on increasing their income. I had given figures last time showing that the incomes of the lower grades of the income-tax assesseees were increasing and the incomes at the top were decreasing. That is actually happening and that is our function to do so. Yet that is not acknowledged

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know which figure you are referring to? I have referred to the Second Pay Commission report where they have said about the salaried worker in Bengal as well as in Bombay as also about the disparities in the ratio of assesseees. I want to know whether you are referring to that.

Shri Morarji Desai: I am referring to what my hon. friend said. Let him give any year; I am prepared to convince him he is wrong and I am right. Let another man sit in judgment; I do not want to give my judgment; I will be satisfied with his judgment.

Shri Nambiar: Let there be a tribunal.

Shri Morarji Desai: Let a tribunal sit; I do not mind. That does not worry me at all because I know my facts are correct. Again in the matter of excise duty, he draws the same kind of inferences. He says that the yield from kerosene has gone from Rs. 28 lakhs in 1950-51 to Rs. 13.20 crores in 1961-62, that is by about 47 times, thereby making people infer that the duty has been raised 47 times in this country. What a monstrous Government! But what are the actual facts? The duty has increased from 18.75nP. per imperial gallon during 1950-51 to 48.5nP. per imperial gallon during 1961-62. But even this 48.5 nP. includes 12 nP. per imperial gallon which is not an increase in tax but which we have taken away from the companies. Therefore, that was not an increase in taxation on the people. And yet, here, it is sought to be said that we have increased duty on kerosene by 47 times in this country. This is a clever way of putting things no doubt, but it is not the cor-

rect way. That is all that I want to say.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Sir, I have taken those figures from the report on currency by the Reserve Bank of India.

Shri Morarji Desai: Let us not waste any time over it. These are the figures I am giving. I know. But the hon. Member has not given the figures about the rates. Then, let us take sugar. I am giving the figures for all the items. The revenue has increased, in the case of sugar, from Rs. 669 lakhs in 1950-51 to Rs. 5,650 lakhs in 1961-62. Yet, they say what a monstrous duty we have levied on these things!

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I have not given the figures for every item. What I said was that such and such was the figure in 1950-51; so much was budgeted in 1961-62 and so much has been the increase. That is what I have said.

Shri Morarji Desai: What was the purpose?

Shri A. K. Gopalan: The purpose was to show that there has been an increase.

Shri Morarji Desai: Let us not waste time. I can only say that he does not know the rates.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: For kerosene, from Rs. 28 lakhs, it has risen to Rs. 1,000 lakhs.

Shri Morarji Desai: Let him have some patience.

Let us see by how much the rate has increased. The rate had doubled—from 11 to 22 in 1957. But there is a greater clearance of sugar. More sugar is being consumed today. Therefore, there is more taxation levied and more sugar is being produced. That is not being realised. He only wants to show that the sugar rates have gone up by so much and therefore it has become so much; that it has increased from Rs. 6 crores to

Rs. 66 crores. What I would like to say is this. Out of Rs. 56 crores, Rs. 13½ crores are in lieu of sales tax which was already being levied. It is not a new tax. Therefore, those figures do not convey any proper idea.

The same holds true of paper. The same figures are given, namely, the increase in revenue. But the rates are not shown as to how they have increased. The same is about the matches. In the case of matches—I am sorry I have to revert to it again—my hon. friend on my side here gave me a match-box saying that "it costs seven naye paise even though you say only six naye paise are charged." This is the box which he gave me. It is a de luxe variety and not the ordinary box. He forgets that. On that box, it is mentioned: 50 for 7nP. It is not done in a wrong manner. It is the de luxe box and not the ordinary box and therefore it has been charged at seven naye paise.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): This is the "ship" variety. It is also 7nP.

Shri Nambiar: Golden fire!

Shri Morarji Desai: If my hon. friends want to indulge in de luxe goods, they should pay for them. Otherwise, why should they not go into the common man's area?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He was from your own party.

Shri Morarji Desai: Even my party gets infected. We are sitting together. Do you know how infection attaches to oneself? The infection is always in the wrong way. If you have a hundred thousand roses, and if you put into them three or four onions, only the onions will smell and the roses will not smell.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Have you tried it?

An Hon. Member: We are all fellow-wanderers. (Interruption).

Shri Morarji Desai: Shri A. K. Gopalan was recounting all the con-

[Shri Morarji Desai]

cessions which we had made, which this Government had been making, from 1951-52 to 1961-62, on the items; that is a very clever way again. But he did not recount all that taxes which were levied on the same groups from that time up to now. He does not say them. He does not say that our tax revenue has gone; that income-tax has gone from Rs. 160 crores to Rs. 325 crores. He does not say it. But he only mentions that "this is what you have done." If I have got to say what has been done I will have also to recount the things. Who can remember that?

The tax on capital gains was reintroduced in 1956. A tax on bonus shares was levied in 1956. A tax on excess dividends was also introduced in 1956. A tax on registered firms was also levied for the first time in 1956. The wealth tax was introduced in 1957. The gift tax was introduced in 1958. The rate of tax on companies was increased in 1957, to 51.5 per cent. from 43.43 per cent in 1956. The rate of tax on bonus shares was increased to 30 per cent. in 1957, as compared to 12½ per cent. It is true that the tax on excess dividend and wealth tax on companies were abolished in 1960. But why? Because it was included in the total corporation tax which was levied at 45 per cent. at that time and I had mentioned then that this includes the taxation from all these revenues and that is how this tax is levied. Therefore, it does not mean abolition in that sense. Yet, it is sought to be shown that this is abolished!

It is also true that the tax on bonus shares was reduced to 12½ per cent. This was because the continuation at this rate was not justified and it was not giving us any income. People were deterred from doing that. If we want more income we must do so and we did not want to deter it. Therefore, it will be seen that the tax burden was reduced in a certain direction, because there was justification. The tax burden was increased in other

directions. The hon. Member does not say that the wealth tax has been increased even this year and even before, last year or the year before last, in the expenditure tax also, which has now been removed, I had tightened it and I had removed some of the exempted items and I had also said that the expenditure by husband and wife would be considered as one and not of separate entities. In spite of doing all that, when I found that the expenditure tax did not give us what we wanted, what was I to do? It is not merely in the matter of revenue; if the expenditure tax had also given me a clue of finding out more loopholes in the income-tax assessments, and if it had enabled me to have more income-tax, then I would have kept it even when it did not give me any income, but it did not do that. On the contrary, it encouraged people to do wrong things. It made people to keep cash by their side and hide it from their incomes and hide it from their accounts. And that is how I lost not only expenditure tax but also income-tax. I made the people do wrong things; that is what happened.

Then again, this expenditure tax did not show me any loopholes anywhere. If it had done so, I would have certainly kept it. But if it does not do so, and if it is merely a matter of harassment—because one had to fill the forms—why should it be kept? I do not know why such a thing should be done. I do not see why this Government should want to keep up a thing even if it finds that by experience it is not profitable. If it is not profitable we should not do it—profitable in anyway. If it had been profitable even in one direction, I would have kept it. But it is not profitable in any direction, and very few people were affected by it and they only felt harassed and they went wrong. We encouraged them to go wrong. That is what has happened, and that is how expenditure tax has been removed. But while the expenditure tax has been removed, we have put more tax

on wealth. Two per cent. has been raised to 2.5 per cent. One per cent. has been raised to 1.25 per cent. All these things had been done. We have raised the highest slab of income-tax also. From 84 per cent. it has gone to 87 per cent. I gave these figures last time. Even then they are not acknowledged or they are not remembered. I said last time that from the highest income of Rs. 20 lakhs, a man saves only Rs. 3,95,000. It is less than 20 per cent. I take away more than 80 per cent. of his income as tax.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy (Markapur): Let them show the accounts.

Shri Morarji Desai: They do not do so. If they do not do it, how am I going to show it? I cannot imagine what my hon. friend goes on imagining. I can only look at what is given to me, or I can try to find out. Ultimately there is a scope beyond which I cannot find out anything. How am I to know everything that my hon. friends know? They are adepts in hiding things. They should know that people can hide things and people can go under-ground and people can go wrong. All these things are happening. If I cannot catch them, how am I to catch others? Let them help me in catching them, because they are experts in going under-ground. If they are prepared to help me, I can do what is necessary. But let them not give help in any harassment; it must be a help in getting revenues. I shall be obliged to my hon. friends if they can help me in doing so. Therefore, I invite my hon. friends to help me. I shall thank them if they help me. I have no quarrel with them. My quarrel is only that they quote one set of figures in a different way than they should be quoted. All figures can be quoted; they are meant for quoting, but they should be quoted in the right manner and not in the wrong manner at all.

16 hrs.

Shri Nambiar: The right quotation is that there is no price increase at all?

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Shri Morarji Desai: I have never said that there is no price increase. I myself in my budget have said every time that in the second Plan, there is a rise of about 27 per cent, or something like that. I do not remember that figure. But I have also said that during the last 10 months or so, the price increase has stopped. It is a fortunate thing. I would ask my hon. friends to help me in maintaining it and not try to make them go up again. But they always try to do that and they find fault with me. When the prices of agricultural articles go down, they say, "Raise them".

Shri A. K. Gopalan: How is this responsible for the rise in prices?

Shri Morarji Desai: You always make agitations for raising all prices and raising all salaries. That is what one does and it is that which is responsible. Otherwise, why should prices of agricultural articles rise? Because agricultural prices rise, other prices rise.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Does he say that only because of agitations, prices rise?

Shri Morarji Desai: That is one of the reasons. I do not say that that is the only reason. I would never say it. That is only left to my hon. friends to simplify matters and give one reason for everything. I do not do that. In this particular matter, if agricultural prices have risen, they have not gone in vain. They have benefited the agriculturists. They have made their conditions better. Therefore, they are also giving their taxation also to some extent in a better manner and in a larger way.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Shall I show from this book that they have not benefited?

Shri Morarji Desai: That is because you read it in the wrong way. I read it in a different way. If you have the courtesy to come to me, I shall read it with you....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Over a cup of tea!

Shri Morarji Desai: I will show you how it can be read. It requires a proper method of reading. If one puts on black goggles, one sees only black things.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I will put on your goggles.

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not want you to put on my goggles. I do not know whether my goggles will survive. That also is a problem. I do not want you to do that. I only want you to see and benefit by some facts. That is all I want; I am not here to convert anybody.

My hon. friend said that privy purses must be stopped. I can understand that argument. Many people say that. They are large purses. But we must also remember the history, which is not very far off; the history is recent. We ourselves sanctioned it. It has been made a part of the Constitution. Why? Because when we got freedom, these States became independent and we wanted to have a consolidated India. The consolidated India was made due to the genius of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who had the great imagination and courage. He called all these people together and said, "You better merge your States and you retire". There was an agreement arrived at. Everybody hailed that agreement. Everybody then said that it is all right. Otherwise, we would never have become one nation with one Government. Therefore, that was the price paid to them. We might say that the price taken was large. But we have paid it voluntarily. They also voluntarily gave up their States and they were merged. That is what we did. If you want to take away the purses, let us have some legitimate reasons for that. It is no reason to say that they are opposing Government's policies, we should do that. My hon. friends also oppose Government's policies. Therefore, should I say that they should

not live in India? I cannot say that. Everybody is entitled to live here, whether they oppose or do not oppose.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is democracy.

Shri Morarji Desai: My hon. friends oppose democracy. What am I to do? Still they are a legitimate party, functioning in elections sitting here and even holding a Government once in Kerala. That is the peculiarity of democracy. And, be it said to the credit of the Congress that that is what they did and that is how they want to maintain liberty in this country.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Credit of the country, not of the Congress; India's credit.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): The peculiarity is you do not allow the other party Government to exist.

Shri Morarji Desai: That is left to my hon. friends. If they come to power, nobody else will exist. That I know very well.

16.05 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Therefore, we need not go into this. After all, that argument is neither necessary nor useful here, but these are two different methods. I am, therefore, very conscious that whatever I say is not going to satisfy my hon. friends opposite, because they have a different ideology altogether. They believe in different systems and I believe in a different system. But there are somethings common at any rate. Those things common are that the common man here must be happy. In that way, we are all common. Let us help in that process. If we are to help in that process, both of us can go on in our ideologies, but let us not twist facts or misrepresent situations. Wherever wrong things are, we should correct them. Let us all co-operate in

correcting them. Let us not merely say that everything is wrong and nothing is right. When everything is wrong, nothing can be set right. Who will set it right? Therefore, there are many things which are good. There are many things which may be also wrong. I am not prepared to say that nothing is going wrong. I cannot say there is no abject poverty in this country. There is poverty in this country and we must remove it. Can we remove it in two or five years? We would need 20 or 30 years to do so; that also we can do provided we go about it industriously and together in a co-operative manner. You cannot remove this kind of poverty by a magical wand anywhere. No country has done it. Other countries have taken 100 or 200 years to do this kind of thing in olden days, when they had leisure. We do not have that leisure. We do not want to have that and we cannot afford to have it. But we must also have a sense of proportion. We cannot go on expecting things which cannot be done.

Therefore, as long as these kinds of things remain, there are bound to be some disparities here and there. There are bound to be some wrong sections. These are a reminder to us all the while that we must not be complacent. As long as one man remains poor or unhappy, we cannot consider ourselves satisfied, but because there are some men like that should we not acknowledge that many people also have profited and gone ahead? That is what we should do and see that those who go ahead help those who do not go ahead and make them go ahead and help them in going ahead. That is what we are seeking to do in this country. That is the attempt that we are making through the budgets, legislations and through the Government that we are privileged to carry on because the people have reposed that confidence in the party to which I have the honour and privilege to belong.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1962-63, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

16.08 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SECOND REPORT

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 13th June, 1962."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 13th June, 1962."

The motion was adopted.

16.09 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE. REMOVAL OF UNTOUCHABILITY—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the resolution moved by **Shri Balmiki** on 1st June, 1962 regarding removal of untouchability. Out of 2½ hours allotted for the discussion on the resolution, 48 minutes have already been taken up.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): I rise to support this resolution. Elimination of untouchability is an urgent need for the hour. When I say that, I do not raise it merely from the humanitarian angle. Its existence is an obstacle to progress and democracy.

[Shri Umanath]

Apart from that, in the international field, we have been opposing South African *apartheid* as well as Negro-baiting in America. The existence of untouchability in our country is giving food for slanders for the racists in South Africa and the Negro-baiters in America. Therefore, our struggle against *apartheid* and against Negro-baiting gets weakened.

Why does it continue after 14 years of independence? We have passed an Act abolishing untouchability. We have an enforcement machinery. We have spent crores and crores of rupees on welfare measures. Still, barring the crudest form of untouchability of not allowing people to go by common roads, most other forms of untouchability still continue, like barring temple entry, barring usage of common wells, outcasting people who resort to inter-caste marriages, barring hotels etc. In fact in many rural parts in my own constituency, if Scheduled Caste people enter a hotel they are not allowed to sit on the benches or chairs inside the hotel; they will have to sit on the ground and take their food. It is happening in the presence of police officials and others. It is a recognised fact.

In Kerala, for example, there is an entire community called Nayadis. Begging is their profession, not because they like begging but because they were unseeables. We have heard about untouchability but some of us have not heard about unseeability. These Nayadis have been till recently unseeable. They should not be seen by other caste people, so much so circumstances compelled them to live in forests. For making a living they used to place their bowls on the common road and stand behind a tree at a fair distant place and shout begging. Those were the circumstances. Because they were unseeables they were compelled to resort to begging as a community. What has happened now?

The unseeability has gone but the unapproachability and begging remain.

Now, why should it be continuing like this even after 14 years of independence? In their 48th Report the Estimates Committee, on page 20, has said:

"Regarding the implementation and effectiveness of the Act, the Committee understand that the Act has not been very effective and the general experience has been that a large number of offences relating to the practice of untouchability go unnoticed partly due to the lack of interest on the part of the police officials and partly because the Scheduled Caste people in rural areas being economically dependent on the Caste Hindus are afraid of lodging complaints against the offenders."

It has sharply put the two aspects of the entire question.

Now, as far as the enforcement of the Act is concerned, the Commissioner's Report of 1959-60 clearly gives us certain figures—we have also received the latest report today. It says that in 1956 the number of cases registered was only 496 in the entire country, and in 1959 that number also went down to 389. If we take the number of convictions out of these cases we find that in 1956 the convictions were 149 and in 1959 the convictions got reduced to 81. Even these convictions were very weak in so far as fines ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 were imposed.

The major responsibility for this state of affairs—it is happening in almost all the rural areas—the collusion between corrupt officials and village oppressors.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member may resume his seat. There is a large number of hon. Members who wish to speak.

Therefore, I would request hon. Members to condense their remarks within ten minutes

Shri Umanath: This collusion is a pattern in most of the rural areas. To give one instance, in Rohtak District of Punjab, two police inspectors went to a village, and stayed in the house of one Dogra Kamoo. This Dogra Kamoo called a Harijan and asked him to bring a cock and a hen for them. He refused. When he refused, the inspectors caught hold of him, put a garland of shoes round his neck and he was taken round the entire village and adjacent villages. This sort of oppression is being committed by the officials. And these are the very persons who are to enforce this Act. This is just like the fence itself eating the crop.

An argument is raised that the Scheduled Caste people do not assert themselves. I do not understand this argument. What have we done to make them assert their rights? We have got to see that. The Estimates Committee clearly says that they are economically dependent on the Caste Hindus because during the agricultural operations these people will be agricultural labour and the Caste Hindus will be landlords. So, they are economically dependent. Whether it is a question of employment, house sites, credit or land, they are dependent on caste Hindus. Therefore, when we review the situation, we have got to see whether this dependence has been attacked properly. If this dependence which is the source of non-assertion has not been attacked by Government, even if we spend crores and crores of rupees on their welfare, it is not going to remove untouchability from our country. That is certain. When we examined whether the source of non-assertion has been tackled or attacked by Government we find that the result is not encouraging or satisfactory.

Most of these people are agricultural labourers. The latest Agricultural Labour Enquiry Committee report reveals certain truths in this respect. If in 1951 they were unemployed for 82 days, in the year 1956-57 they were unemployed for 110 days, in the year. Is this the way of removing their dependence? So also the question of debts. The same enquiry committee report says that if in 1951 on an average the total debt was Rs. 105 per head; in 1956-57 it is increased to Rs. 138. So, the present policy of the Government has resulted, so far as this section is concerned, has led to further increasing their dependence on the Caste Hindus, thereby perpetuating untouchability.

Take the question of land holdings. What about the implementation of the Act on land ceilings? There also their hope have been belied. The Third Plan Report says that our original estimate of getting surplus land will not be realised. Even in the case of fallow land in the possession of the Government, million of acres of land remain undistributed. Why not Government distribute at least the land in their possession? Probably, because our Minister all over the country are friendly with the propertied class and landed interests, they have acquired the thinking or habit of the landed interests, of resistance to distribution of land

My submission is that though crores and crores of rupees have been spend on welfare schemes, most of it is on propaganda than on actual schemes. Do we hope to do more propaganda than Mahatma Gandhi himself? He toured throughout the country propagating against untouchability. He started the paper *Harijan* to popularise the cause of the untouchables. Could your propaganda be much more than that? And still untouchability remains today. So, as I said earlier, unless we attack this economic dependence, this source of

[Shri Umanath]

non-assertiveness, we cannot solve the problem.

It is true that crores of rupees have been spent for their welfare. It is stated that in the Third Plan Rs. 91 crores are allotted for the first year for this purpose—I speak subject to correction. Even then, it hardly touches a fringe of the problem. Even so, the report anticipates that only about Rs. 79 crores will be spent. The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes says that even Rs. 79 crores will not be spent but only Rs. 65 crores would be spent and Rs. 26 crores would remain unspent. He also says that not all the amounts shown to be spent are really spent. What really happens is this. A District Magistrate might have got Rs. 1 lakh for building a school or some colony. By the end of the year, if the work had not been taken up, he transfers the amount to his personal account and it is shown as spent. He takes up the work next year. So, as far as the figures are concerned, though the amount is shown as spent in full, it becomes trickle while it reaches the masses. That is why I submit that this question of untouchability has not been tackled by the Government in the way it should have been. So, I support the Resolution to have a Committee to go into this question and make recommendations for its enforcement so that this country may progress.

16.20 hrs.

Shri Balkrishna Wasnik (Gondia): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other day when this Resolution was moved the hon. Mover of the Resolution, Shri Balmiki, pleaded his case very ably. I was also very glad to note that hon. Member, Prof. Mukerjee, also spoke very well on this Resolution. The point which he has covered, I think, touch every aspect of the problem and I do not think there is very much for me to add to this debate. But still I would like to submit a few things.

There are a large number of schemes for the welfare of the Scheduled

Castes in this country. Most of those schemes are to be implemented by the State Governments. The Central Government, I think, is not directly responsible for implementing those schemes and the amount that is being spent is spent through the State Governments. We find that the implementation of these schemes is very poor. The schemes are not implemented properly and funds are not utilised. A large amount of funds lapse every year. Five years ago I had asked a question of the hon. Home Minister and at that time I was given the answer that some funds were not being utilised and the reason for this was that the State Governments were not taking keen interest in implementing the schemes. The same is the case today even after five years. We find that large amounts are not being spent and the funds are not being utilised. If this kind of a thing continues, I do not know how far we can achieve the progress of the Scheduled Castes in the ten years to come because this reservation will go after ten years.

I would like to remind the House that by bringing this Resolution in this House, I do not think Shri Balmiki wants any kind of a further reservation beyond 1971. I am also not here to plead for any kind of extension of the reservation. But the thing is that before this reservation period is over we must see that proper progress is made by the Scheduled Castes.

Why do we want this kind of a commission? We have seen that Shri Dhebar headed one commission for the Scheduled Tribes. In the same way we want a commission for the Scheduled Castes also. We want to see what progress has been achieved by the Scheduled Castes; in these 14 or 16 years after independence, what the Central Government has done, what the State Governments have done and also what we are doing in this House.

Every time we discuss the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and also every year we have the annual report of the Home Ministry discussed here, a large number of hon. Members of the Scheduled Castes and even hon. Members belonging to the non-Scheduled Castes speak on these problems and bring forward so many difficulties, grievance; and lapses in the implementation of schemes for the Scheduled Castes, but the one answer given by the Government is, "we are doing something. Some progress is being achieved. We have done this thing or that thing." Today I would like to ask the Government one thing. They have done so many things. That is all right. But what are their lapses and inabilities that have come in the way of making progress by the Scheduled Castes? They should today speak of their lapses. We want this commission to know what the lapses are and the reasons for those lapses. To know these things such kind of a commission is very necessary. For this reason only I support the resolution of my hon. friend, Shri Balmiki.

We find that in the services also so many difficulties come. That day while Prof. Mukerjee was speaking about the reservation in the services he said that even though a member of the Scheduled Castes headed a Ministry, in his Ministry too the reservation quota was not complete. What is the reason for that? Even when a particular hon. Ministry is very energetic and strong and determined to implement the percentage of reservation for the Scheduled Castes in the services, we find that the quota is not filled up. What is the reason? The only reason is that those persons in whose hands the implementation lies, do not work it properly; at least in their minds today they do not feel that they should work this properly in order to increase the intake of the Scheduled Castes in the government services.

We find that even the reserved posts for the Scheduled Castes are not filled, and they are treated as unreserved. I know that there are a number of Scheduled Caste candidates who apply for those posts. They possess the required qualifications, they possess sometimes the requisite experience also. Still those candidates are not selected. I have with me a large number of such instances. But today I would not like to burden the hon. Minister by placing all this information before the House. I do not want to plead individual cases in the House. But I want to say that though there are capable Scheduled Caste candidates they are not taken in government service. What is the reason for this? The Home Minister should come forward and say boldly, with their hand on the heart, "No, Government are not doing like that; ever Scheduled Caste candidate who is capable, who has the experience, who has the requisite qualification is taken into the government service".

I am talking of the reserved posts. I do not know how many Scheduled Caste candidates are recruited on the unreserved posts. When the reserved posts themselves go unreserved what about the unreserved posts? Hardly any Scheduled Caste candidate is recruited on the unreserved posts.

This is the state of affairs even after sixteen years of Independence in this country, and even after we have removed untouchability for ever in our Constitution.

And what are we going to do about 1917? I am not pleading for any kind of political reservation. I am only interested in the general welfare of the Scheduled Castes, in the matter of education, in the matter of services, in

[Shri Balakrishna Wasnik]

and other social matters. My friend opposite spoke about unseceables. We have to consider that also. Untouchables and unseeables are one class. In the welfare State of India the day should come, and that day should not be very far off, when we see that all communities are equal, that there are no barriers due to unseeability, that their exist no barriers due to untouchability.

Therefore, I would like to plead today on'y one thing, and that is that for seeing the lapses and the reasons for them on the part of those who have been dealing with this welfare matter, this kind of move made by Shri Balmiki is very welcome. With these words I support the resolution.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Basumatari.

If all hon. Members take only as much time as Shri Balakrishna Wasnik has taken, more Members can have an opportunity to speak. I think seven minutes would be enough.

Shri Basumatari (Goalpara): Mr. Speaker, I quite welcome the spirit behind the resolution and the sentiments expressed by my hon. friend Shri Balmiki. But the question is whether a Committee of this kind will be effective in serving the purpose.

We all know the object for which he has brought forward the resolution. Everbody knows about the reservation of ten years that has been granted, and the subsequent provision. Naturally, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are very very anxious that there should be proper implementation of what the Government want to do. And for what purpose has this period of ten years been extended?

The other day our Minister of State, Shri Datar, was very vehement in pointing out how much money has been allotted, how much had been done and so on. But when the money is

allotted, the question comes as to how it is utilised. Because, we have seen in the Tribal areas and we have found how the money has been mis-spent and has not been properly utilised. Therefore, the question is, how this money is to be utilised properly. The other, day, in reply to the debate, our Home Minister was saing that they are also anxious to develop these people. There is no doubt about that. We have not the shadow of a doubt about that—not the slightest doubt about the sincerity of our Home Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri. We are fortunate enough to have him in the place of the great leader Pantji. But, the question is, how this money that is sanctioned from the Centre is being utilised. That is the question.

In the course of the reply, it was said that it rests with the State Governments that the State Governments have to implement the schemes and utilise the money. When the parent body is here, when Parliament is here, I do not think the State Governments will disobey what the Government of India, which is more responsible for the development of the country, directs. When we are in the same family, I do not understand why the State Governments should not carry out what the Government of India directs. I do not want to say further.

I do not know whether it will be feasible to set up a committee like this. If it is a committee, I do not think the purpose will be served. Unless and until it is a statutory committee like the Public Accounts Committee or the Estimates Committee or a corporaion under an Act of Parliament, I do not think it will be so effective. If it will be effective, I welcome that. The other day, the Home Mnister said that the Government will have a cell in the Ministry and wanted to appoint liaison officers. We do not know how far this cell and the liaison officers will be effective. If they will be effective and serve the purpose, we have no objection. But, one thing, I must say. By creating

officers only, I do not think that the purpose will be served. Unless the heart is changed, I do not think anything can remove the disparity between the communities. The hon. Deputy Minister who is a kind-hearted lady and herself comes from the Scheduled Castes, must understand what is the problem about the Scheduled Castes. Only a few years ago, a Scavenger Committee had been appointed. That report may also be before the House. The report of the Committee is there. If that is not effective, I do not think a committee of this kind will be more effective.

I would go further and say, if the committee is to find out ways and means and to find out the lacuna of the Government, it should be a statutory committee like the Estimates Committee or the Public Accounts Committee. Otherwise, I do not think only by constituting a committee, the purpose will be served. I want to put one question to the hon. Member who was saying that a Commission should be appointed. Will that be feasible? A Commission is a constitutional matter. We have a Commission under article 339 of the Constitution. Whether it can be amended or not, it is up to the Government. Therefore, I am not in a position to wholeheartedly support the Resolution if it is only a committee to find out ways and means.

With these words, I welcome the spirit and the sentiments expressed in the House.

Shri Dasaratha Deb (Tripura East): Mr. Speaker, I shall be very brief.

Mr. Speaker: I will be very much thankful to him if he is very brief.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I support this Resolution that a Committee should be set up to go into the question. Ultimately, this committee will come out with certain concrete proposals as

to how the present handicapped position of the Scheduled Castes and the untouchable people could be improved. Some attempts are being made by the Government itself and in some States, some legislations are there. I do not think that very much lies only in enactment of legislation or its enforcement. Unless we raise their standard of living, unless we remedy their present handicapped condition so far as their economy is concerned, if we do not improve their existing cultural standard, we cannot have any kind of uniformity in the country. From my own experience, I can say that in your parts, there are certain tribal people who at one time were considered to be untouchables by the non-tribal people there. When we were school-boys, we were not allowed to enter into some Hindu temples by the cast-Hindu people there. But, ultimately, when the tribal people came forward and got education and they were educated to some extent, there was no bar. Even among the tribal people, those who have graduated and are earning a lot are now marrying Bengali girls, and the vice versa is also taking place.

So, it is not a thing which can be enforced by means of some Act that a caste-Hindu should give his daughter in marriage to a boy belonging to the Scheduled Castes or to a Harijan. It cannot be brought about in that way. If you improve the economic condition of these people and if you give them sufficient education, then, automatically, these things will take place. What is required is a change of heart; it does not happen automatically by mere legislation or by mere speaking. My hon. friend Shri Umanath had said that Mahatma Gandhi had devoted his life to this, and in fact, he had been trying to bring this about during his whole life, but he could not succeed much.

That is why I say that our duty should be to improve the economic condition of these people. Give more lands to the peasants, and give them scope to earn more money. The eco-

[Shri Dasaratha Deb]

conomic backwardness should be removed. They should also be given more schools and the entire amount required for their education should be borne by Government. If we can raise their standard in this way, then I think that this problem can be solved. That is why I say that Shri Balmiki's resolution should be accepted and the committee should be set up and it should come forward with its suggestions. With these words, I support the resolution.

श्री गणपति राम (मछली शहर) :
 अध्यक्ष महोदय, अस्पृश्यता देश के लिये कलंक है। इसको कोई भी जिम्मेदार आदमी मानने से इन्कार नहीं करता। लेकिन जब कभी हम मुनने हैं लोगों को यह कहते हुए कि यह हरिजनों की समस्या है तो बहुत आश्चर्य होता है। अस्पृश्यता हरिजनों की कोई समस्या नहीं है बल्कि यह एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है। जब तक हमारी सरकार और हमारे देश का पढ़ा लिखा नागरिक तथा हमारे देश के जिम्मेदार लोग इसको राष्ट्रीय समस्या समझ करके इसको मुलजाने की कोशिश नहीं करेंगे तब तक इस देश से अस्पृश्यता निकल नहीं सकती है। आज हमारे देश के सामाजिक संगठनों में तथा देश के समाज में रग रग में अस्पृश्यता भरी हुई है। यह केवल हरिजनों और नान-हरिजनों का सवाल नहीं है बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर जितना नानहरिजन कम्युनिटीज हैं, उनके अन्दर भी आपस में अस्पृश्यता है। ब्राह्मण क्षत्रिय से क्षत्रिय वैश्य है, तथा वैश्य हरिजन से तथा हरिजनों में आपस की जातियों में छुआछूत है। यह कोई एक जाति की समस्या नहीं है, बल्कि राष्ट्रीय समस्या है।

किन्तु यह जरूर है कि इसको दूर करने के लिये हमारी सरकार कटिबद्ध है। हमारे देश के नेतागण, हमारे देश के त्यागी और तपस्वी इस तरफ आँख लगाये हुए हैं और चाहते हैं कि किसी तरह से हिन्दुस्तान के माथे से यह कलंक मिट जाए। आज देखने

भी आ रहा है कि यह जो रूढ़ि सदियों और युगों से चली आ रही है, बहुत मानों में कम हो गई है। लेकिन इससे भी इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता कि जिस रफ्तार से हम आ रहे हैं, अगर उसी रफ्तार से चलते गये तो शायद इसको दूर करने के लिये पचासों वर्ष लग जायें।

सरकार ने वायदा किया था कि दस वर्ष के अन्दर हम हरिजनों की अस्पृश्यता को निकाल कर के उसको समाज के दूसरे लोगों के बराबर ला खड़ा कर देंगे। मंत्रिधान के नाम होने के दस वर्ष के बाद भी सरकार ने यही महसूस किया है कि अभी तक हरिजनों के अन्दर जो अस्पृश्यता है, वह नहीं मिटी है और इस वास्ते उनके लिये दस वर्ष के लिये और रिजर्वेशन को बढ़ाया जाए। उसने इस रिजर्वेशन को बढ़ाया है। हम नहीं चाहते कि इस देश के अन्दर कोई कम्युनिटी या कोई सम्प्रदाय हमेशा के लिये एक बैनिफिटेड क्लाम हो करके बना रहे। हम तो चाहते हैं कि देश का हर तबका सामाजिक तरीके से, आर्थिक तरीके से शैक्षणिक तरीके से तथा नौकरियों में और साथ ही साथ जीवन के अन्य क्षेत्रों में भी बराबर का स्थान पाए। अगर आज देहातों में जहाँ अनपढ़ लोग रहते हैं, अस्पृश्यता बरती जाती तो मुझे उतना अफसोस न होता, यह क्षम्य हो सकता है, लेकिन पढ़े लिखे लोगों के द्वारा आफिसेज में, बड़ी बड़ी जगहों पर जब अस्पृश्यता बरती जाती है तो देख कर आश्चर्य होता है। लेकिन मुझे यह देख कर आश्चर्य होता है कि होम मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से हिन्दुस्तान को रॉबिन्स के लिये इलाहाबाद यूनिवर्सिटी में जिन शेड्यूलड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूलड ट्राइब्ज के कौन्डिलेट्स को कॉन्चिग क्लामेज में ट्रेन किया जा रहा है उन के साथ भी अस्पृश्यता बरती गई, और सरकार के सामने यह सवाल आ चुका है। इतना ही नहीं बड़े बड़े आफिसेज में देखा जाता है कि अस्पृश्यता बरती जाती है मुझे अनुभव है

कि शुरू शुरू में जब आज से १२ या १४ साल पहले मैं बनारस के कोर्ट्स में वकालत करने गया था तो वहां पर वकीलों के अन्दर भी यह चीजें थीं। चार, पांच साल पहले जौनपुर कोर्ट के अन्दर जब एक हरिजन वकालत करने गया तो वहां भी मैंने देखा कि दूसरे वकीलों के पानी के ग्लाम बदल दिये गये। उसके लिये वह वर्जित हो गया। यह कोई एक बात नहीं है। आज भी जब मैं सुनता हूँ कि इलाहाबाद के आफिसेज में गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के आफिसेज में हमारे पढ़े-लिखे भाई इस और जागरूक नहीं हैं तो मुझे आश्चर्य होता है। वे अब भी चाहते हैं कि देश में यह मजं बना रहे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसको दूर करने के लिये हर इन्सान के ऊपर हर पढ़े-लिखे लोगों के ऊपर जिम्मेदारी आती है, उसका कर्तव्य है कि वह इसको देश से निकाले।

आज, जैसा कि मेरे कुछ साथियों ने कहा, सरकार लाखों या करोड़ों रुपये खर्च करती है। जो हमारे शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट है, जो कि हर साल निकलती है, उस में भी हम लोग यह बात पढ़ते हैं और मदन के भी समक्ष आता है कि लाखों रुपये जो स्टेट्स को दिये जाते हैं, स्टेट सरकारें बड़ी ईमानदारी से उसे लौटा देती हैं, उसे खर्च नहीं करती हैं। अगर उस पैसे को खर्च न करके लौटाना ही ईमानदारी की बात मान ली जाए, तो मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि वे ईमानदारी में इस देश में अस्पृश्यता को खत्म करना नहीं चाहती हैं। मैं तो कहना चाहूंगा कि जब तक सरकार की मैशिनरी थोड़ी टाइट नहीं की जाएगी, जब तक उनकी तरफ से कोई अच्छा कदम नहीं उठाया जायेगा, जो लोग इस तरह का बरताव करने वाले हैं उनके खिलाफ जब तक कोई कड़ा कदम नहीं उठाया जायेगा तब तक इस देश में यह चीज जा नहीं सकती। मैं भी अपने अन्य साथियों की तरह से सरकार से मांग करूंगा, जैसा कि संविधान में एक क्लॉज दिया था, कि हरिजनों को आर्थिक

सामाजिक स्थिति की नाप तौल करने के लिये एक मिशन बिठाया जायेगा, कम से कम आज बारह वर्ष के बाद तो सरकार एक कमिशन बिठलाये और यह देखे कि कौन से सामाजिक और आर्थिक वजूहात हैं जिनकी वजह से यह अस्पृश्यता देश में दूर नहीं हो रही है। वह कमिशन सब वजूहात को ढूँढ निकाले और उसको दूर करने के लिये उचित रूप में कदम उठाये जायें।

मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर (दिल्ली करोलबाग) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो प्रस्ताव श्री बाल्मीकी ने रक्खा है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। समर्थन के कई कारण हैं। उनमें से सबसे बड़ा कारण यह है कि यदि वास्तव में अनुसूचित जातियों के लोगों ने कुछ तरक्की की है, वे कुछ आगे बढ़े हैं तो उसको भी देखा जाये, और अगर वे वैसे के वैसे ही हैं तो उसे भी देखा जाय। लेखा जोखा जब तक नहीं लिया जायेगा तब तक फ़ैमला नहीं हो सकता। श्री बाल्मीकी जी ने जो कहा है कि कम से कम उनकी स्थिति को देखा जाये कि राजनीतिक दृष्टि से वह कितने आगे बढ़े हैं सामाजिक दृष्टि से कितने आगे बढ़े हैं, और आर्थिक दृष्टि से कितने आगे बढ़े हैं इन तीनों बातों को जब तक हम न देखें तब तक उनकी समस्या में कितना सुधार हुआ है, वे समाज में कितने आगे आये हैं, इसका फ़ैमला नहीं किया जा सकता।

हर साल शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स कमिश्नर की तरफ से रिपोर्ट दी जाती है, रिपोर्ट को हम लोग पढ़ते हैं, उसको देखते हैं। देखने में यह ज्ञान होता है कि जितनी तरक्की होनी चाहिये थी, जितना आगे उनको जाना चाहिये था उतना नहीं जा पाये है। आंकड़े देखकर तो मैं बाद में बतलाऊंगा, किन्तु पहले मैं यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जो हमारे कमिश्नर महोदय हैं उन्होंने प्रति वर्ष बहुत सारी सिफारिशें कीं, और सिफारिश करके यह कहा है कि जो राज्य सरकारें हैं उनके

श्री नवल प्रभाकर]

अनुक अनुक काम अनुसूचित जातियों के लिये करने चाहिये और केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह यह करना चाहिये। इस बार जो रिपोर्ट मिली है उसमें मैं देखा कि ४४४ सिफारिशें हैं। शुरू में थोड़ी थोड़ी थोड़ी थोड़ी बढ़ती चली जाती है। ऐसा दिखाई पड़ता है कि उनको आदत सिफारिशें करने की हो गई है और सरकार जो है उसको आदत हो गई है कि इस तरह से सोचे कि सिफारिशें बढ़ती रहें, कोई हर्ज नहीं है उनका। लेकिन इसका निर्णय कौन करे। उनका एक कमिश्नर बैठा है जो कि निष्पक्ष भाव से बैठा हुआ यहाँ सब कुछ देखता है। वह सिफारिश करता है, वह उन लोगों से मिलता है, घूमता फिरता है और जो उनको अवस्था है उसको देखता है फिर सिफारिश करता है। लेकिन उन सिफारिशों के ऊपर न तो राज्य सरकारें अमल करती हैं और न केन्द्रीय सरकार अमल करती है।

यहाँ कहा जाता है कि नौकरियों में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिये रिजर्वेशन रक्खा गया है। लेकिन जब मैं आंकड़े देख रहा था अभी, तो मुझे ज्ञात हुआ कि जितनी सीटें उनके लिये रक्खी गई हैं उतनी पूरी भी नहीं हो पाई। इसमें एक स्टेटमेंट है :

“Statement showing the number of reserved vacancies notified and filled by the employment exchanges in various States for Scheduled Castes applicants during the year 1960.”

इसमें मैं राज्यवार नहीं जाऊंगा, जो टोटल है उसको ही बतलाऊंगा। जो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के डिपार्टमेंट्स हैं उन की तरफ से १,२१,००० नौकरियाँ निकलीं, राज्य सरकारों की ओर से २,३५,७२० नौकरियाँ निकलीं, और जो दूसरे थे उनकी तरफ से १,४३,५६४ निकलीं। उनके लिये इसमें कहा गया है कि जो रिजर्व्ड सीट्स थीं वह १०,६२३ थीं। लेकिन उनमें से अब तक कितनी को अवसर मिला? केवल ५१०३ को। इससे आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि १०,६२३ में से केवल ५,१०३ लिये गये हैं। लगभग ५,००० स्थान ऐसे हैं जिनमें वे लोग नहीं लिये जा सके। इसके भी दो तीन कारण हो सकते हैं। साधारणतया यह कहा जाता है कि जो अनुसूचित जातियों के लोग हैं वे इतना काबिल नहीं हैं कि उनको लिया जा सके। अगर काबिल नहीं हैं तो यह आपको कसबोरी है। सरकार को देखना चाहिये कि इसका वजह क्या है हमारा यह कहना है कि हम उनको समान स्तर पर लायेंगे लेकिन अगर वे समान स्तर पर नहीं आते हैं तो यह दोष किसका है? कहा जाता है कि वे काबिल नहीं हैं। अगर वे काबिल नहीं हैं तो उनको काबिल बनाना चाहिये। मैं देखा कि रेलवे मंत्रालय में बहुत सी वैकेन्सीज थीं लेकिन वे बहुत दिनों से खाली पड़ी हुई थी। जब हमारे श्री जगजोवन राम रेलवे मंत्री हुए तो उन्होंने क्या किया? उन्होंने कहा कि रेलवे को सारी वैकेन्सीज उन लोगों से भर ली जायें। अब आखिर उनके लिये कहाँ से लोग आयें? उन्होंने शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों को ले लिया और उनको थोड़ी सी ट्रेनिंग देकर ठीक कर लिया। इसी तरह से मैं चाहता हूँ कि यहाँ पर पूरा जायजा लिया जाये। मैं यहाँ पर देख रहा हूँ कि एक अजीब प्रकार की प्रवृत्ति लोगों में आती जा रही है। जहाँ हम देखते हैं कि राजनीतिक दृष्टि से लोग आगे बढ़ गये हैं वहाँ हम उसके विपक्ष भी देखते हैं। मैं पिछले रोज पढ़ रहा था,

२६ मई को हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री रामेश्वरानन्द जी ने शिक्षा के अनुदानों पर बोलते हुए कहा था कि उनके दिल में दुःख था कि हरिजनों ने उनको मत नहीं दिया । बात जो भी हो मुझे नहीं मालूम, लेकिन क्या इस कारण को लेकर जो सिद्धान्त हैं वह छोड़ दिया जाये ? वे सिद्धान्त जो परम्परा से चले आ रहे हैं और आर्य समाज में तो खास तौर से चले आ रहे हैं । मैंने देखा कि पहले उन्होंने मंत्र को कोट किया और समानता की बात कही । लेकिन इसके बाद समानता को भूल गये और आगे जाकर उन्होंने दूसरी बात कही । क्योंकि हरिजनों ने उनको वोट नहीं दिया था इसलिये उन्होंने कहा कि हरिजनों पर जो पैसा खर्च किया जाता है वह निराधार है । मैं कहता हूँ कि जिस बड़े आदर्श को वह मानते चले आ रहे हैं, जिसको स्वामी दयानन्द ने मान्यता दी, जिसको स्वामी श्रद्धानन्द ने बढ़ाया, उसको वे भूल गये और इसलिये हरिजनों ने उनको वोट नहीं दिया । स्वामी जी को समझना चाहिये हरिजन अपने भते शूरे को अच्छी तरह समझते हैं । अगर स्वामी जी अपने सिद्धान्त को न भूलते और सही सिद्धान्त पर चलते तो हरिजन उनको वोट देना । एक कांग्रेस सदस्य ने भी इस बात का जिक्र किया, उनको भी दुःख था कि हरिजनों ने उनको वोट नहीं दिया । इसलिये उन्होंने कहा कि हरिजनों पर रुपया पानी की तरह बहाया जा रहा है ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : यह जो कहा जा रहा है क्या यह आपको दृष्टि में उचित है ?

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : इसमें यह जान होता है कि जो मानसिक

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य रिजोल्यूशन पर ध्यान दें ।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : मैं रिजोल्यूशन की बात ही कहता हूँ ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : इनको क्या मालूम कि मुझको किसने वोट दिया और किसने नहीं दिया । क्या यह बात यहां कहने की है । ऐसी बातें नहीं होनी चाहियें ।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : इनके पास क्या सबूत है कि हरिजनों ने मुझको वोट नहीं दिया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य स्वामी जी को छोड़ कर रिजोल्यूशन पर आवें ।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : जो बात हमारे मन के अन्दर छिपी रहती है जब दुःख होता है तो फूट पड़ती है । इसी तरह मैं स्वामी जी चाहे किन्तु ही ऊंचे बढ़ गए किन्तु उनके मन में जितनी

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब स्वामी जी को छोड़िये और रिजोल्यूशन पर बोलिये, आपका वक्त भी खत्म हो लिया । यह कमीशन मुकर्रर हो या न हो।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : मैं समाप्त करता हूँ ।

बहुत में लोग ऐसे होते हैं जो दिवाबे के लिये वान कहते हैं उसको दिवाना चाहता था ।

मैं पूर्णतया इस संकल्प का समर्थन करता हूँ । मेरा अन्त में कहना है कि कुछ लोग

[श्री नवल प्रभाकर]

दिखाने के लिये तरह तरह की बात करते हैं उनकी कथनी और करनी में भेद होता है। तो इन सब बातों का जायजा लेना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ में बाह्यमौखिक जी के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्रीमती गंगा देवी (मोहनलाल गंज)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज मदन में एक हरिजन द्वारा इस प्रकार का प्रस्ताव लाया जाण यह हमारी सरकार के लिये प्रशंसा की बात नहीं है। आज आजादी के १४ साल बाद भी हमें इस प्रकार की बात करनी पड़ती है यह दुःख की बात है। जैसा कि अभी हमारे एक भाई श्री नवल प्रभाकर जी ने कहा, महात्मा गांधी ने इस आन्दोलन को उठाया था, स्वामी दयानन्द ने जाति पात का भेद मिटाने का बहुत कुछ आन्दोलन देश के अन्दर किया था। बापू का तो यह हाल था कि जहाँ कहीं भी उनका कार्यक्रम होता था तो वह हरिजन बस्तों में अपने ठहरने का और प्रवचन करने का कार्यक्रम रखते थे। इसमें हमारी हरिजन बस्तियों पर, विशेष कर मेहतर बस्तियों पर, बहुत असर पड़ता था। उनके साथ साथ और भी बहुत से व्यक्ति जो कि आरथोडोक्स होते थे वह भी वहाँ जाकर उनके साथ साथ सहभोज में शरीक हुआ करते थे। यह एक तरीका था अन-टचेबिलिटी को दूर करने का। लेकिन अब यह बात बहुत दूर चली गई है। हमारा कोई कार्यक्रम अछूतों तक नहीं पहुँचता। जब किसी बड़े व्यक्ति का कार्यक्रम होता है तो वह गन्दी बस्तियों को छिगा कर होता है या गन्दी बस्तियों से दूर होता है। उनको अरदे के पोछे छिपाया जाता है। जब कोई

विदेश में आता है तो उसको भी जहाँ अच्छा, मुन्दर साफ स्थान होता है और जहाँ डेवलपेड एरिया होता है वही दिखा दिया जाता है जिससे वह यह समझे कि इन्होंने अपने देश में सारी कुरीतियों को खत्म कर दिया है और अब इस देश में अछाछूत नहीं रही है।

इस प्रकार की बातों के सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहूँगी कि हमारे लिये जो दस वर्ष का समय पहले रखा गया था वह तो बड़ी आसानी से चला गया। और यदि हम अब भी बहुत सतकंता से अपना काम नहीं करेंगे तो अगले दस वर्ष के बाद भी हम जहाँ के तहाँ रहेंगे। हमारे उत्थानार्थ कामों को करने के लिये आज बहुत सी योजनाएँ बनी हैं। लेकिन हमें देखना है कि वे कहां तक पूरी होती हैं। उस दिन हमारे डिप्टी होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने जवाब देते हुए हमको फिगर दिखाये थे कि इतने अन-टचेबिलिटी के केसेज हुए हैं। लेकिन हमको यह नहीं बताया कि कितने केसेज को डोल किया गया और कितनों में पतिशमंट मिली। आज देश के अन्दर इस प्रकार के केसेज होते हैं लेकिन थानों के अन्दर उसकी रिपोर्ट नहीं लिखी जाती है और उनको दबा दिया जाता है। आप अनपढ़े लिखे लोगों की बात छोड़िये वे तो इन बातों को समझते ही नहीं। लेकिन हम पढ़े लिखे लोग भी देखते हैं कि आज गवर्नमेंट आफिसेज में अनटचेबिलिटी बरतते हैं। यह बिल्कुल साक्षात है। इसको कोई देखता नहीं, जिनको वह कहते हैं वह भी वही लोग होते हैं इसलिये वे बेचारे विवश होकर बैठ जाते हैं, उनकी कोई सहायता करने वाला नहीं होता।

आज हालत यह है कि यदि एक चपरासी को रखा जाता है तो पूछा जाता है कि वह किस जाति का है ताकि उसके हाथ का पानी पिया जा सके। यह हर जगह हो रहा है। लेकिन इसकी कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं होती और न इसके खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई होती है।

क्या हम सोच सकते हैं कि इस तरह से देश के अन्दर से अनटचेबिलिटी खत्म होगी। मैं कहती हूँ कि यदि आप इस प्रकार कानून बना कर छोड़े देंगे तो हजारों सालों तक यह चीज खत्म नहीं होगी और हम इस कलंक को अपने देश से नहीं धो सकेंगे।

अब विशेष बात यह देखने की है कि समाज से यह बुराई किस प्रकार से दूर हो सकती है। इसके लिये हरिजनों की आर्थिक अवस्था को संभालना बहुत जरूरी है। इसके लिये बहुतसे काम किये जा सकते हैं लेकिन उनमें सबसे अधिक आवश्यक है शिक्षा। उनकी उन्नति करने के लिये सबसे जरूरी है शिक्षा और उसके बाद उनको काम देना। शिक्षा के बारे में मैंने कई बार सेंट्रल एडवाइजरी बोर्ड के मामले इस बात को कहा है कि हरिजन बच्चों के लिये, उन बच्चों के लिये जिनके माता पिता यह भी नहीं समझते कि शिक्षा क्या चीज है, शिक्षा का क्या महत्व है, ऐसे बच्चों के लिये ऐसे स्कूल खोलना बहुत जरूरी है जिनमें उन बच्चों को रखा जाए और उनके पढ़ने, लिखने और खाने पाने और कपड़े का सारा इन्तजाम सरकार की ओर से हो, और उनको अच्छे प्रकार से रखा जाए और उनके ऊपर पैसा खर्च किया जाए, उनको यतीम बच्चों की तरह न रखा जाए ताकि उनका मानसिक विकास हो और शारीरिक विकास हो। ऐसी संस्थाएँ होनी चाहियें जिनमें उन बच्चों के कैरियर बन सकें जिससे वह समाज के लिये उपयोगी बनते हुए अपनी उन्नति कर सकें और आगे बढ़ सकें।

जहाँ तक उद्योग धंधों का सवाल है, आज बहुत से उद्योग धंधे चल रहे हैं, लेकिन बैंकवर्ड एरियाज में और हरिजन बस्तियों में आज तक ऐसा कोई काम नहीं किया गया है। वे लोग समझते नहीं लेकिन कोई जाकर

उनको कहने वाला नहीं है। मैंने देखा है कि जितनी इंडस्ट्रीज चलती हैं वह हरिजनों की बस्ती में नहीं खोली जाती। जितना भी इंडस्ट्रीज का पैसा है वह शहरों में लगा दिया जाता है और हरिजनों को कोई उद्योग धन्धा नहीं दिया जाता जिससे वे अपनी आर्थिक समस्या हल कर सकें।

17.00 hrs.

जमीन का जहाँ तक मसला है, जमींदारी एबॉलेशन के बाद करोड़ों एकड़ जमीन राज्य सरकारों ने और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने रिजर्वेड की, लेकिन उसमें से मैं यह कह सकती हूँ कि एक फी सदी भी हरिजनों को या भूमिहीन मजदूरों को नहीं मिली क्योंकि उसका बटवारा करने वाले और उसको एलाट करने वाले नान हरिजन थे, उन्होंने जमीन आपस में बांट ली।

आज जमीन हरिजनों के पास नहीं है। और न ही हरिजनों के पास कोई उद्योग धन्धा ही है। जो शिक्षा हरिजनों ने पाई भी है वह सरकारी प्रेरणा से नहीं पाई है। वह उन्होंने अपने ही इनीशियेटिव से प्राप्त की है।

सन् ५२ से लगातार हर भोके पर हम इसकी मांग कर रहे हैं कि हरिजन मिनिस्ट्री हरिजनों के welfare के लिये अलग से होनी चाहिये ताकि वह उनकी समस्याओं को अच्छी तरह से समझ सके और उनके अपलिफ्ट के प्रोग्राम्स को इम्प्लीमेंट करा सके। मेरा कहना यह है कि एक हरिजन एडवाइजरी बोर्ड कायम करने से हिन्दुस्तान के आठ करोड़ हरिजनों की समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती है। एडवाइजरी बोर्ड के जरिये हम इस पुराने रोग का सही इलाज नहीं कर सकते हैं।

हमारा लक्ष्य देश में समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना है लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि अभी हम उससे बहुत दूर हैं और मैं समाजवाद

[श्रीमती गंगा देवी]

की कुछ फीगसं सदन के सामने रखना चाहती हूँ

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्या को अपना भाषण समाप्त कर देना चाहिये ।

श्रीमती गंगा देवी : बस मैं समाप्त किये देती हूँ । १३८१ करोड़ ६६ लाख और ८३ हजार रुपये गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया का टोटल ऐक्सपेंडीचर है जिसमें से शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स पर कैपिटा १६ नये पैसे सालाना खर्च होता है अर्थात् सवा नय पैसे प्रति मास खर्च आता है जब कि जनरल पापुलेशन के लिये नान हरिजन पर पर कैपिटा एक्सपेंडीचर ३१ रुपये ५४ नय पैसे सालाना होता है अर्थात् २ रुपये ६३ नये पैसे प्रति मास खर्च आता है । अब जाहिर है कि यह तरीका देश में समाजवाद लाने का नहीं है और इस तरह से हम कभी भी अपने मकसद में कामयाब नहीं हो सकते हैं । हमें अपने आज के तीर तरीके को बदलना होगा और सक्रिय रूप में उनकी मदद करनी होगी तभी हम हरिजनों को ऊपर उठाने में कामयाब हो सकते हैं ।

श्री बडे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री वान्मीकी ने सदन के सामने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है उस का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ । मैं जिस जगह से आता हूँ वहाँ पर ८ अमेम्बली की सांठ्स पर जनसंघी चुने गये हैं और नवां मैं लोकमभा में जनसंघ के टिकट पर चुन कर आया हूँ । मुझे हरिजनों ने बोट दिया है । अभी आलोक किया गया है कि श्री रामेश्वरानंद को हरिजनों ने बोट नहीं दिया लेकिन मैं तो अपनी जानता हूँ कि मुझे हरिजनों ने बोट दिया है । कांग्रेस के प्रति हरिजनों के असन्तोष का कारण यह है कि कांग्रेस को जो हरिजनों के प्रति नीति है उस को कथनी और करनी में फर्क है और इसी वास्ते उन्होंने जनसंघ को बोट दिया है । यही कारण है कि हमारे बहुत से हरिजनों ने डा० अम्बेडकर

की पार्टी को ज्वाइन कर लिया है और वह जय भीम कहते हैं क्योंकि वह कांग्रेस से ऊब गये हैं । इंडस्ट्रीज डिपार्टमेंट में रैड टैपिज्म का इस कदर बोलवाला है कि उसके कारण हमारे हरिजन भाइयों को भारी मुसीबत और असुविधा का सामना करना पड़ता है और वह बेचारे चबकर खाते खाते थक गये हैं । वह कहते हैं कि कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट इस बात का दावा तो करती है कि हम हरिजनों की मदद करते हैं और उनको ऊपर उठाना चाहते हैं लेकिन वास्तव में अमली तौर पर हरिजनों की मदद नहीं कर रही है ।

हमारे यहाँ एक हरिजन को ५ रुपया महीना बतौर स्कालरशिप देते हैं लेकिन वह पांच रुपया साल खत्म होने के बाद अर्थात् १२ महीने बाद जाकर मार्च में मिलता है और जिसका कि परिणाम यह होता है कि कर्ज लेकर और भारी ब्याज अदा कर वह स्कूल में पड़ता है । जो पैसा वाद में मिलता भी है वह उस साहूकार को उसे ब्याज और मूल चुकाने में कम पड़ता है और परिणामस्वरूप वह दिन पर दिन कर्ज के बोझ के नीचे दबता चला जा रहा है । साहूकार ने १०० रुपया कर्ज लेने पर २५ रुपये मूद देना पड़ता है । अब सरकार तो ऐसा माल के वाद देता है और कर्ज लेने के अलावा उनके पास दूसरा चारा ही नहीं रहता है । अब १५ रुपये महीने की जो छात्र-वृत्ति हरिजनों को मिलती है वह बिल्कुल ही नाकाफा होती है और उस में उमका काम नहीं चलता है । कांग्रेस के जिनने वहाँ मिनिस्टर बँडे हैं उनको यह ध्यान ही नहीं आता है कि उनका १५ रुपये में क्या बनेगा? एक दफा खाना खाने और काड़ा पहनने के वास्ते भी यह १५ रुपये पूरे नहीं पड़ेंगे । लेकिन इतने पर भी हरिजनों के वास्ते यह स्कालरशिप को थकम हमारे यहाँ की मिनिस्टरों बढ़ाने का तैयार नहीं है । हरिजन किमानों को खुश करने के लिए एक हरिजन डिप्टी मिनिस्टर बना दिया गया है । अब जैसा मैं ने कहा कांग्रेसजनों की

कथनी और करनी में बड़ा अन्तर है। अब वैसे तो कांग्रेसमैन गांधी जी के कमर तक के बड़े फोटो बना कर हरिजन उद्धार करने का वायदा करते हैं और दावा करते हैं लेकिन दरअसल महात्मा जी के सिद्धान्तों का पालन नहीं करते हैं और अपने वायदों को कार्यरूप में परिणित नहीं करते हैं। यही कारण है कि हरिजन कांग्रेस से काफी असन्तुष्ट हो गये हैं और काफी तादाद में वह डा० अम्बेडकर के फीलोअर्स हो गये हैं और उन्होंने कांग्रेस को छोड़ कर जय भीम कहना शुरू कर दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप इसके ऊपर आइये कि कमिशन मुकर्रर हो या नहीं।

श्री बड़े : जी हां वह तो मैं कहूंगा ही और मैं ने शुरू में कह ही दिया है कि मैं श्री बाल्मीकी के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ जिसमें कि अनटचेबिल्टी के रिमूवल के वास्ते एक कमेटी की स्थापना की मांग की गई है।

आज दस साल के बाद भी हरिजनों को पर्याप्त नौकरियां नहीं मिलती हैं। उनका रिजर्वेशन कोटा फुलफिल नहीं हो पाता है। अब हरिजनों की इस हीन अवस्था के लिए केवल राजनीतिक स्थिति ही जिम्मेदार नहीं है अपितु आर्थिक और सामाजिक अवस्था भी उसके लिए जिम्मेदार है। अब आर्थिक अवस्था उनकी बड़ी दयनीय रहती है और चूकि बी० ए०, एम० ए० और इंजीनियरिंग आदि पढ़ने के लिए उनको स्कालरशिप मिलता नहीं है इसलिए वे उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करने से वंचित रह जाते हैं। अब पैसा उनके पास होता नहीं है और स्कालरशिप मिलना नहीं तो फिर कैसे वे आगे बढ़ सकते हैं? इस कारण आज उनमें असन्तोष है और वह कांग्रेस को वोट देकर अन्य पार्टियों को वोट देते हैं।

पिछले दस साल के कटू अनुभव के आघार पर मेरा ख्याल है कि यह जो कमेटी नियुक्त करने का प्रस्ताव रक्खा है वह "अशुभस्थ काल हरणम" हो जायेगा। अब जैसा कि शासन का 1062 (Ai) LSD.—8.

सिलसिला है एक कमिशन मुकर्रर होता है वह साल दो साल तक बैठ कर अपनी रिपोर्ट सबमिट करता है और फिर गवर्नमेंट द्वारा उस की रिपोर्ट पर विचार होता है लेकिन उस की सिफारिशों पर जहां तक अमल करने का सवाल है वह टलता जाता है और पिछला अनुभव यह बतलाता है कि उन पर ठीक से अमल नहीं हो पाता है। अब डेबर कमिशन की रिपोर्ट से साफ जाहिर होता है कि हरिजनों की कौसी दयनीय अवस्था है। हमारे हरिजनों के पास जमीन नहीं है और स्थिति यह बनी कि उन बेचारों ने फोरेस्ट ऐरिया की जमीन पर कब्जा कर लिया था तो उनको इसके लिए २५० रुपये फाइन हो गया है और उनको उन जमीनों से निकाल दिया गया है। अब हरिजन भी उसी गांव में रहते हैं जिसमें सवर्ण हिन्दू रहते हैं और दरिया में रह कर मगर से बैर हो नहीं सकता इसलिए वह बेचारे उन सवर्ण हिन्दुओं से दब कर रहते हैं और कोर्ट में कोई मुकद्दमा कभी कभार जाता भी है तो उसमें वे कम्प्रोमाइज कर लेते हैं क्योंकि वह जानते हैं कि रहना तो उनको उसी गांव में है।

मरे हुए ढार के चमड़े का ठेका कोई २००० रुपये का मुसलमान ले जाता है और फलस्वरूप हरिजनों का जो हर साल हजारों हजार रुपये इस काम में मिल जाया करता था, मुसलमान को यह ठेका दिये जाने से उस आमदनी से भी वह हाथ धो बैठे हैं। अब हरिजन यह समझने पर मजबूर हैं कि यह कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट बजाय हमारा कल्याण करने के अकल्याण कर ही है। मध्य प्रदेश में वैस्ट निमाड़ में हरिजन पहले से ही गरीब थे और उनकी आर्थिक अवस्था शोचनीय थी लेकिन इस गवर्नमेंट ने उनको और भी गरीब बना दिया है। छात्रवृत्ति का पैसा उनका मिलता नहीं है और इस वास्ते हरिजन आगे बढ़ नहीं सकते हैं और उनको नौकरियां नहीं मिलती हैं।

पहले गांव में जो हॉटल है उस में सवर्ण हिन्दू, हरिजन और मुसलमान सब एक जगह

[श्री बड़े]

बैठ कर चाय पीते थे लेकिन कांग्रेसियों ने हरिजन डे मनाया और उस दिन जबर्दस्ती होटल में घुसे और आपस में इससे दुश्मनी और झगड़ा हो गया। अब मेरा कहना यह है कि इस सामाजिक विषमता और मतभेद को प्रेम से दूर किया जाना चाहिए नकि इस कार के आंदोलनो से जो कि यह कांग्रेस वाले करते हैं। इससे बेकार में आपस में दुश्मनी और झगड़ा ही पैदा होता है।

मैं अन्त में यही कहूंगा कि श्री वाल्मीकी एक कमेटी कायम करके जो देश भर में सर्वे करना चाहते हैं कि छद्म्राष्ट्र किस हद तक मिट गई है, वह स्वागत योग्य प्रस्ताव है। अगर हरिजनों को ऊपर लाना है तो उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति को हमें सुधारना होगा। अगर हरिजन आर्थिक दृष्टि से सबल हो जायें तो यह छद्म्राष्ट्र दो दिन में मिट सकती है। इसलिए हम उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति अच्छी करनी चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करत हूँ।

17.10 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri Siddiah (Chamarajanagar):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, most of the hon. Members who have spoken have expressed in detail the conditions of the Scheduled Castes in India. I admit that various steps have been taken by the Government of India as well as by the State Governments to improve their conditions. In the First Five Year Plan about Rs. 1.383 crores were spent for the removal of untouchability only, and in the Second Five Year Plan Rs. 1.22 crores were spent. but having spent all this amount if we just see whether the results achieved are commensurate with the expenditure incurred, we will find that in the villages untouchability exists even today to a very considerable extent. It may be that in the cities and

towns it is gradually disappearing, but the fact remains that even today it is being observed on an extreme scale in the rural parts. The All India Harijan Sevak Sangh and the Depressed Classes League and such other voluntary organisations have been doing propaganda and publicity with regard to the removal of untouchability, but even today in a number of villages the Harijans are not allowed to take processions in the streets. They are not allowed entry into hotels, barber shops, temples and such other public places.

The main point that we are now considering is whether there is a necessity to have a committee appointed for the purpose of investigating into these things. I know that the hon. Deputy Minister will come and tell us that there is a Commissioner appointed under the Constitution for this purpose and he is investigating into this; therefore, there is no necessity for the appointment of a committee. But let us examine how far the Commissioner is in a position to assess the progress made so far. I submit that neither the State Governments nor the Government of India is assisting the Commissioner in discharging his duties properly. Most of the recommendations made by him are not implemented by the State Governments as well as by the Government of India. Not only that, even the decisions taken by the State Governments themselves are not being implemented. I will give you one instance.

In the year 1958 a conference of the State Ministers who were in charge of these welfare departments was convened under the presidentship of the late Pandit Pant, the Home Minister. Some important resolutions were passed by that conference which were very simple in character. That was done with the object of intensification of this programme for the removal of untouchability. The idea was to see that untouchability was removed by

the end of the Second Five Year Plan period. I will just narrate two resolutions which are very important one is:

"There should be no separate institutions, hostels or colonies exclusively for Harijans."

The second one is:

"The name Harijan should be removed from the existing institutions, hostels or colonies wherever it exists."

These two simple resolutions were not implemented by most of the States. Take for example the State of Mysore. You know, Sir, in the old Mysore area even today there are primary schools separately meant for Scheduled Castes. Not only that, they are named after the various sub-castes to whom they belong. There are Adikarnataka Primary Schools and Adidravida Primary Schools and no action has been taken till today to remove the segregation. In many villages there will be one Scheduled Castes Primary School and one non-Scheduled Castes Primary School. That way untouchability has been allowed to thrive on. It has increased in a way. These schools are all Government schools. They are not private schools.

Similarly, in Mysore there are separate Government hostels meant for Scheduled Castes and nothing has been done so far to have common hostels. I find that after this conference the Minister who participated in this conference went to Mysore and what he did was to start separate hostels for Harijans. Instead of implementing this recommendation or this resolution, to which he himself was a party, he went on starting separate hostels for Harijans. And in that way he did injustice to this case. And most of the students who were maintained in common hostels left those hostels and came to the Harijan hostels. Is this the way the Government of the State should conduct

themselves with regard to the removal of untouchability?

So far as the Government of India is concerned, most of the recommendations made by the Commissioner are not implemented by the Government of India themselves. When we point this out, the hon. Minister will come forward and say, "No, it is the duty of the State Governments to do it". But I would like to put one question to the hon. Minister, whether these recommendations have been implemented in the Union Territories which are directly under the control of the Home Ministry. I find from the report that most of the recommendations have not been implemented. Not only that. The information called for by the Commissioner has not been made available to him. For example, from the report for 1958-59 we find that the Commissioner had asked for information regarding the number of students studying in various schools at the primary level, at the middle school level and at the post-matric level. The Education Ministry has failed to supply this information even after two years. That is admitted in the Statement of Action taken by the Government of India.

Then, with regard to the intake of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in government service, particularly in the Government of India, information was called for by the Commissioner from the Home Ministry. The Home Ministry has not been able to supply that information. That is admitted by the Commissioner himself.

Thus we find that the Commissioner, whose duty is to assess the progress made, has not been in a position to do it on account of these various factors. Therefore, the resolution just seeks a Committee to be appointed to find out how much progress has been made in various directions.

If the Committee is appointed, after all, what is it going to do? It is a fact-finding committee. It will find out facts and present them to the Gov-

[Shri Siddiah]

ernment for suitable action. I do not know why the Government of India is afraid of appointing a committee, unless it be that they are afraid of facing facts. Otherwise there is no reason why they should oppose the appointment of a committee.

I have tabled two amendments with regard to this resolution. One is with reference to the words "Scheduled Castes". My friend Shri Balmiki has suggested "Harijans and depressed classes". Now both the expressions are synonymous, and the Government of India is using the words "Scheduled Castes", and even in the Constitution we are called Scheduled Castes. And therefore I have used that expression. Secondly, I want this all-round improvement to be done in the course of ten years, because there seems to be a tendency on the part of the Government of India, as well as the State Governments to treat this important welfare scheme as a casual one. They think that they can go on spending some amount on this and then the problem will solve itself after some time. I do not think that that is a proper approach to this problem. The Government of India should have a programme for this, and they must fix up some targets to solve this problem. Some people may ask, "How is it possible to measure this untouchability?" I say that it can be measured by the number of temples opened, the number of barber shops opened, the number of tanks and wells opened, and the number which are not open to the Scheduled Castes. This way it is very easy to make out and assess the progress made. I therefore suggest that this resolution may be accepted and suitable action may be taken on it.

श्री रा० शि० पाण्डेय (गुना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो प्रस्ताव माननीय श्री बाल्मीकी जी ने रखा है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। उन्होंने प्रस्ताव में कहा है कि एक कमेटी के

माध्यम से इस बात की जांच की जाए कि हमारे देश में अस्पृश्यों के सम्बन्ध में, उनके आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक विकास के सम्बन्ध में क्या कुछ हुआ है और क्या कुछ होने को बाकी है। वह चाहते हैं कि कमेटी अपने मुझाव इस विषय में प्रस्तुत करे। उन्होंने यह भी चाहा है कि वह कमेटी देखे कि जब से देश आजाद हुआ है तब से हम किस हद तक विकास की ओर गए हैं, तथा अनटचेबिलिटी किस हद तक दूर हुई है। यह प्रस्ताव बड़ा अनुकूल है, उत्तम है और बड़ा सामयिक है। यह एक थाट प्रोबोकिंग रेजोल्यूशन है और हमारा ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करता है कि अपनी आजादी के दस बारह वर्षों के अन्दर, अपनी आजादी के दस बारह वर्षों के इतिहास के अन्दर, अपने देश के प्रजातान्त्रिक इतिहास के अन्दर, जो डिप्रेस्ड क्लासिस हैं, जो डाउन-ट्राउन क्लासिस हैं, जो अस्पृश्य क्लासिस हैं, जिन के साथ हमारा भावनात्मक और सामाजिक तौर पर कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं रहा है सैकड़ों बरसों से, उनको कैसे ऊपर उठाया जाए, उनको कैसे अपने बराबर ला खड़ा किया जाए।

जब हम इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार करते हैं तो हमें गांधी जी का स्मरण हो आता है। गांधी जी इस देश में कभी इतने बड़े न बनते, इतना महान स्वान उनको कभी न प्राप्त होता और सम्भव है कि वह महात्मा भी न हो पाते, और साथ ही साथ राष्ट्र पिता भी न हो पाते यदि उन्होंने एक बड़ा पवित्र कार्य, हरिजननों के कार्य को आत्मसात न किया होता। राजनीतिक जीवन की उन्नति और प्रगति के साथ साथ एक बड़ा मानवता से सम्बन्ध रखने वाला कार्य, हरिजनोद्धार का कार्य, उन्होंने एक नई शक्ति और स्फूर्ति से नई भावना से आत्मसात किया और उनको सम्बोधन करने के लिए एक सम्पूर्ण सम्मानात्मक शब्द की रचना की जिस शब्द का नाम है "हरिजन"। इस नाम से उन्होंने उनको सम्बोधित किया जिन की संख्या इस देश में बारह तेरह कोड़ों से कम

नहीं है। उन्होंने एक बार यह भी कहा था कि यदि हम से पूछा जाए कि हम किस परिवार में दुबारा जन्म लेना चाहेंगे तो हमें यह पसन्द होगा और हमारा यह सौभाग्य होगा यदि किसी हरिजन परिवार में हम अवतरित हों। यह जो उनके विचार थे, यह हमें इस बात को सोचने के लिए बाध्य करते हैं कि अस्पृश्य समाज की जो दयनीय स्थिति है, जो दयनीय अवस्था है, उसको कैसे सुधारा जा सकता है।

जहां तक वैदिक धर्म की बात है, एक सिद्धान्त की बात कही गई है :—

“न मानुपात् श्रेष्ठतारो हि लोके”

इसका अर्थ यह है कि मनुष्य मात्र तमाम प्राणियों में श्रेष्ठ है। लेकिन यह वर्गीकरण किस प्रकार से हुआ, यह समाजीकरण किस प्रकार से हुआ और कैसे हुआ, मैं इसके तिहास में जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ। लेकिन जब गांधी जी ने एक आन्दोलन आरम्भ किया तो जो तत्व उन्होंने इस देश में देखा उस तत्व के अन्तर्गत उन्होंने यह भी देखा कि मानव मानव में जो एक प्रकार की विभिन्नता है, एक कार की दूरी है, इसको कैसे पाटा जाए और सको पाटने के लिए सब से पहले उन्होंने इस काम की सेवा की भावना से स्वीकार किया और एक प्रकार का इमोशनल मोमेंटम पैदा किया। वह देश के हरिजनों को चाहे जमीन न दे पायें हों, पैसा न दे पायें हों, उनका आर्थिक विकास न कर पायें हों लेकिन एक ऐसा मोमेंटम तो पैदा किया कि सर्वर्ण व्यक्ति यह महसूस करने लग गए कि यदि हम हरिजनों को अस्पृश्य भाव से देखते हैं तो यह एक सोशल क्राइम है जो हमें नहीं करना चाहिये। एक ऐसे स्थान पर ला कर उन्होंने उनको खड़ा किया जहां पर एक सी भावना, एक सा सामाजिक व्यवहार उनको मिला और सामाजिक न्याय उनके साथ हुआ और सब से बड़ी बात यह थी कि एक सुन्दर वातावरण तैयार करने में उन्होंने योगदान किया। आज उनको जमीन दी जानी चाहिये, उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति सुधारी जानी

चाहिये, आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक न्याय उनके साथ होना चाहिये। गांधी जी ने इस देश में इमोशनल मोमेंटम पैदा किया और इनको ऊपर उठाने का भरसक प्रयत्न किया।

हमने भी एक प्रस्ताव पास किया है जो कि अस्पृश्यता के निवारण से सम्बन्ध रखता है और उसमें हमने कहा है कि किसी को अस्पृश्यत नहीं कहा जाएगा, इस आधार पर उसके साथ भिन्न व्यवहार नहीं किया जाएगा कि वह अस्पृश्य है और अगर कोई ऐसा करेगा तो उसको सजा भी होगी। हमने मंदिरों के दरवाजे उनके लिए खोल दिये, आराधना और उपासना करने की छूट उनको मिल गई। लेकिन इतना होने पर भी आज भी हम गांधी में तथा दूसरी जगहों पर देखते हैं कि हमारे हरिजन बालक और हरिजन स्त्रियां जो जूठन होती है, जो जूठे पत्ते होते हैं, उनको जा करके खाते हैं। उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति की तो यह हालत है कि पांच वर्ष पूर्व मैं एक गांव में गया था और वहां पर मैंने एक माहौल देखा था। एक बारात थी जहांपर लोग खा रहे थे। यह निश्चित है कि सर्वर्ण वर्ग एक तरफ था और जब वह खा चुकता था तो जो पत्तलें फेंकी जा रही थीं उन की तरफ हमारी तीन मातायें, हमारी तीन बहनें, हमारे तीन बच्चे और दो पुरुष जा जा कर देखते थे और देखने के बाद जो भी सबसटेंस उनमें बचा होता था, जो भी इंटेल मैटीरियल बचा होता था उसको बिन बिन कर एक तरफ रखते जात थे। यह हमारे समाजवाद की बात है, एकता और समता की बात है, मानवता की बात है, उसके उत्कर्ष की बात है। मानवता के उत्कर्ष

[श्री रा० शि० पाण्डेय]

की सभी भावनाओं को सामने रख कर जब मैं इस प्रश्न पर विचार करता हूँ तो ऐसा लगता है कि इस दिशा में प्रगति अच्छी नहीं हुई है, उतनी नहीं हो पाई है, जितनी होनी चाहिये थी ।

जिस तरह गांधी जी ने, जिस प्रकार विनोबा जी ने, जिस प्रकार हमारे आदरणीय डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद जी ने इनकी स्थिति को हमारे सामने रखा, मानवता का साक्षात्कार किया, उसके उत्कर्ष, उनकी उन्नति और प्रगति के सम्बन्ध में जिस प्रकार की भावनात्मक एकता की बात को, समता की बात को मानवता की तमाम अनुभूतियों को एक साथ ला करके खड़ा किया, आज उसी के अनुसार कार्य करने की आवश्यकता है । जरूरत इस बात की है कि इनके प्रति न्याय हो, इनको जमीन मिले, इनको नौकरियाँ मिलें, तथा तमाम दूसरी जाँ मुविधायें हों, वे मिलें । ये सब चीजें देने की याद हमारे अन्दर भावना पैदा हुई तभी काम आगे बढ़ सकेगा अन्यथा नहीं । अगर हमारे अन्दर यह भावना बनी रहती है कि यह असंभव है, यह छोटा है, तो चाहे जितने कानून हम बनाते चले जायें, कुछ होने वाला नहीं है । जब तक हम हरिजनोद्धार की बात को आत्मा से स्वीकार नहीं करेंगे, मन से स्वीकार नहीं करेंगे, भावना से स्वीकार नहीं करेंगे और उस सिद्धान्त को स्वीकार नहीं करेंगे जिसका प्रतिपादन "न मानुषात् श्रेष्ठतरो हि लोके" में किया गया है तब तक कुछ होने वाला नहीं है । इस वास्ते आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि मन तथा आत्मा से हरिजनोद्धार की बात को स्वीकार किया जाए ।

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): I am grateful to the hon. Members who have evinced great in-

terest in the welfare of the Harijans and the removal of untouchability.

The resolution which the hon. Member has moved suggests the appointment of a committee with Members of Parliament and representatives of private institutions to conduct a survey to see how far untouchability has been removed, and how far the Act has been effective in the various States. He has also mentioned that this committee should go and study the progress made by the Harijans and other depressed classes, economically, socially, educationally and also politically.

We all know that article 17 of the Constitution has abolished untouchability, and the Untouchability (Offences) Act of 1955 has made this practice a cognizable offence, and it is punishable with imprisonment or fine or with both. But we are all aware of the fact that the implementation of this Act as of any other Central Act relating to law and order is the concern of the State Governments. This does not mean that we are shirking our responsibility, but, however, we know the importance and in view of the importance of the subject, we are always advising the State Governments to ensure proper and effective enforcement of the law.

In addition, all the State Governments and the Union Territories Administrations have been asked to set up small committees to ensure that the implementation of the Act receives proper attention. We know that all the States have appointed such smaller committees in one form or the other. So, that shows that the committee which is required by the hon. Member to go into this question is there already under the State Governments, and the State Governments are the proper authorities to have the implementation of the Act taken proper care of.

Besides, the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, as was mentioned by some of the hon. Members, included in his annual reports the working of this Act in the States and also makes suggestions for eradicating untouchability. The Commissioner's report is discussed every year in this House, and valuable suggestions are made by the Members of Parliament, and note is made of them, and wherever possible and wherever they are within our limits, we try to set things right, and where it is the concern of the State Governments, we bring them to the notice of the State Governments.

Besides this, hon. Members are aware of the Central Advisory Board for Harijan Welfare, which consists of Members and other social workers engaged in this humanitarian work, and they meet twice a year. I would like to say that this advisory board has for its terms of reference certain important items like the following. They are to advise the Government on all matters pertaining to the welfare of Scheduled Castes. They are to assess the requirements of the Scheduled Castes. They also help in the formulation of welfare schemes. They also review from time to time the working of the sanctioned schemes with an appraisal and an evaluation of the benefits derived from these schemes with a view to suggesting improvements or changes in these schemes wherever necessary. This board meets twice a year, and Members of Parliament are connected with this board, and they can bring to the notice of Government whatever lacunae there are in the implementation and whatever improvements are to be made. So, I do not know whether any other committee is necessary at all.

The conference of the State Ministers, as was mentioned by some hon. Members....

श्रीमती गंगा देवी : हमने जो सजेशन दिये हैं उदाहरण के तौर पर, उनके ऊपर क्या ऐक्शन लिया गया है ?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: I would like the hon. Member to let me proceed. Questions can be asked later.

The conference of State Ministers in charge of welfare of backward classes considered among other questions the progress of plan schemes and suggest ways and means of removing the difficulties in the way of achieving maximum utilisation of plan provisions for this section. The practice of untouchability is a long-standing evil and cannot be changed by just a law. Unless the mind of the people is changed, this evil cannot be eradicated completely. Therefore, it is necessary to take steps to educate the public mind. To this end, the Central Government and also various State Governments are giving grants in aid to non-official organisations for carrying propaganda for eradication of untouchability.

Apart from other reasons, the stigma attached to this section is largely due to the unclean nature of the work in which they are employed. Therefore, schemes to improve the working conditions of these people have been included in the Third Plan. High priority schemes have been planned in the central sector for improving their working conditions. In each Five Year Plan, special schemes have been undertaken for the educational and economic advancement of this section of our population. Government are fully alive to the need of proper evaluation of the schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. We also obtain six-monthly reports on progress of work. We see that the physical targets are achieved. If not, account is taken of this when drawing up plans for the next year and it is incorporated there.

During the Second Plan, the working of these schemes was examined by the Estimates Committee of Lok Sabha who in their 48th Report made certain recommendations. A memorandum was laid on the Table of the House on 1st

[Shrimati Chandrasekhar]

May 1961 mentioning the recommendations accepted by Government.

Government are also alive to the need for continuous evaluation of the progress of schemes of State Governments undertaken for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes.

Shri Balmiki is aware of the appointment of the Scavenging Conditions Enquiry Committee of which he was a member. They made a recommendation that an advisory committee should be appointed to advise on mobilisation of effort for abolishing the practice of carrying night soil as head loads and to improve the working conditions of these people. He is a member of the advisory committee. They will be touring all over the country. They can bring to the notice of State Governments whatever lacunae they notice in the implementation of schemes and also assess the progress of the work.

In the speeches made by hon. Members, certain facts were brought to our notice. I do not think with the time allotted to me it is possible to cover all points. But I would like to point out that there were certain incorrect facts mentioned. It was said that there were no liaison officers appointed. We have appointed liaison officers in different Ministries to see to the implementation of orders of Government, particularly the reservation for them. Shri Ganpati Ram said that there is untouchability in government services. We recently issued instructions warning government servants against it and, if any instance is brought to our notice, it will be considered as misconduct and dealt with accordingly.

About the hostels for Harijans, in many States there is reservation in general hostels for students belonging to Scheduled Castes. Even in Harijan hostels there are provisions made for reservation of 10-20 per cent for non-scheduled caste students. Then again, strict instructions have been issued that the actual amount that has been spent on this subject is to be

brought in the progress report but not what is actually set apart or provided. Whenever the hon. Members come across any of these lacunae, I would request them to bring it to our notice. I would also invite hon. Members to meet me outside and make suggestions regarding the working of Untouchability Act or about the progress of schemes for Harijans.

I would, therefore, in conclusion say that there is no real room for a committee to go into these things. There are already some committees to see to the welfare of the Harijans. With these words, I conclude.

श्री बाल्मीकी (खुर्जा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे संकल्प पर पक्ष और विपक्ष के सभी सदस्यों ने समवेदनापूर्ण भावों के साथ हरिजनों की समस्या पर प्रकाश डाला है और सभी ने उस का समर्थन किया है। मैं हृदय से उन के प्रति आभार प्रकट करता हूँ। माननीया मंत्राणी जी के भाव भी मैं ने इस संकल्प पर सुने हैं और जो उन का उत्तर है उस में उन्होंने अन्त में मुझ से यह कहा है कि मैं इस संकल्प को वापिस लूँ। यह एक अलग बात है। लेकिन यह बात अवश्य है कि असुस्थता की समस्या, देश के हरिजनों की समस्या, जो कि सदियों से चली आती है, आज भी विकट बनी हुई है। उस के पीछे क्या भावना है? आज की उपस्थिति और आज की आफिशल गैलरीज की उपस्थिति हमें बतलाती है कि किस प्रकार सरकार इस समस्या को हल करना चाहती है।

यह समस्या समाज का दोष है, समाज का कोढ़ है, समाज की बीमारी है, जिस को दूर करने के लिये हर प्रकार से प्रयत्न करने चाहिये। ठीक है, मैं अपने संकल्प को वापस भी ले लेता हूँ, इस भाव या इस विचार के साथ, लेकिन क्या इस से यह समस्या हल हो जाती है। समस्या अपने विकट रूप में उसी प्रकार से विद्यमान है और समस्या का हल जो कुछ हो भी रहा है वह एक प्रकार से हृदय से नहीं हो

रहा है, उदासीनता से हो रहा है, यह बात बिल्कुल साफ जाहिर है ।

जहां तक राज्यों के उत्तरदायित्व का प्रश्न है, मैं कहने के लिये तैयार हूँ कि हरिजनों की समस्या को हल करने में, अस्पृश्यता के निवारण में राज्य बहुत उदासीनता से कदम उठा रहे हैं । यही नहीं बल्कि जो मंत्रिगण हैं, यहां तक मुख्य मंत्री भी, उन को फुसंत नहीं है कि वे इस समस्या पर विचार कर सकें । इस प्रकार से समस्या हमारे सामने अलग रूप में आती है । मैं उस के अनेक पहलू जानता हूँ । जैसा यहां कहा भी गया, आज अस्पृश्यता अनेक रूप से बरती जाती है और अस्पृश्यता के सारे रूप अभी अलग नहीं हुए हैं, दूर नहीं हुए हैं । आप यह नहीं कह सकते कि सभी कुएं खुल गये हैं । छोड़ दीजिये इन बातों को कि कहां पर अस्पृश्यता का निवारण हुआ है या नहीं हुआ है । आजादी के इतने दिन बाद भी नाई हजामत नहीं बनाता है, धोबी कपड़े नहीं धोता है । हरिजनों के लिये होटल, धर्मशाला और सार्वजनिक स्थान जो हैं इस प्रकार के, आज घाट आदि पूरे तरीके से नहीं खुले हैं । आज पता नहीं कितने शिवालय और मन्दिर इस प्रकार के हैं जहां वे जा नहीं सकते हैं इस देश के नगरों के अन्दर । यहां दिल्ली में लाल जैन मन्दिर मौजूद है और भी इस प्रकार के अनेकों मन्दिर हैं जहां पर हरिजन प्रवेश नहीं कर सकते हैं । मैं सदन में कह देना चाहता हूँ और मैं ने पहले भी कभी कहा था, मंदिरों के दरवाजे खोल देने और देवता के दर्शन मात्र से हमारे हृदय शान्त नहीं होते हैं और अगर कहीं हमने मंदिरों को खोलने का आन्दोलन चलाया भी है तो इसलिए कि वह मुक्ति का देवता जो अस्पृश्यता के कारण बन्द है उसको आजाद कराएँ । तो मंदिरों के द्वार खुलें लेकिन साथ साथ हृदय के द्वार भी खुलने चाहिए, विचार के कपाट भी खुलने चाहिए, सद्भावना और प्रेम के द्वार भी खुलने चाहिए । मैं

सन्त तुकाराम के शब्दों में कहना चाहता हूँ :

‘प्रेम नमे बोलिताम, दाविताम, संगिताम, अनुभव चित्ता चित्त जाणे अर्थात् प्रेम हृदय का अनुभव है, चित्त का अनुभव है, इसको चित्त जानता है । के प्रेम और सद्भावना से प्रेम और सद्भावना प्राप्त होती है । तो इस प्रकार जब हृदय के कपाट खुलें तो हमको शान्ति मिल सकती है । लेकिन मुश्किल यह है कि इस प्रकार के मानवीय विचार नहीं आते हैं और इसीलए हमारी समस्या हल नहीं होती है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो विचार सदन के सामने प्रकट किए गए हैं माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा, उनको राज्य सरकारों तक पहुंचाया जाए । ये विचार उनके सामने जाने चाहिए और यह बातें उनको मालूम होनी चाहिए ।

अभी हमारे एक मित्र ने एपार्टीड यानी दक्षिण अफ्रीका के रंग भेद की नीति की अस्पृश्यता से तुलना की है । मैं यह कहने के लिए तैयार हूँ कि इस रंग भेद की नीति का अस्पृश्यता की समस्या से मिलान करना मुझे बेहतर नजर नहीं आता है । यहां हमारे देश में कुछ तो प्रयत्न इस दिशा में किये गये हैं । इस समय मुझे बापू जी याद आते हैं, महात्मा गांधी याद आते हैं, उस वक्त भी जब कि उनको अफ्रिका में पाखाने के कुंड में डुबोया गया था उन्होंने उस वेदना को रंगभेद की नीति को तोड़ने के लिए सहा और उसको तोड़ने के लिए जोर लगाया और यहां इस देश में भी बल लगाकर अस्पृश्यता को तोड़ने का प्रयत्न किया । मैं चाहता हूँ कि आज भी वे विचार हमारे सामने होने चाहिए । जिस प्रकार बापू के हृदय में हमारी समस्या को देखकर सद्भावना और दर्द पैदा होता था वही आज हम चाहते हैं, लेकिन आज वे हृदय कहां हैं, अभी हृदय परिवर्तन कहां हुआ है । आज हमारे लिए कौन प्रायश्चित्त करता है जैसे कि बापू जी

[श्री बाल्मीकी]

करते थे। आज हमारी समस्या में राजनीति घुस कर बैठ गयी है और अनेक प्रकार के खेल खेले जाते हैं। मैं बड़े अदब से अर्ज कर देना चाहता हूँ कि यह राजनीतिक पार्टियों की समस्या नहीं है। यह सारे देश की एक विकट समस्या है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जब देश के अन्दर भावात्मक एकता के प्रयत्न हो रहे हैं, राष्ट्रीय एकता के प्रयत्न हो रहे हैं, राष्ट्रीयता और एकता के प्रयत्न हो रहे हैं, उस वक्त इस प्रकार का प्रश्न भी सामने रहे, और मैं कहने के लिए तैयार हूँ कि जब तक देश के अन्दर अस्पृश्यता की विकटता है, अस्पृश्यता की विभीषिका है, अस्पृश्यता की समस्या विद्यमान है, उस वक्त तक भावात्मक एकता और राष्ट्रीय एकता के सपने धूमिल से दिखायी देते हैं, उनके अन्दर कुछ नजर नहीं आता। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बल लगाकर इस समस्या को हल करना चाहिए और इस काम को विचार के साथ करना होगा। केवल कुछ करोड़ रुपया कुछ योजनाओं पर खर्च कर देने मात्र से या कुछ स्कूल खोल देने मात्र से या इस तरह की कुछ बातें कर देने मात्र से यह समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती। इस समस्या को विचार से, सद्भावना से और अश्रुओं से हल करना होगा और वे आसू हृदय से आएँ।

मुझे वह समय याद आता है जब संत तुलसी साहब हाथरसी कानपुर के सरसैया घाट पर बैठे थे। उस वक्त एक ब्राह्मण गंगा नहा रहा था। एक हरिजन ने उस पानी को छू लिया और वह लहर जाकर ब्राह्मण से टकरायी। वह ब्राह्मण जो कि तागड़ी तागड़ी पानी में खड़ा होकर भजन कर रहा था और वैदिक मंत्र बोल रहा था, उसने बाहर आकर उस हरिजन को लातों से मारना शुरू कर दिया। तभी तुलसी साहब हाथरसी ने कहा कि रे ब्राह्मण तू इस हरिजन को क्यों मारता है, ब्राह्मण ने कहा कि इसने मुझे गंदा कर दिया, यह चांडाल है। तो तुलसी साहब ने

कहा कि जिन विष्णु के चरणों से यह गंगा प्रवाहित हुई है उन्हीं विष्णु के चरणों से यह हरिजन निकला है। यह कह कर उन्होंने उसको हृदय से लगा लिया और प्रेम के आसू बहाने लगे। तो वह आसू आज चाहिए वे आसू जो कि बापू हमारी समस्याओं को और हमारी अवस्था को देख कर बहाते थे। मैं यहाँ ऋष्यदे से उद्धरण देना चाहता हूँ :

इमा जुषस्व नो गिर :

कोई मुझे हमारी दुःख भरी पुकार को। आज भी हमें आसमान से स्वामी प्रदानन्द सरस्वती और बापू जी की आवाज सुनायी देती है। व हमारी आवाज सुनने वाले हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि अनेक महा पुरुषों ने हमारी समस्या को हल करने का प्रयत्न किया है और विचार भी इस पर रोता रहा है। लेकिन गैब से एक आवाज आती है और हमसे कहती है कि मैं तुम्हारे अन्दर चेतना भर दूंगी। और आज हरिजनों में चेतना है। हम समस्याओं का मुकाबला करने को तैयार हैं, हम स्वयं भी अपने को समान स्तर पर उठाने के लिए तैयार हैं, आप हमारी सहायता कीजिए आर्थिक दृष्टि से, शैक्षणिक दृष्टि से, सामाजिक दृष्टि से और राजनीतिक दृष्टि से। आज हम दूर से एक आवाज सुन रहे हैं जो कहती है कि मैं तुम्हारे अन्दर चेतना भर दूंगी। और वह चेतना आज हमारे अन्दर है। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि आज भी ऐसे इन्सान हैं जिनके पत्थर के हृदय हैं, उस पत्थर के जो कि द्रवित नहीं होता। वह आवाज कहती है कि मैं उन पत्थर के शरीरों में और पत्थर के हृदयों में परिवर्तन कर दूंगी और पत्थर की जगह मांस के लोथड़े का हृदय रख दूंगी जिसमें चेतना और सद्भावना जाग्रत हो सके। आज समाज में चेतना और सद्भावना आनी चाहिए। हमें यकीन होना चाहिए कि समस्या को हल करने के लिए भरसक प्रयत्न किए जाएंगे और सबसे आवश्यक बात है राज्य सरकारों को हिलाने की। उनसे पूछा जाना चाहिए कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट कमिश्नर की

सिफारिशों पर और रेतुका रे कमेटी की सिफारिशों पर अमल क्यों नहीं होता है ? हमारी प्राक्कलन कमेटी, एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी जो विचार और मुझाव देती है उसी आघार पर राज्य सरकारों को सोचना चाहिए । उन पर ध्यान क्यों नहीं दिया जाता । उन पर अमल होना चाहिए । जो अस्पृश्यता निवारण का कानून है उस पर पूरी तरह से अमल होना चाहिए । केवल इसको कारगिजबिल अफेस बनाने से काम नहीं चलेगा । उस पर पूरी तरह अमल होना चाहिए जो कि नहीं होता है ।

आप मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए बुलाते हैं, लेकिन इससे यह समस्या हल नहीं होती । सारा मामला तो राज्य सरकारों के मुख्य मंत्रियों के हाथ में होता है । आपको केवल मुख्य मंत्रियों की कानफरेंस बुलानी चाहिए और उनको हिलाना चाहिए, मंत्री तो उनके द्वारा अपने आप हाथ में आ जाएंगे ।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि समाज के अन्दर हमारे प्रति सद्भावना पैदा हो । हमारे मार्मिक दर्द को समझा जाए ।

अन्त में मैं यजुर्वेद का मंत्र पढ़ कर अपना भाषण समाप्त करूँगा ।

रुचं नो धेहि ब्राह्मणेषु रुचं वाजसु नः कृषि ।

रुचं विश्वेषु शूद्रेषु मयि धेहि रुचा रुचम् ।

हमारे राष्ट्र के ब्राह्मणों में तेज रहे हमारे क्षत्रियों में तेज रहे, हमारे वैश्यों में और शूद्रों में तेज रहे, हमारे राष्ट्र के ये सब लोग उत्तम तेजस्वी बनें, वीर्य वान बनें और इस तेज से प्रत्येक मनुष्य भी तेजस्वी बने । हमारे राष्ट्र में कोई भी निस्तेज, निर्वीर्य, निबंन, फर्मेहीन दीन न हो । सब तेजस्वी, भोजस्वी, पर्षस्वी, मजस्वी बनें ।

सभापति महोदय हम यह तेजस्विता, वर्चस्विता, मालदारी, ऊंचापन आदि दूसरी ओर ही देखते हैं । हमारे अन्दर वह वर्चस्विता, तेजस्विता और वह भोजस्विता नीचे दिखायी देती है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह तेजस्विता, वर्चस्विता आदि का ग्लेमर जो उधर है हमारे ऊपर भी चमके । लेकिन यह तब तक नहीं हो सकता जब तक कि भारत सरकार इस राष्ट्रीय समस्या के लिए पूरा प्रोग्राम बनाकर उसको नहीं चलाती, और न उस समय तक यह समस्या हल होगी । मैं ने अपने भाव व्यक्त किए हैं और विचार के साथ किए हैं । मेरे हृदय में उद्वेग उठता है । आज माननीय सदस्यों ने जो हमारी समस्या का चित्र खींचा है वह आपके सामने आना चाहिए । मैं आशा करता हूँ कि आप इसको देखेंगे । मैं मानता हूँ कि यह समस्या केवल कानून के बल पर हल नहीं हो सकती । मैं यह भी मानता हूँ कि पार्टियों के द्वारा दोषरोपण करने से भी यह समस्या हल नहीं होगी । यह तो सारे समाज और सारी पार्टियों की समस्या है मिल जुल कर ही हल होगी ।

मैं इस समस्या के हेतु इस संकल्प को सदन में बंट का विषय नहीं बनाना चाहता हूँ । सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने इसको बल दिया है और मैं विश्वास करता हूँ कि इसको बाहर भी बल मिलेगा । हमारी कन्द्रीय सरकार भी इसको बल देगी । इस विचार से मैं इस प्रस्ताव को हृदय से वापस लेना चाहता हूँ । लेकिन हमको यह यकीन होना चाहिए कि इस समस्या के प्रति जो ढील अब तक बरती गयी है वह आगे नहीं बरती जाएगी । उस ढील के फन्दे को तोड़ना भारत सरकार का और खास तौर से गृहमंत्रालय का काम है और उसको इसके लिए प्रयत्न करना होगा । यह प्रसन्नता की बात है कि हमारी उप मंत्राणी जी उधर बैठी हैं । उनको देख कर मुझे प्रसन्नता होती है, अपने को देख कर सब को प्रसन्नता होती है । तो मैं इस प्रस्ताव को वापिस लेने के लिए सदन की अनुमति

[श्री बाल्मीकी]

चाहता हूँ और उप मंत्राली जी को घन्यवाद देता हूँ और प्राशा करता हूँ कि मेरी बातों पर विचार किया जाएगा ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What about Shri Siddiah's amendment?

Shri Siddiah: I would like to withdraw it with the leave of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does he have the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does the hon. mover of the resolution have the leave of the House to withdraw his resolution?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

The resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

17:50 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: REPRESENTATIVE CHARACTER OF TRADE UNIONS

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I beg to move:

"This House is of opinion that with a view to check the representative character of Trade Unions, rival Unions should be compelled by legislation to have their influence tested periodically by reference to a secret ballot of the workers concerned."

Sir, in moving this resolution tabled by Shri Indrajit Gupta—in his absence—I wish to start with the trade union movement before 1947. During the pre-independence days there was only one all-India organisation called the All India Trade Union Congress, and the great national leaders of this country right from the present Prime Minister, Lala Lajpat Rai and Subhash

Chandra Bose and all others were either General Secretary, President or Chairman of this particular organisation. During the British regime we thought that the policy of the Britishers were to rule the country, to rule the workers by dividing them into various groups, and with the dawn of independence we thought that there will be more unification, there will be more of an upsurge of unity in this country. Those national leaders thought that every evil in the country was due to the British regime.

But what happened after 1947? Just after independence our great leader the late lamented Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel gave the idea of having a different trade union congress. He was helped by certain leaders who did not believe perhaps in trade union democracy or who wanted to have one organisation which should always toe the line of the Government. The net result was that the Indian National Trade Union Congress was born.

That was the most sad and unfortunate day in the history of trade union movement in this country. Sir, I have no bitterness against the INTUC or its leaders, but I have a feeling that unless the spirit of this resolution or the referendum or plebiscite in principle is accepted, the true representative character of the union cannot be ascertained.

After all, the functioning of the unions is the only instrument in the hands of the workers for collective bargaining. The present Labour Minister Shri Nanda has been maintaining throughout his trade union career that if strikes are to be avoided the unions should be recognised and the workers should be given their proper dignity and their proper place in society. That is the correct approach to the problem.

But, unfortunately, what happens? In every industry, whether in textile, iron and steel or in jute, whether it is

in the public sector or in the private sector, we find that there is a rapid growth of parallel unionism. Who is encouraging this? It is most unfortunate. Rather, I think myself to be lucky enough to speak in this House when one hon. Minister is no more with us in the Labour Ministry. To me, unfortunately, this gentleman was an emblem of disruption. I have no personal grouse against him any more, but now I feel that by accepting this Resolution the hon. Labour Minister will do good to this country and gladly help the growth of industrial relations.

Today the workers are divided into four Central trade union organisations—the AITUC, INTUC, HMS, UTUC. There are many Central Government employees, like in railways, P & T, defence and banking industry, who are not affiliated to any of the Central trade union organisations, but attempts are being made to form rival unions everywhere. This has been done in many cases.

I may mention for your information and for the information of this House that in 1953 the Defence employees throughout the country united under the banner of the All India Defence Employees Federation which was not affiliated to the INTUC. My respected friend, Dr. Maitrayee Bose and the great leader, Shri S. M. Joshi were elected as its President and General Secretary. Because one individual could not be accommodated, or because the whimsical attitude of a certain INTUC leader could not be accommodated, a parallel federation was formed by the INTUC, which has a peculiar way of forming federations. We generally form our unions first and then we form a federation. They started forming the defederation first and then they formed the union, which is a peculiar way of forming a federation.

At this late hour when the defence of the country has been threatened, when we want one union in the defence industry, it is most unfortunate that the INTUC has formed a parallel federation. During the last three years,

wherever works committee elections have been held, whether in Delhi, Kanpur, Calcutta or anywhere, the results of the works committee elections have shown that the INTUC is a non-representative union which has no backing or following. It is most unfortunate that the all India federation of INTUC in defence, a non-representative union, has been recognized by the Defence Ministry with the help of the Labour Ministry.

Then I come to the banking industry. The All India Bank Employees Association was the only representative association in the country. What happened? Some elements who could not be accommodated, who did not believe in trade union democracy, who could not be elected to the various posts, they went to some INTUC leader and he gave them protection. So, today there is a parallel federation in the banking industry. As you know, the railway employees are also divided into two groups.

Coming to the public sector projects, what happened in Bhopal? In the Bhopal Heavy Electricals the most representative union called the Heavy Electricals Servants Association has proved beyond doubt before the Corporation chief, before the hon. Minister and before everyone in the country that it is the only representative association. But with the help of the Labour Minister of Madhya Pradesh, who belongs to the INTUC, with the help of the most-hated Madhya Pradesh Industrial Relations Act, a non-representative trade union has been given recognition with the result whenever there is any dispute the non-recognized association comes to the rescue of the Corporation. At the same time, the leaders of INTUC which is supposed to be recognized in that area, go underground. That is the history of Bhopal. The same thing is happening in Bhilai, in Durgapur, in Tatanagar.

In 1958, a strike took place for a day in Tatanagar only because this parti-

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

cular union wanted recognition. But the Tatas, with the help of the Bihar Government, and probably with the help of the Government of India, did not recognize them. They killed about six workers. They resorted to firing and did everything. So, today myself and my friend, **Shri Indrajit Gupta**, the mover of this Resolution, have been convicted and we are on bail today. What did we do? We said in Tatanagar before 30,000 workers that the representative character of the Union should be ascertained by a plebiscite or by a referendum. That is the only fault on which we have been convicted. **Shri Michael John** who is the head of that particular institution, known as the other union and which is the recognised union, cannot possibly address a meeting of 400 workers against the 30,000 which we addressed.

Dr. Melkote (Hyderabad): On a point of order, Sir. I think he should not mention the name of a gentleman who is not here and who cannot reply to these things.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is the question of the union. It is not the question of any gentleman.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should not mention names.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I will not mention any name. I may assure him that I am not allergic to **Shri Michael John**.

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (**Shri Nanda**): I could not follow what the hon. Member said about a particular gentleman being unable to address 400 workers.

Dr. Melkote: He mentioned the name of **Shri Michael John**.

Shri Nanda: He mentioned something about his not being able to address a meeting of 400 workers.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In Jamshedpur.

Shri Nanda: He means to say that he is not able to muster 400 people.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I will use the correct word. The President of that Union is unable to muster 400 workers and that Union is recognised. I am prepared to face any referendum there and if the Mazdoor Union in Jamshedpur is unable to secure 90 per cent. of the workers' vote, I can safely say that I am ready to resign from this seat. Even when this union has all the strength and the following of the workers it is not being recognised for all purposes.

Here I would mention another bright instance of partiality. In the Indian Oil Company, Assam, the Indian Oil Workers' Union which represents nearly 90 per cent of the employees is not recognised, but the Oil Mazdoor Union which hardly has a following there is recognised because it is led by the INTUC. Recently an agreement has been reached with this Union. Sometimes the INTUC Union reminds me of the United Nations in which Red China is not represented, and Kuomintang is still represented. I am unable to understand what is happening here. I submit that by accepting this Resolution, proper trade union democracy will be followed in this country.

In 1954 after the realignment scheme was accepted in the P. & T. no parallel union could be formed. But I am sorry to say that some people are still trying to see that this particular union's organisation which is a pride for this nation and for this Government, and which has helped the growth of trade union movement in this country, is smashed to pieces. I must say that this should be avoided.

In the Sixteenth Labour Conference, thanks to the hon. Minister, who came out with a verification procedure. According to the verification procedure

the Government may say that the membership of INTUC is far more than that of AITUC or any other organisation. That may be true. But on the basis of the procedure, I am sure the membership is inflated. If the membership of INTUC is so much, why should they be afraid of facing any referendum? This was done in the sugar industry. An ex-hon. Member of this House, Shri Shibbanlal Saksena went on a hunger strike. There was a referendum and the net result was that INTUC was smashed to pieces. So, I request that this Resolution should be accepted.

Another very important point is that the hon. Minister wants to implement the workers' participation in management in almost all industries. When questions were asked in this House as to why this scheme was being implemented only in seven or eight places and what will happen to those undertakings which have parallel unions, the hon. Minister could not reply to that and simply said that it would be difficult for him to get this particular scheme implemented. When we can possibly have a referendum or plebiscite and decide the representative character of a particular union, why should he bid good-bye to such a good proposal of workers' participation in the management.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I shall take only three or four minutes more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The time is limited. Only one and a half hours has been allotted for this Resolution. How much more time does the hon. Member want?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Only five minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should conclude in two or three minutes.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: So I would request that this scheme should be

implemented, and when it is implemented the representative character of the union should be decided with the help of this ballot.

Then, coming to the insurance employees, this was one united organisation, and the Corporation used to deal with that association very ably and in a congenial atmosphere. But, again, a parallel organisation has been formed there. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, who sincerely believes in the welfare of the toiling millions, whether these are healthy signs in the trade union movement in our country. We heard that one of the INTUC leaders, Shri Ramanujam, has said that a trade union democracy can be only maintained not by having one union only but by having many unions, and that if it is left to one union only it will lead this country to a totalitarian regime, and so in the interests of healthy trade union movement and in the interests of trade union democracy parallel union is a necessity. Sir, I do not subscribe to that ideology and I feel sincerely that there should be one union in one industry; and if there are two unions, at least the representative union should be recognised. That is my submission.

Then, coming to certain very minor points about recognition, it is surprising that the Labour Minister or his Ministry could not help even the Central Government employees to get recognition. I would refer to a very glaring case where there is no parallel association or union. The recognition of the All India Association of Audit Employees was withdrawn on 16-5-59. On what grounds?

The first charge was that in March 1957 the Association took up the cases of three office-bearers of the Rajkot Staff Association who were discharged from service.

The second was that in May 1957 the Association took up the case of the Secretary of the Kapurthala Staff

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

Association who was removed from service.

The third was that in October 1957 the second issue of the bulletin of the Association used "intemperate language and dealt with objectionable topics".

The fourth was that in September 1958 the Association issued a circular letter to all its units asking them to protest against the disciplinary action taken against its Secretary-General by seeking the sympathy of the public and Members of Parliament.

And, Sir, I would invite your kind attention to this fifth charge against the Association which was that the Association submitted a printed memorandum to the Pay Commission suggesting that the powers of the Auditor-General should be curtailed. Even this was construed to be a crime and the recognition was withdrawn. The Auditor-General has become a Caesar's Wife in this country. I cannot say anything against him. But I would request the hon. Minister to see how, when the Home Ministry's orders restoring recognition to all those unions which lost it during the strike have been implemented by all the Ministries, the Auditor-General can flout that order.

I would request that this Audit Employees Association in Kerala, the Audit Employees Association, Bombay, the Audit Employees Association, Punjab (Simla) should be recognised. Otherwise people will lose faith in the Labour Ministry.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli):
And Shillong.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Shillong case is very clear. I requested the other day that the Finance Minister might take a note of it and that he should impress upon the Auditor-General to come to the rescue of the Audit employees.

So I would request that this resolution should be accepted by the House. I am sure the organisation which is said to be more powerful, the Indian National Trade Union Congress, should not hesitate in accepting this resolution. And I hope that my hon. friend Dr. Melkote, who is the Vice-President of this particular organisation called the INTUC, will accept this resolution and will accept this challenge. Let there be a plebiscite and we will prove that we, the trade union workers in this country, will beat them hollow; and wherever we do not secure 90 per cent votes, our union should be de-recognised. But I am sure we can prove that our membership in Defence is 1,20,000 and their membership is not even 30,000. Yet they are granted recognition. Let the hon. Minister—I do not accuse him, I have the maximum respect for him, as also for the Minister of State—let the Government withdraw its patronage or support to this INTUC which has grown anaemic, which cannot possibly deliver the goods to the workers here in this country, and let us see the results. I hope the resolution will be accepted, and I hope the hon. Minister will kindly accept the suggestion and not merely depend on the verification which is an inflated figure. Let there be a re-verification. And the best verification will be this plebiscite and referendum. I am sure the resolution will be accepted by the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Resolution moved:

"This House is of opinion that with a view to check the representative character of Trade Unions, rival Unions should be compelled by legislation to have their influence tested periodically by reference to a secret ballot of the workers concerned."

Dr. Melkote: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the Mover of the Resolution has, looking at the face value of the Reso-

lution, moved a very good and innocuous Resolution which should be acceptable to every party in the House. The Resolution is very well worded and apparently, the Mover also has moved it very ably. But, I am sure people in this House, as well as people all over the country, have no short memory. I action to form a trade union was taken in this country, and it worked under the aegis of the Congress, that trade union was started not by the Congress itself;—when I say Congress, I mean the present members of the Congress. It was started and was entirely in the hands of those members who now belong to the A.I.T.U.C. and partly to the H.M.S. who were all in the Congress in the past. Old Congressmen who call themselves congressmen now had very little to do with it directly because of the fact that all our leaders, including Jawaharlal Nehru, Subash Chandra Bose and others happened to be the leaders of the above organisation. This was the case till 1942. We felt that this trade union movement was a movement for the workers' welfare and was, therefore, for the country's good.

But, we and the whole country had the shock of our lives in 1942. Mahatma Gandhi uttered the slogan Quit India to which was given approval by Congressmen and supported by the country. Some of the rank and file of the working class led by the A.I.T.U.C. saw with their own eyes Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and others being thrown behind the bars. They just remained outside without participating in the country's struggle; on the other hand helping the British because Russia joined this side and it became a peoples war. The country's interests, the country's Independence, everything was given up by these very people. The Congress got the shock of it and therefore, in 1946, for the first time, the A.I.T.U.C. leaders belonging to the Congress organisation were removed from the Congress fold. This is a matter of

history. This is a historical fact which should not be forgotten.

In between 1942 and 1944, there was famine stalking over the land and in Bengal 30 lakhs of people died—in Bengal to which the hon. Mover of the Resolution belongs. Not a little finger was raised by this party. People died in their lakhs. Just because, again, they thought that it will thwart the war efforts of the party to which they belonged, they did not raise their finger. That, again, gave us all a shock. The third factor was, during the Hyderabad struggle, when the people of Hyderabad wanted to integrate with the rest of India, willy nilly, directly or indirectly, they supported the feudal raj while they were always saying that they were against feudalism. This gave the third shock.

The fourth shock is this. During recent times, the A.I.T.U.C. is politically in affinity with the Communist party supported by it and therefore, in all their moves, over the frontier problem, particularly with regard to China, they are one with them. It is these things that have alienated the sympathy of the people.

Till 1947 the I.N.T.U.C. never existed. There was never such a thing like the I.N.T.U.C. in our country. But when the time arose,— there was Sardar Patel—it was then, looking to the national interests, patriotic interests, that we felt that another organisation under the aegis of the Congress should come into existence for national purposes and therefore it was started. This is the background of the whole story. If, therefore, today, there are two federations growing up, it is entirely due to their own actions. This is one of the factors of the case. Therefore, Sir, we the I.N.T.U.C. started our game in 1947, while they the A.I.T.U.C. started their game somewhere in 1918 or so. We did not have a single member in the I.N.T.U.C., till we started the I.N.T.U.C. in 1947. But, even before this, we had noticed that there was rivalry—because we

[Dr. Melkote]

had no organisation—between the HMS and the AITUC themselves. In various places, where the HMS had a particular strength, these people started rival organisations and wanted the rival organisations to be recognised. The first instance I noticed was in the coal mines, for example, in the Singareni coal mines. In other places also, such actions by A.I.T.U.C. took place. So, the case for rival organisations was started by their very group, though they are talking against it today just because it fits them.

Since we are in a democracy, it sounds well to hear that that organisation which secures the highest number of votes in the ballot should be recognised. It sounds very well for apparent reasons. But when we look into the whole case and see what the behaviour has been, what do we find? What is the behaviour in certain places where such kinds of elections have taken place? They went to the houses of the people and threatened the ladies and told them, 'Your Mangalsutra will not be there, you will not have it tomorrow evening, unless your husband vote in a particular manner'. Somehow, these things have taken place. I am aware of them. It is there in the records of the Government of India. Possibly, the hon. Minister will reply to this point. I am aware of those things. It was we who faced that onslaught.

When we noticed these things, we pleaded before Government that this kind of thing does not help us in any manner. When I say 'help', I mean that we would like to have it in a democratic manner, and we would like to have it in a non-violent manner, and the will of the people should be ascertained in a proper manner. It was then that the Government of India in consultation with all the groups including this group evolved the particular scheme now in vogue which now has fitted into the whole picture. It does not fit them now and, therefore, they have started another

game. They do not want to create confidence in the country, but they want reversal of the whole thing today. This is one of the main things.

Then, again, Sir, in 1953, I.N.T.U.C. workers in the defence federation came to us and said that in the national interest, since defence was a public undertaking, and in this they had to face the officials, they should combine and form one federation; the HMS had its strength, the INTUC had its strength and the AITUC also had its strength. I.N.T.U.C. workers said, 'We would like to join'. But we warned them, and said 'Please do not do it. You will get into trouble'. But the workers said 'No, we are going to make an experiment'. We said, 'All right, go ahead'. And so, we allowed a single union to be formed voluntarily, ourselves. By 1958, we noticed that the strength of the HMS was going down, that they, the A.I.T.U.C., were eating into the very vitals and the main work that they were doing was more political rather than an exposition of the workers' cause. So, by 1958 I.N.T.U.C. workers themselves again came back and said that they did not want to remain there. We said 'We are not going to help you now'. But the unanimous opinion of the workers was such that we were compelled to start another federation in the Defence under I.N.T.U.C. to which my hon. friend is now taking objection. There again, my hon. friend has not created confidence amongst the workers of the Defence. (Interruptions). My hon. friend had his chance earlier. Now, let him please allow me to have my say.

After this, he said 'You have no strength, with only 2,000 strength, you are coming up'. We said that our strength was open to investigation. My hon. friend is claiming 1,20,000. The total strength was only 1,20,000 in the combined federation when I started. Today, I claim a strength of 65,000 members, but my hon. friend is claiming 1,20,000. He has dismissed

workers, retired workers, and workers whose names are not there. And yet he is claiming 1,20,000 membership. Therefore, an investigation should take place. I am saying that investigation should take place. That is what I plead.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Then, accept the resolution.

Dr. Melkote: Let the investigation take place. After investigation it can be found out whether he has the strength which he claims or not; let their strength be investigated and let the Labour Ministry assess what the strength is like. That is what I would like to plead before you. (*Interruptions*).

With regard to the realignment scheme in the P. & T. also, the whole idea of the A.I.T.U.C. was to capture the organisation and work in such a manner, particularly at times when Government were in distress, as to hurt our own national Government itself. That was what happened in 1960, when we were faced with the frontier trouble on the one side and foreign trouble elsewhere.

So, on the whole, the whole motive of this organisation is to put ideas before the public and to make it look very big, but, on the other hand, most of these ideas are unpatriotic.

I would like to plead before the Ministry that if today a particular method has been evolved, it has been evolved after mature consideration and after a long period of experience of over 5 years, and, therefore, while this resolution looks innocuous, it is most dangerous, and it should not be accepted. I would have myself accepted it if the behaviour of the A.I.T.U.C. had been during all these years a democratic one. But we have the background before us, and in the background, all these things have got to be judged.

Therefore, I very strongly oppose this resolution for the very valid

reasons which I have placed before the House.

Shri Muhammad Elias (Howrah): Why are you so much afraid of accepting the resolution? Accept the resolution, and then it will be known who is patriotic and who is not patriotic.

Dr. Melkote: All right, you are patriotic, and I am not patriotic. Why should you talk?

Shri Muhammad Elias: That is why the workers are throwing you out.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): I fully support the Resolution moved by Shri S. M. Banerjee. While supporting it, I have been rather astonished to hear just now a distorted story of the working class movement in India by Dr. Melkote.

Dr. Melkote: What I have stated has been stated by Panditji on the floor of the House.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: He must know his history. One thing he admitted, that it is the A.I.T.U.C. which is the pioneer organisation of workers in India. I am thankful to him for that admission.

He stated while opposing the Resolution that when there was famine in West Bengal, lakhs of people were dying on the streets and the A.I.T.U.C. were simply looking on and doing nothing. I ask the hon. Member where his partymen were there at that time. I know personally that we who belong to the A.I.T.U.C. collected hundreds of rupees for the famine-stricken people. We fed those unfortunate persons by collecting relief. So before stating these things, Dr. Melkote must know what was the real situation then prevailing in West Bengal.

Dr. Melkote: I challenge his statement.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Regarding Hyderabad, I do not know how he got the story that the A.I.T.U.C. were opposed to the attempt of the Indian Government to take over Hyderabad. I will challenge him to show any document by which he could prove that the A.I.T.U.C. was opposed to the move of the Government of India.

I would humbly say this to him and others who are opposed to this Resolution: You say you are democrats. You say you are giving democratic rights to the workers. Then you must allow the workers to democratically choose their representatives—which is not taking place now. Our Constitution has given the right to the workers to form their unions. That being so, they must be given the opportunity to choose which union will represent them. Here the Resolution says that the most democratic method will be the secret ballot. When you want more production and for which you want industrial peace, you must see that the workers may have the right to represent their case through their representative union. Why not accept this Resolution? Why are you so much afraid that if this opportunity is given, there will be chaos and that the workers may not choose or elect their real representatives?

18.24 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE in the Chair]

There is a code of discipline. But what is the reality? It has become a mere farce. In West Bengal, I know it has become a plea in the hands of employers to suppress and oppress the workers movement there. I know cases where the real representative unions of workers are not recognised. If you really want that the factory or concern should run properly and there should be industrial peace, you will have to give recognition to the real representatives

of the workers. What is the existing practice? How do you determine the representative character? It is by verification. I know what it is. If you appoint a clerk and if he prepares a *katha* the Labour Commissioner will invite the union representatives to go to his office with the books and if he finds the books all right, he will say that such and such union was verified and it was found that so many members were there. But in reality those unions in most cases—at least in Bengal—are paper unions. The employer also sees that the paper unions get recognition and the real unions are bypassed. Negotiations are made with the unions having no base among the workers and having no representative character. Those unions, invariably, belong to the I.N.T.U.C. That is why they are given chances to negotiate on behalf of the workers whom they do not represent. I know that the Calcutta Tramway Workers Union is the only representative union but still it is not recognised. The Hindustan Motor workers union, likewise, is not recognised. The employer also sees that if two unions remain in each factory, he will get an opportunity to disrupt the workers movement and that is why they always avoid recognition of the real union and the Government also does not take proper step in the matter so that the real representative union may be recognised. There are so many unions and I can cite examples. The real unions are those affiliated to the A.I.T.U.C. The others are paper unions. Still the A.I.T.U.C. affiliated union is not recognised. There are a number of unions of Jute Workers in West Bengal. The majority of the workers in the jute mills have joined the union affiliated to the A.I.T.U.C. The red flag unions are not recognised. When we approach the Government, we are told that recognition will be given to the union which gets a certificate of verification. If you really want that the workers should develop unity and there should be better production and better industrial relations, you must

see that the real representative character of a union is democratically ascertained and voting by ballot is the only method. I do not say that there should be no other unions; there may be more than one union but the union which will be recognised will be given opportunity to represent the workers of that particular concern and the other unions will have to wait and go on working and if in future they prove their representative character by ballot vote only then they will have a chance to get the recognition. This democratic procedure should be adopted in respect of the recognition of trade unions and I think there should not be any objection to this because it is the fundamental right which has been guaranteed by the Constitution that the workers will have the opportunity to organise themselves in a union. If they organise themselves in a trade union, what is the harm to recognise a particular union which has the real support or which commands the support of the large majority of workers of a particular factory or concern and/or institution? If this method is adopted, then you can expect that the code of discipline which the employers and the employees should abide by, will be effective—and that there will be less industrial disputes and that the major disputes will be settled by negotiations. Only then such good results will be obtained and a situation will arise when real industrial peace will crop up.

With these words, I fully support this Resolution and I request the hon. Minister to see immediately that this Resolution is implemented in practice.

Shri A. N. Vidyalkar (Hosurpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is very unfortunate and, I should say, very unwise on the part of a trade unionist such as my hon. friend Shri S. M. Banerjee to move such a Resolution. I also feel that he ought not to have used this forum for displaying and for describing all the rivalries that go on, in his view, in the trade union move-

ment. This is not the proper forum where he could expose all that is happening in the trade union movement. I feel that, just as Dr. Melkote has described, it is not the INTUC or any other union but really the union to which Shri S. M. Banerjee belongs that would be at a loss if all that has happened in the trade union movement is described here. He has tried to relate past history of the trade union movement here. Just as Dr. Melkote has said, he has tried to distort the facts. History is a thing where facts can be distorted. Therefore, I will not go into the history of the movement.

I would say one thing. No history can deny, and the hon. Member himself cannot deny, that during the crucial moments of our national struggle it was his friends, the communist friends, who created disruption in the trade union movement. They did so even during the 1942 movement. He had stated that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was responsible for the creation of a rival union, but it was not Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel or anybody else; it was not the Congress that created disruption. The whole history of the trade union movement shows that it was the Congress who, up to 1939-40 continued to pass resolutions, several resolutions in the working committee, year after year, to support the workers' movement and for joining the All-India Trade Union Congress in spite of what our communist friends had been doing there. There were repeated disruption; there,

Shri N. M. Joshi left this organisation. There were others who left this organisation. Even the communists once formed a separate union of their own and left the AITUC.

I do not want to go into that history. Very recently, I know it for a fact that when the question of Tibet and China arose, in Gurdaspur and Batala there were friends who wanted to pass a resolution in favour of China's policy on Tibet and saying that the Government of India was doing great

[Shri A. N. Vidyalkar.]

harm to India and to the trade union movement by opposing China. They wanted to pass that resolution, but some of the workers did not want to pass that resolution.

Shri Nambiar: There was no occasion like that.

Shri A. N. Vidyalkar: He can deny, but they wanted to pass that resolution and some of the workers objected to that. Disciplinary action was taken against those workers who did not like to pass that resolution. Then the resolution was passed that trade union supported the communist party with regard to Tibet and China.

Shri Nambiar: Absolutely false.

Shri A. N. Vidyalkar: Yes, he will say everything is false. But this is correct. They have been utilising the trade unions for their political ends and for passing political resolutions. This was the reason why those workers who did not see eye to eye with the political aims and objects of the communist party thought that it was impossible for them to work in that organisation on proper trade union lines. He will go on denying the facts and relating distorted facts. Therefore, it is no use quarrelling with him here on that issue. But we cannot deny that they have been passing political resolutions in the trade unions according to the dictates of the communist party.

Shri Nambiar: We deny that.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Facts remain facts.

Shri A. N. Vidyalkar: He will deny everything. These are the reasons why other unions took birth. I do not go into that history.

The resolution in the form it is put here strikes at the very roots of the trade union movement. I do not understand how a trade unionist can propose such a resolution so as to interfere in the free trade union movement. He wants that the Government should legislate like this. Today

there is Congress Government. There may be some other party tomorrow. A trade union may put up certain demands and when it is struggling for it; rights, somebody will raise the question that this union is not properly constituted and it is not representative. Then, you ask for a poll. You raise the point at that crucial juncture and spoil the whole thing.

This is, I think, a very dangerous resolution. I, as a trade unionist, cannot conceive that a true trade unionist can put forward such a proposal. It says, "to judge the representative character of the trade union". Will some outsider judge the trade union's character and say there should be a poll on this question every time? This is a resolution which will create disruption in the trade union movement, which will instigate rivalry amongst the trade unions. Whenever there is a crucial moment, when the trade union is struggling for its demands; just then somebody will say, there should be a poll. This will perpetuate rivalry and bitterness. I know such facts, when INTUC or some other trade union was struggling for certain rights, on account of that rivalry and jealousy, they created a situation where they challenged the representative character of that union. The employers wanted that something should be done to defeat the purpose of the trade union. Certain workers became instrument in their hands and challenged it at that crucial moment. Therefore, it is very easy to go on denying these facts. But facts are facts.

As I said in the very beginning, I do not want that we trade unionists should wash our dirty linen here. But if all the facts are to be stated, I can say that they had been doing certain things which are not worthy of them, which are not worthy of any trade unionist. Therefore, there are differences in approach, and those who want to subscribe to one principle, those who have a different outlook and

who want that there should be a different approach to the trade union problems, they have every right to have a separate union and they should not be forced.

Now, Sir, every member is a voluntary member. He fills a form and becomes a trade union member. There is no force on anybody. Where is the necessity that there should always be a secret ballot, that there should always be elections and there should be excitement created? There are registers. Whenever they subscribe to a trade union they become members. It is all easy to check from the registers. Therefore, I do not see any necessity of inviting this interference from the Government and passing a legislation.

Then, nobody has pointed as to who will initiate this check to check the representative character of a trade union. Who will say that this check is necessary?

An Hon. Member: The Communist Party.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: Then it is said here: "to have their influence tested periodically". No period is prescribed during which the influence should be tested. Sir, I do not think such a resolution can do any good to the trade union movement.

Sir, as I said, I oppose this resolution. I do not want that any trade union should be compelled. Moreover, because the Government did not want that there should be any rivalry between the trade unionists the present Labour Minister, Shri Nanda, moved

in the matter. He called the representatives of all the trade union organisations and with the consent of all of them a code of conduct was agreed to. The code of conduct is still there as to how the representative character of a trade union should be tested. The party that is sponsoring this resolution is also party to that code of conduct. Representatives of the All India Trade Union Congress, representatives of INTUC and all other trade unions were present there. With the consent of all that formula was evolved and adopted. If they wanted any change in the formula they should have approached the Labour Minister. That would have been the proper forum. They could have ventilated their grievances there and if at all it was necessary another formula could have been evolved.

I do not think it is proper to compel every trade union and invite interference by way of legislation. Nowhere it is said that Government will check the representative character of a trade union. Anybody can ask for that check. Even the employers can ask that there should be a check.

So I think the resolution, as it is, is badly worded and I do not think any trade unionist can accept it in the way Shri Banerjee has put it. As I said, it strikes at the very root of trade unionism. As a trade unionist I can not accept it, and I would request the House to throw out this resolution.

18.45 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, June 16, 1962/Jyaistha 26, 1884 (Saka).

[Friday, June 15, 1962/ Jyaishta 25, 1884 (Saka)]

| ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS | | COLUMNS | WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd. | | COLUMNS |
|--|--|----------|-------------------------------------|--|-----------|
| S.Q. No. | Subject | | U.S.Q. No. | Subject | |
| 1465 | Camera Factory at Durgapur . . . | 10741-42 | 3145 | Labour Welfare Centre at Palana Coal Field . . . | 10785-86 |
| 1467 | Central Training Institute for Workers . . . | 10742-44 | 3146 | Alcohol out of Tapioca . . . | 10786 |
| 1468 | European Common Market . . . | 10744-48 | 3147 | Assistant Information Officers . . . | 10786-87 |
| 1469 | Employment for agriculturists in Madras State . . . | 10748-49 | 3148 | Textile mill in Uttar Pradesh . . . | 10787-88 |
| 1470 | Prices of drugs . . . | 10749-52 | 3149 | Import of copper, zinc, etc. . . | 10788 |
| 1471 | Standard cloth scheme . . . | 10753-54 | 3150 | Broadcasts for British Guiana etc. . . | 10788-89 |
| 1472 | Credit facilities for exporters . . . | 10754-55 | 3151 | External Services Programme of A.I.R. . . | 10789 |
| 1473 | Sugar mills in Madhya Pradesh . . . | 10755-59 | 3152 | Production of banker's yeast . . . | 10789-90 |
| 1475 | Non-ferrous metals . . . | 10759-61 | 3153 | Rules for apprenticeship training . . . | 10790 |
| 1476 | Accumulation of iron ore stocks at Orissa Mines . . . | 10761-64 | 3154 | Trade delegation to Indonesia . . . | 10790-91 |
| 1477 | Customs barrier in Goa . . . | 10764-68 | 3155 | Repatriated Portuguese Nationals from Goa . . . | 10791 |
| 1478 | Protest Note from China re. Confiscation of "China Today" . . . | 10768-73 | 3156 | Hindustan Cable Factory, Burdwan . . . | 10792 |
| 1479 | Diplomatic relations with countries abroad . . . | 10773-77 | 3157 | Allotment of newsprint for "Maharashtra Times" . . . | 10793 |
| 1480 | Assamese language in N.E.F.A. . . | 10777-79 | 3158 | Survey by Chinese Government of Southern Slopes of Himalayas . . . | 10793-94 |
| WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . . 10779-10831 | | | 3159 | Survey of unemployment in Bihar . . . | 10794-95 |
| S.Q. No. | | | 3160 | Small Industries Service Institutes . . . | 10795 |
| 1466 | Trade with Afghanistan . . . | 10779-80 | 3161 | Electric fans . . . | 10795-96 |
| 1474 | Data on space science . . . | 10780-81 | 3162 | Construction of road and buildings in NEFA . . . | 10796-97 |
| 1481 | Song and Drama Division . . . | 10781 | 3163 | Government quarters in occupation of unauthorised persons . . . | 10798 |
| 1482 | Hindi News Bulletin broadcast . . . | 10782 | 3164 | Loans for development of Industries . . . | 10798-99 |
| 1483 | Ophthalmic Glass Factory . . . | 10782 | 3165 | Organic Chemicals Factory at Panvel, Maharashtra . . . | 10799-800 |
| 1484 | Training of Labour Welfare Officers in Social work Course . . . | 10782-83 | 3166 | Prime Minister's National Relief Fund . . . | 10800 |
| 1485 | Rice Bran Oil Industry . . . | 10783 | 3167 | Techno-Economic Survey of Tea Gardens . . . | 10800-01 |
| 1486 | Exploitation of Malda incident by Pakistan Embassy in U.S.A. . . | 10783-84 | 3168 | Rehabilitation of Punjab peasant families in Madhya Pradesh . . . | 10801 |
| 1487 | Gandhi Programme Unit in A.I.R. . . | 10784-85 | | | |
| 1488 | Licensing of fresh industries in Assam . . . | 10785 | | | |

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.**

| U.S.Q. No. | Subject | COLUMNS |
|---------------|---|----------|
| 3169 | Criticism of the Chairman of I.C.S.C. in Vietnam | 10801-02 |
| 3170 | Expeditions to Naga Hill Peaks | 10802 |
| 3171 | Import of newsprint | 10802-03 |
| 3172 | Sub-Editors in the A.I.R. | 10803 |
| 3173 | Liberalization of private sector | 10803-04 |
| 3174 | All India Radio Programmes | 10804 |
| 3175 | All India Radio | 10804-05 |
| 3176 | Oil Mill Owners Association, Kerala | 10805-06 |
| 3177 | Foreign tea trade delegations to India | 10806-07 |
| 3178 | Tea Board's participation in foreign exhibitions | 10807 |
| 3179 | Bilateral agreement for export of tea | 10807-08 |
| 3180 | Tea export | 10808-10 |
| 3181 | Rehabilitation of displaced persons in Dandakarnya | 10809-11 |
| 3182 | Non-ferrous metals | 10811-12 |
| 3183 | Non-ferrous metals | 10812-13 |
| 3184 | Applications for industrial licences from Madras and U.P. | 10813 |
| 3185 | Small scale industries in Southern States | 10814 |
| 3186 | Closure of Travencore Minerals Ltd. | 10814 |
| 3187 | Prices of textile goods | 10815 |
| 3188 | Research for tea industry | 10815-16 |
| 3189 | Khadi and village industries in Tripura | 10816 |
| 3190 | Shortage of non-ferrous metal scrap | 10816-17 |
| 3191 | Non ferrous metals | 10817 |
| 3192 | Copper and zinc scrap | 10817 |
| 3193 | Allotment of imported metal | 10818 |
| 3194 | Industrial licenses for Orissa | 10818 |
| 3195 | Export of iron ore from Calcutta Port | 10818-19 |
| 3196 | Payment of development fund to mine owners | 10819 |
| 3197 | Tea centres abroad | 10820 |
| 3198 | Forged pass ports | 10820 |

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.**

| U.S.Q. No. | Subject | COLUMNS |
|---------------|---|----------|
| 3199 | Sewing machines. | 10820-21 |
| 3200 | Cotton piece goods | 10821-22 |
| 3201 | Ambar Charkha Training courses in Punjab | 10822 |
| 3202 | Classification of Jute | 10822-23 |
| 3203 | Training of Labour Officers | 10823-24 |
| 3204 | Himachal Pradesh Public Works Department | 10824 |
| 3205 | Rubber industry | 10824-25 |
| 3206 | Foreign nationals in All India Radio Units | 10825-26 |
| 3207 | Displaced persons in Kingsway Camp | 10826-27 |
| 3208 | Import of raw cashew nuts from Africa | 10827 |
| 3209 | Effect of Atomic tests on Indian Ocean | 10827-28 |
| 3210 | Coir cooperatives | 10828 |
| 3211 | Central Board of Film Censors | 10829 |
| 3212 | Closure of Rubber Board offices in Kerala | 10829 |
| 3213 | International Film Festival in Karlovy Vary | 10830-31 |

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

Shri Bagri called the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the explosion in Sadar Bazar, Delhi on June 14, 1962.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) made a statement in regard thereto.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

(1) A copy of the proceedings of the First Meeting of the National Integration Council held on June 2 and 3, 1962.

(2) A copy of the Report (Parts I and II) of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year '960-61, under article 338(2) of the Constitution.

10831-38

| | COLUMNS | | COLUMNS |
|--|-------------|--|-------------|
| PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd | | REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS-ADOPTED | |
| (3) A copy of Report of the Study Team on Nyaya Panchayats. | | Second Report was adopted | 10938 |
| LEAVE OF ABSENCE | 10839—41 | PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN | 10938—87 |
| The following members were granted leave of absence from the sittings of the House : | | Further discussion on the Resolution re. Removal of Untouchability moved by Shri Balmiki (and amendment thereto) on the 1st June, 1962, continued. | |
| 1. Shri Lal Shyamshah. | | The amendment was by leave of the House withdrawn. | |
| 2. Choudhury Brahm Per-kash. | | The Resolution was also by leave of the House withdrawn. | |
| 3. Shi M. Hifzur Rehman. | | PRIVATE MEMBER'S RE-SOLUTION UNDER CONSIDERATION | 10987—11010 |
| 4. Shrimati Jayaben Shah | | Shri S.M. Banerjee moved a resolution re. Representative Character of Trade Unions. The discussion was not concluded. | |
| 5. Dr. Panjabrao Deth-mukh. | | | |
| 6. Shri D.D. Puri. | | | |
| 7. Maharani Gayatri Devi | | | |
| 8. Shri V.T. Patil. | | | |
| 9. Shri Vijaya Ananda. | | | |
| 10. Shri U. Muthuramalinga Thevar. | | | |
| BILLS INTRODUCED | 10841—42 | | |
| (1) The Customs Bill, 1962 | | | |
| (2) The Specific Relief Bill, 1962. | | | |
| BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION | 10842—10938 | | |
| Further discussion on the motion to consider the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1962 moved on the 12th June, 1962, continued. The motion was adopted. | | | |
| The clause-by-clause consideration was postponed for the next sitting. | | | |
| | | AGENDA FOR SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1962/ JYAISTHA 26, 1884 (Saka) | |
| | | Consideration of the Finance (No. 2) Bill, clause-by-clause and passing of the Bill | |