

Wednesday, August 23, 1961

Bhadra 1, 1883 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, the 23rd August, 1961/
Bhadra 1, 1883 (Saka)

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

New Weights and Measures

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*856. { Shri D. C. Sharma;
 Shri Kalika Singh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of new weights and measures have been fixed very high; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to bring them down to enable the petty shopkeepers to afford them and make use of them?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) Delhi Administration has fixed the prices for metric weights on the basis of cost of production. The other State Governments or Administrations have not considered it necessary to do so.

(b) No complaints have been received from the shopkeepers that unreasonably high prices are being charged for new weights and measures.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if any attempt has been made to equalise these prices so far as the different States are concerned, or whether it

is going to be left to each State to fix the prices?

Shri Satish Chandra: The prices have not been fixed by any State except the Delhi Administration, because there have been no complaints. In fact, the supply of weights at the present moment is more than the demand and there is no need to fix any prices.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Taking into account the fact that most of the petty shopkeepers are illiterate and do not have any means to send any complaint to the Minister, will the Government see that the prices of the weights are reduced so that the petty shopkeepers do not suffer from any kind of disability?

Shri Satish Chandra: If the hon. Member has received any complaints, he may kindly forward them to us and we will look into the matter, but the position is that the set of weights from 100 grammes to two kilogrammes which are normally used by shopkeepers is available for prices ranging from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7.

Shri D. C. Sharma: How do the prices of these new weights and measures compare with the prices of old weights and measures? I also want to know if there has been some kind of stepping up of the prices of these new weights.

Shri Satish Chandra: I do not know the exact prices of the old weights. The prices have been fixed in Delhi taking into account the cost of pig iron and coke, and the labour charges. These have been calculated,

and a very small margin of profit—about five per cent.—has been allowed to the manufacturers. The prices are fixed for weights manufactured in Delhi. We have received no complaint that there is any overcharging of prices.

Trespass by Pakistanis

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 *857. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
 Shri Chuni Lal:
 Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 379 on the 28th February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the joint enquiry regarding the trespass by Pakistanis into the Indian territory on East Pakistan border on the 16th May, 1960 has since been held; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Is it not a fact that the meeting to be held the next day was not held at all and, if it is a fact, may I know the reasons thereof?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: A joint enquiry was held on the very next day of this incident, that is, 17th May, 1960, but no agreement could be reached as the Pakistani authorities maintained that the Indian police party had illegally trespassed into Pakistan territory. Later on, we requested the Pakistan authorities to hold a joint enquiry at the District Magistrate level to determine the two facts: to prevent the recurrence of such incidents and the return of arms. This joint enquiry has not been held.

Shri Bangshi Thakur: In view of the fact that due to obstruction by Pakistan authorities the measures to protect Sabroom sub-divisional town of Tripura from the erosion of the Feni

river cannot be taken up, and in view of the fact that up till now negotiations held so far at district level have not been fruitful, may I know whether the Government will take up this matter at the Central level, as the negotiations between the Government of India and the Government of Pakistan are in progress?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I think he wants to know what measures have been taken. The ground rules were prepared in October, 1959 and since then, this is the first series of incidents of this kind. Actually, the number of incidents have been reduced.

Mr. Speaker: Let the hon. Member put the question a little more slowly and a little more distinctly.

Shri Bangshi Thakur: In view of the fact that the Sabroom sub-divisional town of Tripura has already been damaged by the erosion of Feni river, measures should be taken here and now. So, may I know, as the negotiation is in progress between the Government of India and the Government of Pakistan, whether this matter will be taken up at the Central level, because the negotiations at the district level held so far have not been fruitful?

Mr. Speaker: This question relates to trespass. How does the question of the hon. Member arise?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Since this particular incident, how many incidents of trespass have been reported to Pakistan and what action has been taken?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Statements on this point have been repeatedly placed on the Table of the House, giving full particulars. This question of trespass often arises especially over areas which are claimed by both the parties. To us it is trespass; to them our going there is trespass. So, it is both ways.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Reports in the press have appeared to the effect that

in certain cases they have trespassed into land which belongs to our country. That land is not disputed. What about those cases?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Such things continue as and when the disputes are settled. Next question.

Amendment to Factories Act, 1948

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*858. { **Shri Chuni Lal:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Pramathanath Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 408 on the 28th February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the proposal to amend the Factories Act, 1948 with a view to provide better safety arrangement in factories; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). The proposals have been circulated to the various State Governments, All India Organisations of Employers and Workers, etc. for comments.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: What are the details of these proposals through which this Act will be amended?

Shri Abid Ali: The proposals are for better safety measures.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The Estimates Committee, in its 84th report, has stated that the accident rate is increasing in the factories and better safety measures should be adopted. May I know what has happened to that recommendation and how far it has been implemented?

Shri Abid Ali: These proposals cover these points.

Shri Tangamani: The proposals for amending the Factories Act with a view to provide better safety arrange-

ments in factories have been circulated to the State Governments also and to the various organisations. May we know whether these proposals will be laid before the House in the form of a document, giving at least the main features?

Shri Abid Ali: On the basis of these proposals there will be comments from the State Governments and the organisations, and then we will formulate an amending Bill which will be brought forward here and discussed.

श्री रामसिंह भाई बर्मा : क्या श्रीमान् के सामने यह भी सुझाव आया है कि मीजूवा टेबल में जो सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था है उस पर प्रभाव कराने के लिये फैक्टरी इन्स्पेक्टरों का भी प्रभाव है, इसलिये देख रेख पूरी तरह नहीं हो पा रही है ?

श्री आबिद अली : यह सब है कि इन्स्पेक्टर ज्यादा होने चाहिये और इस बारे में लेबर मिनिस्टर्स से बर्मा भी की गयी थी, और कुछ कार्रवाई हो भी रही है ।

Shri K. N. Pande: What are the main items on which the decision of the State Governments have been sought in order to amend the Factories Act?

Shri Abid Ali: It will be difficult to give all the details here, because the matter is just in the initial stage.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: The hon. Minister just now said that this matter has been referred to the State Governments. May I know whether any State Government has sent its views so far?

Shri Abid Ali: We sent the proposals last month only.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether certain recommendations made by the Chief Inspectors of Factories when they met at Hyderabad a few months ago will also be incorporated in these proposals?

Shri Abid Ali: Those also were considered.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know when the amending Bill will be introduced? Can we expect it at the next session?

Shri Abid Ali: I doubt it.

Sale of Khadi through Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis

*860. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what steps are being taken to entrust the work of encouraging and assisting the production and sale of Khadi to Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis; and

(b) what is the reaction of Khadi and Village Industries Commission in the matter?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

While Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis would not like to be burdened with all the work connected with the production and sale of Khadi, Panchayats have been specifically recognised as one of the several agencies to which funds will be given by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. So far as its programme of integrated development (Naya morh) is concerned, the Commission intends to associate the Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis with it. In this programme, Panchayats will be the recommending bodies for the organisation of Gram Ekaais, while Panchayat Samitis will be both the sponsoring, recommending as well as the planning bodies. Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis will also assist the Commission and State Boards etc. in organising co-operative societies for the production and/or sale in their respective areas.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know what exactly are the steps contemplated in this matter to bring

about effective co-ordination between the panchayati raj institutions and this organisation?

Shri Manubhai Shah: For effective co-ordination, the time is not yet ripe because the Panchayati institutions everywhere are still taking their foothold. But the Commission is already in touch with the State Boards and has issued instructions to the State Khadi Boards to get in touch with zilla parishads, panchayat samitis and local panchayats that if they organise this work, they will be given all assistance.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is the hon. Minister aware that at the last meeting of the Panchayati Sangh at Jaipur, everyone including the Chief Minister of Rajasthan expressed great dissatisfaction in this respect and called for an urgent need to bring about co-ordination and to bring in these panchayat institutions into play. May I know if since then any steps have been taken in the matter?

Shri Manubhai Shah: On this whole matter, no communication has been dressed by them to us. We on our side have been writing to all the State Governments that if any panchayati institutions want to undertake such work at the district level or zilla parishad level, they would be most welcome to do so.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether any subsidy will be given to the panchayats and panchayat samitis in case they take up production of khadi?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is general assistance to all institutions for manufacturing khadi.

Shri Palaniyandy: In view of the accumulation in the last two years of the second Plan period we are not in a position to purchase khadi as well as yarn. What steps are Government going to take in this regard?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It does not arise out of this question, because the panchayati samitis have hardly begun to function.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि किन किन राज्यों में यह काम प्रारम्भ होने की सम्भावना है और कौन कौन ऐसे राज्य हैं जिन्होंने इस के सम्बन्ध में अभी तक कोई ठीक तरीके से उत्तर नहीं दिया है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : खादी का काम सब जगह ठीक से हो रहा है। अब किस तरीके से ठीक तरीके से पंचायत को प्रागेनाइज करेंगे, इसके लिये समय चाहिए। जब पंचायत को और भी कामकाज करना है तो कितनी हद तक वह खादी का काम लेंगे वह सब तय करके हमको लिखेंगे।

Shri Achar: In the statement it is said:

"In this programme, Panchayats will be the recommending bodies".

Does it mean that they will be more or less advisory and not given any work?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is not the point. They would perhaps like, as we could see from the replies sent by various samitis to the Commission, to set up a co-operative society for doing the actual work, rather than undertaking it themselves.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that the panchayati institutions are not very much enthusiastic about undertaking the responsibilities of the production and sale of khadi and if so, what is the purpose in trying to saddle unwilling horses?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I do not assume it. In these things neither have they shown any great enthusiasm nor any feeling in a negative sense. In such institutions, this type of activities can be taken up gradually.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Does the Government propose to give the grants directly to the zilla parishads

and panchayats samitis to encourage them in the production and sale of khadi?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes; that is the whole idea.

श्री कुशबन्त राय : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि सरकार ने इस बात पर भी ध्यान दिया है कि पंचायत और पंचायत समितियों में आपस में झगड़ा है और इससे खादी की बिक्री में कमी पड़ेगी ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : ऐसा कुछ होने की सम्भावना नहीं है।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मन्त्री जी के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि पंचायतों के जिम्मे लैण्ड टैक्स के कलेक्शन का काम है और इसके अलावा उसके पास आपस के झगड़े फैसल करने का भी काम है तो यह खादी जैसे रचनात्मक पवित्र काम को क्या यह पंचायत समिति कर पायेगी ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : ऐसे बहुत से प्रसि-
धायः हमारे पास आये हैं। अलग अलग किस्म के हमारे सामने रखे हैं। हमने उनको बिल्कुल स्वतन्त्र रक्खा है अर्थात् जिसको जो करना हो लिख कर भेजे हम उसकी इमवाद करेंगे।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know if this matter was ever discussed with the Ministry of Community Development and if so what is the outcome of those discussions?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That does not arise now. I have been pleading before the House that panchayat is a very important institution to which very great responsibilities are attached. The institutions are still in their formative stage. So, at this stage the discussion of a wider programme like khadi, which is otherwise being undertaken in a very scientific way, is a premature one.

Production of Salt

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 *861 { Shri Indrajit Gupta;
 Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri;
 Shri N. M. Deb;

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

(a) whether three factories for the production of salt are to be set up in the public sector;

(b) if so, the location of the proposed factories and cost of each factory; and

(c) whether there is any scheme for manufacturing salt for industrial purposes and recovering sodium sulphate as a by-product?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Though no final decisions have been taken the present position is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

As additional production of salt will be required for consumption by chemical industries which are mainly in the private sector, the question of setting up salt factories in the public sector is not being pursued. Suitable parties are coming forward for undertaking the establishment of salt factories in the private sector. Locations will depend on the Selection of sites by the parties in salt areas of the country. It is proposed to produce about 2 to 3 million tons of industrial salt during the Third Plan period.

The Rajasthan Government are already establishing in the State Sector a sodium sulphate plant at Didwana. Also a scheme for the establishment of a salt washery-cum-sodium sulphate plant in the Public Sector at Sambhar Lake by the Hindustan Salt Co. Ltd., has been approved and details are being worked out.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: According to the statement, the salt factories are going to be set up only in the private sector. May I know whether the Government expect that the private firms will have enough capacity to

produce the third Plan target of 2 to 3 million tons of industrial salt, which is mentioned here?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As I stated last time, that the present production of salt in India is surplus production. Actually from a net importing country, we have now reached a stage where we export salt. Therefore, there is reason to believe that with the combined efforts of existing salt factories in the private sector as well as the public sector, the target will be more than fulfilled.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I am referring to the question of industrial salt.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am also referring to industrial salt as well as edible and the total production of salt.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know how many offers have been received so far from private firms for manufacturing salt?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There have been several offers from private firms.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether there is any truth in the news that appeared in newspapers that one of these factories will be from the public sector?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We are still in correspondence with the West Bengal Government and we have advised them that if the Contai area is to be developed, it can be divided into three or two big portions and one of them can be taken in the State sector.

Shri Damani: May I know what is the likely production of sodium sulphate from these factories and how far they will be able to meet our requirements?

Shri Manubhai Shah: From the central public sector.—Hindustan Salt—the production is likely to be 25,000 tons a year and from the Rajasthan State sector project, 11,000 tons a year. That will be making the country more or less self-sufficient.

Contract Labour in Coal Mines

*862. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the Court of Inquiry constituted to go into the question of the nature of works in the coal mines which could be done by contract labour; and

(b) when this Committee is expected to submit its report?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). The report of the Court of Inquiry was expected by the end of October, 1961, but as the sole member of the Court had to proceed on medical leave it is not possible to indicate the date by which the report might be received.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether the sole member of the court of inquiry has toured any of the coalfields, because he has not toured any coalfields in Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh?

Shri Abid Ali: He had issued notices to the parties, framed the questionnaires and circulated them. Again after the terms of reference were amended, further, notices were sent to the parties. He was thinking of starting the regular proceedings, but by that time, he fell ill and has gone on leave. He is expected to be back by the end of next month. Of course, he will do all that is necessary to satisfy both parties.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the various representations were received on behalf of the various unions and all-India organisations and whether this sole member has considered them or he will take into consideration those representations before finalising the report?

Shri Abid Ali: I cannot say with certainty that all that has been received has been forwarded to him. But as I said, questionnaires have been framed and circulated. If any unions want to place anything before the officers, they are at liberty to write to them.

Shri K. N. Pande: As the system of taking work through the contractors where even it is in operation has become a source of exploitation of the workers, does the Ministry contemplate to institute a general type of enquiry in order to finish this system?

Shri Abid Ali: This matter can be considered after the receipt of the report of this officer.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact that this sole member constituting this court of inquiry is also simultaneously the Chairman of three separate wage boards as well as constituting a bench of the national tribunal and if so, how is it possible for him to give enough time to such an important work as this?

Shri Abid Ali: He is a very able and quick Judge. He himself said that he had not enough of work. Therefore, this enquiry was also entrusted to him in addition to the adjudication which he has taken up.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: The Wage Board?

Shri Abid Ali: Yes, the Wage Board as well.

Contributions to Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme

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*863. { **Shri Kunhan:**
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

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

(a) whether Government have taken any decision with regard to enhancement of the rate of contribution to the Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme;

(b) if so, the nature of decision arrived at; and

(c) from when this will be given effect to?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) to (c). The matter was

considered by the Industrial Committee on Coal Mining at its meeting held in April 1961. While the workers' representatives were in favour of raising the rate of contributions from 6½ per cent. to 8 1/3 per cent. the employers' representatives were opposed to any such change. The matter was left to the Government for decision.

This is being examined by the Government.

Shri Kunhan: The question of enhancement of the rate of contribution has been hanging fire for a long time now. May I know when a decision will be taken?

Shri L. N. Mishra: It has been under consideration for some time. There is no difference in principle. The Government is consulting the Ministries concerned and will take some decision shortly.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The recommendation of the Industrial Committee was made so long ago as April. This matter was also not new to the Government or to the employers; this has been there since 1957 when Nandaji said that he had taken a decision. May I know whether we can expect that at least in the course of this month a decision will be taken?

Shri L. N. Mishra: It was not "long ago"; the decision was taken only in April. We are now consulting the Ministries concerned and will come to some decision very shortly.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether this particular question regarding raising the contribution from 6½ per cent. to 8-1/3 per cent. in the coalmines will be tied up with the general question or whether this particular question will be decided separately?

Shri L. N. Mishra: Of course, both these questions are interrelated, but I think we will take some independent decision on this question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know when the general question is going to be decided, whether it is going to take

a long time or we can expect a decision in 1961?

Shri L. N. Mishra: This question will be decided independent of the general question.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The hon. Deputy Minister said that a decision will be taken very shortly. Could we know a firm date by which the decision is expected to be taken?

Shri L. N. Mishra: It is difficult to give an exact date, but we will take a decision shortly.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: What is the difficulty in arriving at a firm decision in this regard?

Shri L. N. Mishra: If the hon. Member is particular about the date, I can say that it may be 15 days, a month or two months and not a year.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will it be reached by a couple of months?

Mr. Speaker: He says "shortly" I am sure it will be before the end of the year.

Shri L. N. Mishra: All right, Sir; before the end of the year.

Implementation of Recommendations of Textile Wage Board

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*864. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee;**
 Sardar Iqbal Singh;

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

(a) whether all the textile mills in India have now implemented the Wage Board recommendations;

(b) if not, the number of units which have not done so;

(c) whether those units in Kanpur, namely Atherton West and Elgin Mills No. 2 have also implemented the recommendations; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). Out of

429 mills 33 have not implemented the recommendations of the Wage Board.

(c) and (d). No. These units are not coverable by the recommendations of the Wage Board.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In reply to part (c) of the question the hon. Deputy Minister said that these units are not coverable. Since both the mills are earning profits, may I know whether Government would consider the implementation of the Wage Board award in these mills also?

Shri Abid Ali: Which mill is the hon. Member referring to?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Elgin Mills No. 2 and also Atherton West Both are making profits.

Shri Abid Ali: With regard to Atherton West, the hon. Member coming from Kanpur should know that it is working in heavy loss. It is reported that after necessary renovations, repairs, etc. the authorised controller resumed the working of the mill on the 27th July, 1959. The working of the mill up to the end of December, 1959 resulted in a loss of Rs. 19,92,461. This together with the losses in previous years, came to Rs. 84,42,677. The profit for the year ending December, 1960 is Rs. 7,00,597. The net loss as on 1st January, 1961 was Rs. 78,06,109.

Shri Palaniyandy: May I know what was the decision taken at the recent meeting of the tripartite committee which was held to implement the Wage Board award?

Shri Abid Ali: The result of the discussion was that it was revealed that only less than 3 per cent. of the workers had not received the benefit of the recommendations of the Wage Board. Of course, the number of mills which have not implemented the recommendations appears to be large, but these are mills which employ a small number of workers—most of them. In their case it was decided that with the co-operation of the State

Governments, the workers and employers' organisations an officer of the Central Government may investigate with regard to each of these mills and find out whether it was real inability or unwillingness.

श्री रामसिंह भाई बर्मा : अभी बताया गया है कि ये मिलें नुकसान में जा रही हैं। जब वेज बोर्ड की सिफारिशों में ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है कि लास-मैकिंग मिलें वेज बोर्ड की सिफारिशों पर धमका न करें और न गवर्नमेंट के फ़ार्डर में ऐसी कोई बात है तो फिर वर्कर्स को वेज बोर्ड की सिफारिशों से अगर फायदा होता है, तो क्यों न दिया जाए ?

श्री आबिद अली : गवर्नमेंट रेजोल्यूशन में तो इसके बारे में इशारा है। मतलब यह है कि अगर मिलें नुकसान कर रही हैं, उस सूरत में अगर उन पर और बोझ डाला जाए और उसकी वजह से अगर वे बन्द हो जाती हैं तो यह न वर्कर्स चाहते हैं और न ही हम चाहते हैं।

Shri K. N. Pande: Is it a fact that the U.P. Government has decided to give at least the general increase recommended by the Wage Board to the workers of Atherton West?

Shri Abid Ali: Everything depends on to what extent this particular mill is able to bear additional burden. Efforts should be made to see that the mill does not close down. As I said earlier, nobody would wish it.

Shri K. N. Pande: The purpose of my question was different. I wanted to know whether this Ministry has enquired from the U.P. Government whether they have decided so or not. In case they have not enquired, let the matter be enquired again.

Shri Abid Ali: I have received a communication from the State Government, a letter which is dated 18th August, and therein it says that it would not be possible to over-burden the mill further.

Shri K. N. Pande: I have found out that they have decided like that.

Shri Abid Ali: May be so. If the hon. Member's information is like that I accept it.

Shri Palaniyandy: May I know whether any time limit has been fixed within which the units which have not yet implemented the award have got to implement it?

Shri Abid Ali: It should be within six weeks so far as the receipt of the report that I have just mentioned is concerned, and thereafter appropriate action will be taken.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact that the recommendations of the Wage Board have not been implemented in the Punjab Cloth Mills at Bhiwani; if so, what action Government propose to take in this matter?

Shri Abid Ali: In Punjab there are six mills out of which two have fully implemented, three have partially implemented and one has not implemented. This particular mill is covered by the Government's decision according to which the recommendations of the Wage Board do not apply.

Shri Tangamani: The hon. Deputy Minister stated that 33 mills are yet to implement this Wage Board's award. I would like to know the number of workers who will be covered in these 33 mills and the number of mills which have not implemented it in the Madras State? May I also know whether it is not a fact that the Wage Board considered the capacity of these mills and no question arises about their inability to pay?

Shri Abid Ali: In Madras, Sir, the number of mills which have not implemented this award according to my information covers only 2233 workers. In the mills which have implemented the award the number of workers is 90,733 and in the mills which have partially implemented the number of workers is 1,535. So, 2233 workers only are those to whom this benefit has not reached and, of course, as I have said earlier, an enquiry will be made.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: If these 33 mills which have not yet implemented the award fail to implement it within six weeks as the hon. Deputy Minister stated, will Government proceed with the legislation?

Shri Abid Ali: It should be appreciated that even in case of awards which are statutorily applicable some percentage of the employers do not implement them and in their case legal action is taken, when sometimes they go into liquidation. The hon. Member should appreciate that out of about nine lakh workers only less than three per cent have not received the benefit, and when it is voluntary and not legally applicable it should be appreciated that the work has been done very well and in a very satisfactory way. With regard to others also it is not that there is only inability; it is unwillingness and in some cases inability also. As I have said earlier, investigation is being made and wherever it is unwillingness appropriate action will be taken.

Buildings for Posts and Telegraphs Department

{ Shri Bhakt Darshan:
*865. { Sardar Iqbal Singh:
 { Shri A. M. Tariq:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1756 on the 27th April, 1961 and state:

(a) the extent of progress made so far in its work by the special wing of the C.P.W.D. set up for the construction of the buildings for Posts and Telegraphs Department; and

(b) the nature of construction work approved under it for the financial year 1961-62?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) It is rather early to assess the progress effected by the creation of this wing.

(b) The work consists of the construction of a large number of office buildings for the Posts and Telegraphs

Department, Telephone Exchanges, residential quarters, Post Office buildings, Rest Houses.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन, क्या माननीय मन्त्री जी के ध्यान में यह बात आयी है कि स्टाफ की कमी की वजह से अभी तक पूरी प्रगति नहीं हो रही है, यानी जब तक कम से कम एक सरकिल में एक ऐक्जीक्यूटिव इंजीनियर नहीं रखा जाता तब तक काम की पूरी प्रगति नहीं हो सकती। क्या इस पर विचार किया जा रहा है ?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: It is a fact that the posts have not yet been manned, but so far as the senior posts, particularly the executive engineers' posts, are concerned, they have all been filled. From the list that has been supplied to me I find that quite a number of lower posts, like that of section officers, overseers and clerical staff have not yet been filled.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन, क्या यह सत्य है कि संचार मन्त्रालय में यानी कम्युनिकेशन मिनिस्ट्री में इस मन्त्रालय को यह लिखा है कि इस काम से उनको पूरा सन्तोष नहीं है क्योंकि काम बहुत ढीले ढंग से हो रहा है और जो उम्मीदें वे रखते थे वे पूरी नहीं हो रही हैं ? इसलिए क्या अब इस काम में कुछ तेजी लायी जाएगी ?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: It is a fact that the progress has not been very satisfactory. But the reason, as I said, is that this new wing was created only a few months ago and up till now all the posts have not been filled up. Apart from that, it is found that considering the workload of this wing some more additional posts would be necessary and the Chief Engineer has prepared a schedule. We have approached the Home Ministry and Finance Ministry for the creation of these new posts.

Shri A. M. Tariq: With reference to part (a) of the question, the hon. Deputy Minister has stated that it is rather early to assess the progress effected by the creation of this wing.

It is repetition of the same answer which he gave on 27th April 1981, when he said that it is rather too early to assess the improvements effected on the formation of the Wing. He has repeated the same reply after 7 or 8 months. May I know the reason for there being no progress at all and how long will it take to make some progress?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: It is for the purpose of expediting the work that a new wing had been created. After all, it was opened only six or seven months ago, and the work is scattered all over the country. Most of the work is very small in nature and in distant parts of the country where it is difficult to get a contractor to do the work and so, very often, it has to be done departmentally.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the special wing of the CPWD which has been formed will in any way be able to clear the arrears before the end of this year and also cover new works in 1981-82?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I am afraid, I am not in a position to give a specific answer to the question. But the very fact that more officers have been put into this work and a new wing has been created obviously indicate that more work would be done. During the Third Plan the Communications Ministry desire to have considerable augmentation of their work, and it is because of this that I said that our Chief Engineer considers that there should be some more posts created, and we have already approached the Home and Finance Ministries for the sanction of these posts.

श्री व० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस बात में कुछ सच्चाई है कि पोस्ट एण्ड टेलीग्राफ के लिये जो पहले बिल्डिंग बनायी गयी थी उसने अब डाइरेक्टर का गण है, और अब यह बिल्डिंग क्यों बनायी जा रही है, और इस पर कितना व्यय पड़ेगा ?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: No, Sir. I believe the hon. Member wants information about a particular building. I

do not know how it was put to use. It has been given over to the P. & T. Department and it is for them to put the building to the best use.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: He has not replied to the second part of the question. What is the cost of the present building to be constructed?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I am afraid, the hon. Member will have to ask a separate question.

Shri Bangshi Thakur: In view of the fact that the Government of India have allotted money for the construction of a posts and telegraphs office building in Agartala, because the present old building does not accommodate the ever-increasing volume of work, as the money is allowed to lapse every year, may I know whether the construction work will be taken up this year or not?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: As far as I know, there may be a 100,000 buildings for the department in this country. How can I answer about each and every building off-hand? If the hon. Members could write to me about any particular building, I will supply the information.

Shri Bangshi Thakur: Every year money is allotted and every year the money is lapsing.

Mr. Speaker: Probably, the hon. Member wants fair distribution among the States.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: So far as the engineering work in that particular State is concerned, they had hardly any organisation of their own. Therefore, of necessity there has been some delay in the execution of works in Tripura State.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: May I know whether any tentative plan has been prepared for this purpose that places having a population of one lakh and more will be covered within the next five years.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: It is for the Communications Ministry to decide whether they would like us to do that.

श्री जयन्त बर्मान : श्रीमन मेरे प्रश्न के दूसरे खण्ड का जो उत्तर दिया गया वह स्पष्ट नहीं है। मैं यह जानना चाहता था कि सन् १९६१-६२ में कितने रुपए का काम होगा। मुझे बताया गया कि बिल्डिंग्स तो बनेंगी। लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस साल पहले में ज्यादा काम होगा ?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The hon. Member's question referred to the nature of the construction and, therefore, I gave a description of the works that would be undertaken. As far as I know, in 1961-62 the work contemplated would cost about Rs. 2 crores, in 1962-63 Rs. 3 crores and so on; that is to say, an additional construction of a crore is contemplated every year.

Export of Iron-ore

*867. **Shri Damani:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Trading Corporation of India has been successful in negotiating long-term agreements for the sale of iron-ore to foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) A statement showing the long term agreements concluded with various countries for supply of Iron Ore, is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 22A].

Shri Damani: According to the statement, a sale of two million tons of iron ore has been negotiated with Japan over a period of five years. May I know how the terms and conditions of this new sale compare with our previous sales to Japan?

Shri Kanungo: The price for each year is concluded by negotiation. The prices are fixed on terms of international prices ruling at that time. For

the current year, the negotiations are continuing.

Shri Damani: May I know whether the sales made to Czechoslovakia, Poland and other countries for long-term deliveries are on barter basis or just simply export basis?

Shri Kanungo: For Czechoslovakia the exports are on the basis of annual trade agreements, and the payments are adjusted from time to time, depending upon the export and import trade. It is not a specific barter.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Has the State Trading Corporation entered into an agreement that along with high grade ore they will have to take some low grade ore also and, if so, what is the percentage of low grade ore that they have to take?

Shri Kanungo: We have been trying to do that. But our difficulty is movement, because the movement of low grade ore to the ports is much more expensive.

Shri Kasliwal: May I know whether the entire export of iron ore is now being channelled through the State Trading Corporation or the private sources are also allowed to export?

Shri Kanungo: It is channelled through the STC entirely.

Shri Damani: May I know whether the STC has given any indication of the iron exports they expect to make during this year and next year?

Shri Kanungo: Yes; the contracts have been entered. It is now public property. Everyone knows it.

Shri Achar: Regarding Rumania I find from the statement that 17 lakh tons is agreed to without any condition, but with regard to 9,50,000 tons it is said that it is at "seller's option", that is, our option. What is the reason for that? Are we not able to supply?

Shri Kanungo: No, we are not because our transport system is so

loaded that we cannot satisfy all the buyer's needs.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Certain negotiations were being arrived on for the export of iron ore to Italy but it was pending the finalisation of the development of Mangalore Port into a major port. Since a decision has been taken about that, may I know at what stage the negotiations with Italy are?

Shri Kanungo: The development of Mangalore Port has not progressed very far. Apart from the development of the Port, communications in the hinterland are also very important. Those communications are not good.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The Government are entering not into immediate export contracts but also long-term contracts. They are entering into certain agreements for two or three years hence. I am talking about that.

Shri Kanungo: After the improvement of the Port at Mangalore, which is included in the Third Plan, progresses to a certain extent it will be worth while to negotiate for sales and not now.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Besides these long-term contracts, is the STC also exporting iron ore on short-term basis to other countries? If so, which are the non-traditional countries to which the STC is exporting iron ore?

Shri Kanungo: Yes. The STC is always prepared to do that. But as I said earlier the limitations against offering for sale are the lack of internal transport and port handling.

Shri Damani: My idea in asking the previous question was this. As we want to increase our exports during the Third Five Year Plan period, has the STC prepared any plan? Can it give any idea of how much iron ore they may export and what is the target for this year and for the next year?

Shri Kanungo: The current year's and the next year's target is there. 1961 it is 35 lakhs tons, that is, estimated. We expect to increase it gradually. But we cannot be sure about the targets until transport facilities are available.

पोलिस्टीन पाउडर

*८६८. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रा यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्लास्टिक उद्योग में पोलिस्टीन के प्रभुत्व में कटौती के कारण संकट उत्पन्न हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो क्या सरकार को कारखाने वालों से इस बारे में कोई प्रावेदन-पत्र मिला है कि कटौती बहाल कर दी जाये ; और

(ग) यदि हां तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कदम उठाया है ?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). No, Sir. Some representations have been received requesting improvement in supplies. The following steps are being taken:—

- (i) Adequate imports have been permitted to the small scale manufacturers over and above the indigenous supplies.
- (ii) Additional raw material, viz., Styrene, is being made available under D.L.F. assistance to the indigenous manufacturer for increasing production of Polystyrene.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पोलिस्टीन के कट करने से किस मात्रा में यहाँ की प्लास्टिक इण्डस्ट्री को नुकसान पहुँचा है ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : कोई नुकसान नहीं पहुँचा है । यह इतनी ज्यादा ताबाब में बढ़

रही है कि हमारे पास इतना फारेन एक्सचेंज नहीं है कि हम उस पर खर्च करें और इस इण्डस्ट्री को आगे बढ़ावें ।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या सरकार ने कोई उपाय यहाँ सोचा है जिसमें कि पोलिस्टीन की जगह पर कोई सब्स्टिट्यूट निकले ताकि कभी इस का इम्पोर्ट बन्द होने का मौका आये तो भी हमारे यहाँ इण्डस्ट्री चल सके ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : तीन साल में कप्टी का प्रोडक्शन इस डाइरेक्शन में कोई दसगुना हो जायेगा और हम एक्सपोर्ट कर सकेंगे ।

श्री त्यागी : क्या इस बात की कोई कोशिश की गई है कि जो प्लास्टिक सामान यहाँ बनाता है वह बाहर के मुलकों को भी एक्सपोर्ट हो सके ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : वह तो हो रहा है । लेकिन यह कवेशन और किस्म का है । यह छोटी इण्डस्ट्रीज को पोलिस्टीन पाउडर के सप्लाय के सम्बन्ध में है । प्लास्टिक का एक्सपोर्ट हो रहा है और आगे और ज्यादा होने की गुंजाइश है ।

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any representation has been received by the hon. Minister from small-scale industries in Calcutta?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, I myself had been there and under the chairmanship of Dr. B. C. Roy we met all the moulders and distributed to them a larger quantity than what was available to them in the past.

Shri Tyagi: The hon. Minister has just now stated that manufactured articles from polystyrene are also being exported. Then I do not know what is the reason for not allowing any import licence for this article.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The drain on foreign exchange by imports is far more than what we can earn through exports. That is why there is a net debit.

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : मुझे व्यक्तिगत रूप से मालूम है कि बहुत से उद्योगों को प्राथमिक समय काम करने के लिये भी पोलिस्ट्रीन पाउडर नहीं मिलता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यदि पोलिस्ट्रीन अधिक मात्रा में उपलब्ध नहीं है तो अधिक उद्योगों को लगाने की आज्ञा क्यों दी जाती है? और अगर दी जाती है तो उसका उचित प्रबन्ध करने की व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं की जाती?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : सब जगहों में रोक लगाया है, हर एक स्टेट से कहा गया है कि वे इस इम्प्लोज को फिलहाल न बढ़ायें, जब तक कण्ट्री में डम चीज के लिये बचका माल पैदा न हो।

Shri Prabhat Kar: In spite of the hon. Minister's meeting with the President of the Plastic Manufacturers Association in West Bengal, the supply which is required by these manufacturers is not adequate. May I know whether it is a fact that during the meeting with these representatives, it was pointed out that the supplier there is selling this powder to persons who are not carrying on any business and some memos were submitted?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir. Such complaints were definitely received there. The Director of Industries, West Bengal Government was instructed both by the Chief Minister and by me to go into each case. He has struck off from the register quite a large number of such producers.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो प्लास्टिक इम्पोर्ट हो कर आता है उस के बटवारे पर कोई नियन्त्रण है जिससे कि सभी को समान रूप से मिल सके।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : नियन्त्रण है जहाँ तक माल का तात्त्विक है, लेकिन जो इम्प्लोज छोटे कारखाने बनाती हैं, उन पर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है।

Manufacture of Coalite

*873. { **Shri Morarka:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether a private party has been given permission to manufacture coalite, motor spirit and other subsidiary products;

(b) whether the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel wanted to take up this project under the public sector; and

(c) what are the reasons which weighed with Government for sanctioning the scheme to the private sector?

The Ministry of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The matter is under consideration.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item where it was mentioned that in spite of the objection of the Steel, Mines and Fuel Ministry this project has already been given to the private sector? If so, has the location of this factory been decided?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This news item was incorrect wholly.

Mr. Speaker: This has not been given to the private sector.

Shri Manubhai Shah: It has not been decided whether it should be either in the public sector or in the private sector. As I said in the answer, the matter is still under consideration.

Shri Morarka: What is the total expected investment in this project?

Shri Manubhai Shah: About Rs. 24 crores. But the committee in the discussions felt that this is an under-estimate. The investment will be somewhere about Rs. 7 crores.

Mr. Speaker: What is coalite? Hon. Members want to know that.

Shri Morarka: It is semi-coke.

Is it not a fact that the Steel, Mines and Fuel Ministry has said that a project of this importance cannot be given to the private sector and that that objection has been over-ruled by the Licensing Committee?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, nothing of the sort has happened. The inter-Ministerial discussions are going on. To the extent the Government can do it in the public sector, they will undertake to do so. To the extent they cannot do it, they will allow the private sector to undertake it.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the Steel, Mines and Fuel Ministry was not prepared to take up this project immediately and wanted to take time?

Shri Manubhai Shah: These are all assumptions. When a matter is under consideration, how do hon. Members have an idea as to which Ministry says what?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I wanted to bring to your notice the Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956. The hon. Minister's answer is that this is under consideration whether the project should be given to the public sector, or if the public sector cannot do it, it should be given to the private sector. The hon. Member, Shri Morarka, said that already perhaps a decision like this was taken. My point is that in consonance with the Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956, the project cannot be given to the private sector. How is it being considered to be given to the private sector now?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is not so. The hon. Member may read the Industrial policy Resolution. I did not contradict the hon. Member earlier. It is a mixed sector. Coal is worked and coke is worked both in the private sector and the public sector.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Is it not a fact that factories like this cannot be given to the private sector under the Industrial Policy Resolution?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The hon. Member may again read the Sche-

dule. Under the Second Plan, 12 million tons of coal was to be raised in the private sector and 10 million tons of coal was to be raised in the public sector. It is a mixed sector.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The coal that is to be raised from the private sector, 10 million tons, was entirely from the old mines, not from the new mines at all.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The real point is not old or new mines. This is a processing of coal which also belongs to the mixed sector. Even coke today is being manufactured in both the sectors. Again every such scheme, if necessary under the policy resolution, goes for permission of the Cabinet before it is approved whether in the private sector or the public sector.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: This cannot be settled here regarding the interpretation of the Industrial Policy Resolution. Hon. Members will kindly meet the hon. Minister. If they have any doubt, I will allow them to raise it here.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: It is a glaring violation...

Mr. Speaker: If it is a glaring violation of the Industrial Policy Resolution, certainly, they will have an opportunity. The hon. Minister says that it is not a violation. Therefore, they will sit together and try to find out and satisfy each other. If they are not satisfied, let me see.

Shri Mahanty: May I know whether it is a fact that coalite is merely a process of manufacture and not a mineral like coal?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is low temperature carbonisation. I will not take the time of the House by going into the technical details. It produces several bye-products which are produced in a coke oven battery.

Shri Kasiwal: May I know how long this matter has been under consideration?

Shri Manubhai Shah: For about six months or so, that matter is under consideration in all the Ministries and the Planning Commission.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: A low temperature carbonisation plant was approved to be included in the Second plan at Kothagudium. It was not taken up for want of foreign exchange. When a public sector project cannot find foreign exchange, how does a private party get foreign exchange?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is anticipating a decision by the hon. Member. When I say that the matter is under consideration, it will be looked into in all its aspects. What may have happened to a particular project in the Second Plan may not be holding true in the Third Plan.

Exports

*875. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1002 on the 21st March, 1981 and state:

(a) whether Government have since completed the inquiry with regard to distribution of export incentives between the manufacturers and exporters; and

(b) if so, what are the findings?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). The Special Export Promotion Scheme for Engineering goods has since been extended, with suitable modifications, to exporters who may not be manufacturers. The question of extension of such a facility to other exporters will be considered in the light of the experience to be gained by this relaxation in respect of engineering goods.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether exporters, who are not manufacturers are also offered incentives and if so, in what cases and in what form?

Shri Satish Chandra: Exporters who are not manufacturers are offered in-

centives in the case of certain products such as sports goods, cashew kernels, tobacco, sea food, frog legs, and coir products. In such items where there are no special manufacturing processes involved and imported raw materials are not necessary, facilities exist both for exporters and manufacturers.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the Government propose to do the same thing in the case of export of tea also?

Shri Satish Chandra: Tea exports are regulated in a particular manner by the Tea Board of which the hon. Member is also a Member. Tea exports are handled by persons who are so licensed by the Tea Board. They may be manufacturers, they may be only exporters. In fact, both types of exporters are there already.

Shri Mahanty: Will it be correct to infer that in the export of engineering manufactured goods, the manufacturers will have precedence over established exporters in the matter of export?

Shri Satish Chandra: In most of the goods, manufacturers have got more facilities—incentives, I should say—because they are entitled to the import of raw materials required in the process. But, the exporters are allowed certain incentives in the case of such items which do not require any after sales service—for example, utensils and other things. They can be exported by exporters other than manufacturers also and they get certain incentives.

Shri Mahanty: The hon. Minister said in the first part of his reply that in such manufactures which do not require special process, the established exporters will also have a share in export incentives. I ask whether in engineering manufactures which require special technical process in manufacture, established exporters will have precedence over manufacturers.

Shri Satish Chandra: There is nothing like established exporters. Anybody can export these days.

Some Hon. Members: No.

Shri Satish Chandra: Yes, in engineering goods. Anybody who can find a market for our engineering products in foreign countries can. The question relates to incentives allowed to manufacturers or exporters. In the case of the manufacturer, incentive is allowed by way of import of raw materials and other things. It was confined to manufacturers only up till now. We have extended it to all other exporters in the case of such goods which do not require any after sales service. Plant and machinery or motors can only be exported by manufacturers. If there is a simpler item which does not require after sales service, anybody can export.

Shri Kasliwal: May I know what part draw-back is playing in as export incentive and whether there is a progressive reduction in draw back or otherwise?

Shri Satish Chandra: The customs duties levied on imported raw material or excise duty charged in the country are refunded. That is the draw back.

Slum Clearance

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*876. { **Shri Balakrishnan:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether slum clearance scheme is extended to all towns;

(b) whether priority is given to towns with a population of one lakh and above; and

(c) if so, the names of the towns which will come under the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 23].

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether there is any scope to extend this scheme and if so, which towns will be included under this scheme?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: It is, after all, for the State Governments to decide on the towns where slum clearance work is to be carried out. But, according to the latest decision preference should be given to any town with more than 1 lakh population. Hitherto after the Sen Committee's report had been accepted by the Government, slum clearance work, except for special reasons, was to be restricted to the six major cities of Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, Bombay, Ahmedabad and Kanpur.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether proposals have been received from the State Governments in this respect?

Mr. Speaker: Ch. Brahm Prakash.

Ch. Brahm Prakash: The Government will be aware that for the implementation...

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I have not yet replied to the other question.

Mr. Speaker: Why did he sit down?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The State Government is fully competent to sanction slum clearance projects in other cities also.

Ch. Brahm Prakash: For the implementation of slum clearance schemes, the Government will be aware, land is the greatest problem. Has the Government taken any concrete steps to make available land for these slum clearance schemes?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: We have made financial provision for the States to borrow from the Centre for acquisition of land for slum clearance and other housing projects.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the opinion of a foreign expert in Calcutta that persons displaced by the slum clearance schemes should be rehabilitated in those very places by constructing large buildings instead of those lands being allowed to be sold to richer people?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I do not know this particular opinion, but it is the considered opinion of the Government of India as also that of the State Governments, that as far as possible, the slum-dwellers should be re-housed as near to the former localities as possible. It may not be possible to house them exactly on the same spot, because the very essence of a slum is congestion, that is, let us say, where about hundred persons should live in an acre, in a slum, about 500 to 600 persons live in an acre; obviously, if we want to clear up these slums, all these 500 or 600 persons could not be put back into the same spot.

डा० गोविन्द दास : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को मालूम है कि घग्गी हाल ही में जबलपुर जिले में कटनी में जो बाढ़ घाई थी उसमें कटनी के चारों तरफ के स्लम्स के जो मकान हैं वे बह गये थे। क्या इसमें कोई सहायता मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार को केन्द्रीय सरकार से मिल सकती है कि उन स्थानों पर नई बिल्डिंग या नये मकान इस तरह के बनाये जायें जिससे वहाँ स्लम्स न रहें? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस सम्बन्ध में मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को कुछ लिखा है?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: As far as I remember, we have not received any specific request from the Madhya Pradesh Government about the rebuilding of the slum-dwellings which have been brought down by the floods. But, certainly, we can examine this question if there is a request from the State Government.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Tube-Well in New Delhi

{ **Pandit D. N. Tiwari:**
*859. { **Shri K. B. Malvia:**
 { **Shri Bishwanath Roy:**

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tube-wells installed in New Delhi for prevention of floods and checking of the rise in the level of the sub-soil water;

(b) the cost incurred so far; and

(c) whether they are being utilised for the purpose for which they were set up?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) 303 have been sunk.

(b) Rs. 6,36,850.

(c) Out of 303 tube-wells, 16 which are complete in all respects are being used for the purpose.

Manufacture of Transformers

*866. { **Shri Narayanankutty Menon:**
 { **Shri Punnoose:**

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to have a transformer-manufacturing factory to be located in Kerala;

(b) if so, whether any licence has been granted for the same;

(c) whether any foreign financial or technical collaboration has been obtained; and

(d) if so, the nature of such collaboration?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir There is a proposal from M/s. Hitachi Transformers and Electricals (Kerala) Ltd., Trivandrum for establishing an Industrial Undertaking in Kerala for the manufacture of Transformers.

The proposal is under consideration of the Government and it is expected that a decision will be reached shortly.

Foreign collaboration with M/s. Hitachi of Japan is envisaged and the collaboration terms are under consideration.

Cost Accounting System in Public Undertakings

*869. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 669 on the 8th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the cost accounting system in the commercial and industrial units in the Public Sector is the same as that generally followed by the industrial and commercial units in the Private Sector; and

(b) if not, in what respects does it differ?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The cost accounting system in the industrial undertakings in the public sector is generally of the pattern in force in similar units in other industrial and commercial concerns in the private sector. The system is designed to assess process costing and product costing.

Aid for Housing Programme

*870. **Shrimati Na Palchoudhri:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal that the Life Insurance Corporation should provide a large sum for fulfilling the housing programme during the Third Five Year Plan is under the consideration of the Government of India; and

(b) if so, the exact details of what the L.I.C. would provide?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). The Life Insurance Corporation are expected to provide funds to the extent of Rs. 60 crores for the Housing Programmes during the Third Five Year Plan.

Tea Brokers in Calcutta

*871. { **Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:**
Shri Sarju Pandey:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that out of seven tea brokers operating in Calcutta tea auction market, four are foreign concerns;

(b) what percentage of total quantity of teas put to auction are dealt with by these four foreign companies;

(c) whether they have virtual control over the tea auction market and if so, what steps Government propose to take to break this foreign control of this national industry;

(d) whether it is a fact that the main obstacle in the way of Indian brokers is the fact that British brokers arrange the requisite working capital for the tea factories and thereby tie down their sale; and

(e) whether Government propose to take steps to provide requisite capital to release the gardens from this binding?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Nityanand Kanungo): (a) Of the seven broking firms operating in Calcutta, three are entirely owned by Indians and the remaining four are Indian rupee companies having both Indian and non-Indian shareholders, the latter holding a majority of the shares in three firms.

(b) and (c). While the four bigger broking firms having both Indian and non-Indian shareholders handle bulk of the auction sales, this does not amount to control of the auction inasmuch as the auctions are free and

open, and all registered buyers have an equal opportunity to bid in the auctions.

(d) The four bigger broking firms have been in the field for a long time and have naturally larger financial resources which enable them to finance some of the weaker sections of Indian producers. If the purely Indian firms wish to embark on crop financing, they can also do so with larger capital. If the facility granted by the larger broking firms were to be curtailed, it would cause great hardship to weaker Indian producers.

(e) Government are more concerned about the difficulties experienced by tea gardens in finding finance for capital development. It is with this end in view, several schemes of assistance have been brought into operation.

Manufacture of Tape Recorders

*872. { Shri B. Das Gupta:
Shri Aurebindo Ghosal:

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

(a) whether any factory for manufacturing tape recorders has been set up in Kerala; and

(b) if so, what is the quantum of production and whether it is with any foreign collaboration?

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

(b) Does not arise

Indian Exhibition in Moscow

874. { Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadhi:
Shrimati Ha Palchowdri:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to have an Indian Exhibition in Moscow on the lines of recent British Exhibition to increase the chances and opportunity of trade between the two countries;

(b) if so, when would such Exhibition be held; and

(c) whether private enterprise in the country would be given opportunity to have stalls of their own to exhibit their goods?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) There is no such proposal under consideration at the moment.

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

Influx of Minority Community from Pakistan

*877. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of people belonging to minority community in West Pakistan have been crossing into India in recent months from Rajasthan border because of insecurity prevailing there;

(b) if so, the number of such persons who arrived in India during the past two months; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it becomes available.

Satgram Colliery

*878. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Chandi Lal:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 389 on the 28th February, 1981 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the question of reinstatement of discharged/dismissed

employees of Satgram Colliery in Asansol; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). A settlement was effected on March 8, 1961, whereby the management offered re-employment to 40 dismissed, discharged workers. 28 of these workers reported for duty and were re-employed; the remaining 12 did not respond.

Development Plan for Sikkim

*879. { Shri Chunil Lal:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadhi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Amar Singh Damar:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 412 on the 28th February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered and finalised the second development plan for Sikkim; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 24].

उत्तर प्रदेश में अकबारी कागज का कारखाना

*880. { श्री भक्त वंशज :
श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :
श्री सुशीलाल :

क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री २४ मार्च, १९६१ के तारकित प्रश्न संख्या १०८२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश में अकबारी कागज का कारखाना स्थापित करने की प्रस्तावना किस अवस्था में है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई साहू) :
योजना मंजूर कर दी गयी है ।

Training of Teacher Administrators

{ Shri D.C. Sharma:
*881. { Shri Tangamani:
Shri Kunhan:

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

(a) whether the Third Course for the training of Teacher Administrators has since been started in Bombay; and

(b) if so, the number of trainees selected for the same?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes, on the 18th July 1961.

(b) 43 candidates were selected for the course.

Amendments to Employees' State Insurance Act

*882. { Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1689 on the 24th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether any progress has since been made with regard to the proposal to amend the Employees' State Insurance Act;

(b) whether the proposals under consideration include those advocated by the workers' representatives on the Employees' State Insurance Corporation; and

(c) whether there is any proposal for increasing the rates of contribution by the employers or workers or both?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) The Sub-Committee appointed by the employees' State Insurance Corporation has considered the proposed amendments. Its report will be considered by the Corporation in its meeting to be held on the 26.8.1961.

(b) Yes.

(c) There is no proposal to amend the Act to increase the rates of contributions by the employers or the employees. The rates are, however, proposed to be rationalised and this may entail marginal adjustments.

Committee on Fatigue among Mine Workers

*883. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee on Fatigue among mine workers has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, what are the main recommendations;

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, when the report is expected; and

(d) when legislation will be undertaken for providing for 'Worker Inspectors' for the inspection of mines?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Committee has approved a draft outline of programme of work. The actual work of investigation will start after the necessary staff and equipment are made available.

(d) This will be included in the next batch of amendments which will be taken up as soon as the reports of the Committees set up in pursuance of the recommendations of the Safety Conference are received.

Implementation of Recommendations of Cement Wage Board

*884. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

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

(a) whether the recommendations of the Cement Wage Board have now been implemented in all the units;

(b) if not, the number of units which have not done so; and

(c) the reasons for not doing so?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). Out of 33, five factories have not implemented the recommendations. Agreements for implementations have been reached in 2 more factories.

(c) In the remaining 3 units, there are differences between the employers and workers over details of implementation. The State Governments concerned are helping the parties for amicable and early settlement.

Cement Factories

*885. { **Shri Morarka:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) the number of licences given during the Second Five Year Plan period for setting up cement factories;

(b) the number of cement factories set up during this period; and

(c) whether the unutilised licences are revoked by Government?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Twenty-two for setting up new factories and twenty for carrying out substantial expansions to existing or proposed factories;

(b) Seven new factories were set up and twenty-three substantial expansions were completed. In addition, one substantial expansion was partly completed. Of these, six new factories and nineteen substantial expansions related to licences earlier than the Second Plan period;

(c) Twelve licences for setting up new factories have already been revoked. The schemes covered by the remaining licences have been examined and the licences have been or are being extended wherever necessary.

Export of Black Pepper Etc.

*886. **Shrimati Ha Palchoudhury:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that complaints have recently been received by the Government of India about poor quality of black pepper, cardamom, cashewnuts, hides and skins etc. having been exported from India to foreign countries;

(b) if so, the brief details of the complaints and names of countries from which they were received; and

(c) the nature of steps taken or proposed to be taken in connection therewith?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). Sporadic complaints to the effect that quality of goods does not conform to specifications and samples are received from the buyers in different countries in respect of a variety of goods. These are attended to as and when received and it is not practicable to make out a comprehensive list of such cases without spending considerable time and energy in collecting the information.

(c) An Ad Hoc Committee on Quality Control and Pre-shipment Inspection was appointed by Government in November 1960, with the specific object of examining the question of imposing quality control on various goods exported from India and making recommendations to Government in this behalf. The Committee have recently submitted their report.

Export of Low Grade Tobacco to Russia

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

(a) whether Russia has entered the market for purchasing low grade Indian Tobacco;

(b) if so, how much of this tobacco is expected to be imported into that country during the current year; and

(c) how far will it lessen the glut produced in the market for low grade tobacco on account of the withdrawal of China from the market?

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

(b) 1.94 million lbs. of low grade tobacco of the 1961 crop.

(c) Russian purchases have given some relief, but there are reports of large stocks of low grade tobacco still remaining undisposed of.

Aluminium Plant in Madhya Pradesh

*888. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Chunil Lal:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 402 on the 28th February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the application of a private firm for setting up of an aluminium plant in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The application is still under consideration.

World Fair in New York

*889. { Shri Chunil Lal:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1180 on the 29th March, 1961 and state the nature of decision taken regarding India's participation in the World Fair to be held in New York during the year 1964?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): It

has since been decided that India will participate in the Fair. Steps are being taken to book suitable space and make necessary arrangements. Details are still to be worked out.

Shahpur and Durgapur Refugee Colonies, Calcutta

*890. { Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Muhammed Elias:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Refugee families residing since 1948 in the Shahpur and Durgapur Colonies, New Alipore, Calcutta have been served with eviction notices;

(b) if so, the reasons for such eviction; and

(c) whether the families concerned were offered any alternative sites for settlement, monetary compensation and/or house-building loans?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). Attention is invited to the reply given by the Minister of Defence to Starred Question No. 835 in the Lok Sabha on the 22nd August, 1961.

Foreign Aid to India

*891. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri S. A. Mohdi:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:
Shri Mahanty:
Maharajkumar Vijaya
Ananda:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he has written to the Heads of foreign States

and Governments regarding foreign aid to India;

(b) if so, the names of the countries to which the letters have been written; and

(c) the names of countries who have responded favourably?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) The Heads of State or Government of some foreign countries had been addressed about the requirement of external assistance for India's Third Five-Year Plan.

(b) and (c). The communications were of a confidential character. It may, however, be added that the response in all cases was generally favourable.

Trade Team from Tunisia

*892. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Maharajkumar Vijaya
Ananda:

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

(a) whether a trade team from Tunisia visited the country in May, 1961;

(b) if so, what particular subjects were discussed with the team; and

(c) with what result?

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

(b) In October, 1960 S.T.C. had entered into a contract with the Office du Commerce Extérieur of Tunisia for imports of rock phosphate in exchange for exports of tea and jute goods. The detailed arrangements for implementing this contract were discussed with the team.

(c) The necessary arrangements have been made.

Prices of Raw Jute

- *893. { Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
 Shri Indrajit Gupta:
 Shri A. C. Guha:
 Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
 Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:

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

(a) whether any decision has been taken regarding fixation of a minimum price for raw jute this season;

(b) if so, when the price is likely to be announced;

(c) whether any State Government or Indian Jute Mills Association has made any recommendations in the matter of floor-prices; and

(d) the measures proposed to be taken to maintain any floor-prices which may be announced?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The I.J.M.A. has suggested a buffer Stock Scheme without naming a particular floor price. The entire question of buffer stock operations and prices is at present under active consideration.

Graphite Electrodes

2089. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1258 on the 3rd April, 1961 and state the further progress made in finalisation of details of the manufacturing programme and arrangements for foreign collaboration for manufacture of graphite electrodes?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The terms of collaboration between Shri B. Himatsingka, Calcutta and the Great Lakes

Corporation of U.S.A. for the manufacture of calcined petroleum coke have since been approved. Details of the manufacturing programme etc. have not yet been received from the firm.

The scheme of Messrs. Bangur Brothers for the manufacture of graphite products has recently been approved in principle by the Government of India; their proposal for collaboration with the Great Lakes Carbon Corporation of USA has also been received and the terms are under consideration.

Recording of Events connected with Mahatma Gandhi's Life

2090. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2648 on the 3rd April, 1961 and state:

(a) the further progress made in recording events connected with Mahatma Gandhi's life; and

(b) when the work is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Since 3rd April, 1961, the following reminiscences have been recorded which form part of contributions towards the Radio biography of Mahatma Gandhi:

(i) Reminiscences of Mahatma Gandhi by Shri Tulsi Mehar Shreshtha, the well-known Ashramite—Duration of recording 12 minutes;

(ii) Interview with Rajkumari Amrit Kaur on her reminiscences of Mahatma Gandhi, by Shri Melville De Mellow—Duration about 2½ hrs.

(b) No time schedule has been fixed for completion of the work. However, the Radio biography will be completed in stages and every feature broadcast on the occasion of Mahatma Gandhi's birth or death anniversary will be a contribution to the biography.

Industrial Estates in Punjab

2091. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

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

(a) the progress made so far in the Industrial Estates in Punjab;

(b) the annual estimated production in each of these estates; and

(c) the new Industrial Estates to be set up during 1961-62 with location?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is attached. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 25].

All India Handicrafts Board

2092. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta. Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2661 on the 3rd April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the reports of the All India Handicrafts Board on the Regional Seminars on Handicrafts Co-operatives; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

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

(b) Most of the recommendations of the Regional Seminars on Handicrafts Cooperatives organised by the All India Handicrafts Board, are the concern of the State Governments and the Board has taken up the matter with them. The recommendations requiring consideration of the Central Government mainly relate to the pattern of financial assistance for handicrafts cooperatives and these have been brought to the notice of the Committee set up to review the pattern of Central assistance for cottage and small industries including handicrafts, for the 3rd Five Year Plan.

Joint Management Councils

2093. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2662 on the 3rd April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the feasibility of setting up Joint Managing Councils in the Industrial establishments as suggested by trade unions; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). The matter has been taken up with the management of some of the units suggested by the Trade Unions and efforts are being made to set up Joint Management Councils wherever possible.

Export of Plywoods to Ceylon

2094. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2663 on the 3rd April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received the second report of the South Indian Plywood Manufacturers' Association, Calicut containing concrete proposal for accelerating exports of plywood to Ceylon; and

(b) if so, the main suggestions made therein?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Not yet, Sir.

Trade with South East Asian Countries

2095. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to promote trade with the South East Asian countries during the year 1960-61; and

(b) whether as a result of the steps the exports to the South East Asian countries have increased?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Four trade delegations sponsored by Export Promotion Councils were sent to the countries in South East Asia during 1960-61.

Rotational displays of Indian goods were arranged at the showrooms attached to our Missions in South East Asia.

A wholly Indian Exhibition was also organised in Vientiane.

In 1960, India also participated in the Y.W.C.A. Fair held in Bangkok.

Measures taken for export promotion generally have also helped exports to South East Asian countries.

(b) Exports to some of these countries have increased, but the full effect of the steps taken can be seen only after some time.

Export of Handloom Cloth

*2096. { Shri Pangarkar:
Shri K. P. Sinha:

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

(a) the quantity of handloom cloth exported from India in the year 1960-61;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earned by this export during the above period; and

(c) the countries which imported handloom cloth from India during the above period?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) 2,50,04,927 meters during April 1960-Feb., 1961.

(b) Rs. 4,48,75,432 by the above export.

(c) The main importing countries were Malaya, Ceylon, Singapore, Aden, Nigeria, U.S.A. Sudan and the U.K.

Licences for New Industries in Maharashtra

2097. Shri Pangarkar Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences issued for starting new industries in Maharashtra during the Second Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether all these licences have been used; and

(c) if not, the number of unused licences?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) 425 licences were issued for the establishment of new undertakings in Maharashtra during the Second Five Year Plan period.

(b) and (c). Out of these licences twenty-two licences have been revoked. In all other cases, either the undertakings have already been established or are in the process of being established.

Explosives in NEFA Area

2098. Shri N. M. Deb: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that huge quantities of explosives have been stolen in NEFA area; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take in this regard?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Some explosives stored at Margherita, in Assam State, for use in connection with the construction of hill roads in NEFA have been stolen. The loss consisted of 50 pounds of gelatina, 10,000 detonators and 66 coils of fuse wire. The theft was reported to the Police who are investigating into the matter.

Instructions have been issued that in NEFA all explosives should be stored in the Assam Rifles areas. In Margherita, the explosives will be stored in an approved Magazine.

प्रचार सामग्री पर व्यय

२०६६. श्री लक्ष्मण राय : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले पांच वर्ष में वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय ने प्रचार सामग्री के प्रकाशन पर कितना व्यय किया; और

(ख) इस में से कितना प्रकाशित साहित्य प्रति वर्ष भारत में और विदेशों में निःशुल्क वितरित किया गया ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) ११,२८,२७१.३४ रुपये ।

(ख)

१६५६-५७—१,६७,७०० प्रतिमा (लगभग)

१६५७-५८—१,७१,५७० " "

१६५८-५९—१,७६,०५० " "

१६५९-६०—१,८७,१३० " "

१६६०-६१—१,९७,७०४ " "

उत्तर प्रदेश में उद्योग

२१००. श्री लक्ष्मण राय : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष और इस वर्ष उत्तर प्रदेश के निजी उद्योगपतियों को कितने लाइसेंस किन-किन उद्योगों के लिए दिये गये;

(ख) ये उद्योग किन-किन स्थानों पर स्थापित किये जायेंगे;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि जिला बोर्डों में गोलागोकर्णनाथ स्थान पर कागज का कारखाना बनाने के लिए लाइसेंस दिया गया है;

(घ) वह लाइसेंस किस व्यक्ति के नाम दिया गया है; और

(ङ) कागज बनाने के लिए क्या कच्ची

सामग्री प्रयुक्त की जायेगी और वह कहाँ प्राप्त की जायेगी ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :

(क) और (ख). उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, १९५१ के प्रचीन जारी किये गये सभी लाइसेंसों का व्योरा, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ साथ निर्माण की वस्तुओं तथा उन उद्योगों के स्थानों के बारे में भी पूरी जानकारी होती है, जरूरत भाफ इंडस्ट्री एण्ड ट्रेड नामक पत्र के प्रकों में प्रकाशित किया जाता है। इस पत्र की प्रतियाँ संसद् के पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं।

(ग) जी, हाँ।

(घ) मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान शुगर मिल्स लिमिटेड, गोलागोकर्णनाथ, जिला बरेली, उत्तर प्रदेश।

(ङ) गन्ने की खेती जो उनके अपने अपने चीनी कारखाने तथा पड़ोस के दूसरे चीनी कारखानों से प्राप्त की जायेगी।

Recruitment by State Trading Corporation

2101. { Shri P. G. Deb:
Maharajkumar Vijaya
Ananda:

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

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to serious allegations made in the 'Blitz' of 24th June, 1961 regarding the recruitment of staff in the State Trading Corporation; and

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

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

(b) The matter is being looked into.

जीवान में औद्योगिक वस्ती

२१०२. श्री ए० जे० लालवीर : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जीवान में हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल कारखाने के पाठ एक

श्रीछोगिक बस्ती बसाई जायेंगी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वहां कौन-से उद्योग रहेंगे; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या सुविधायें दी जायेंगी ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :

(क) जी, हां। भोपाल में हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स कारखाने के निकट एक कार्यानुकूल श्रीछोगिक बस्ती बसाने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) इसमें ऐसे उद्योग स्थापित किये जायेंगे जो हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स के सहायक कारखानों के रूप में काम करते हुए पुर्जों और स्टोर्स का सामान तैयार करेंगे। ये सहायक उद्योग तांबे के कन्डक्टर, पीतल के एक्सट्रूजन, अधिक फैलने वाले मुलायम इस्पात, पेच और छिबरियां बनाने, लचीले लोहे को ढालने, गढ़ाई करने, एनोडाइज्ड लेबिल्स, स्प्रिंगें, पेंट और बार्निशें, पैकिंग की पेटियां बनाने तथा बेंकोलाइट को ढालने के होंगे।

(ग) सरकार इसे बे सभी सुविधायें देगी जो अन्य श्रीछोगिक बस्तियों को दी जाती हैं, जैसे पानी और बिजली वाले शोब, किराये में राजकीय सहायता, कच्चे माल का गारंटी से सम्भरण करना तथा किराया-खरीद पर मशीनें देना आदि। श्रीछोगिकों के लिए अन्य सुविधायें जैसे शो-रूम तथा प्रशिक्षण की सुविधायें भी दी जायेंगी।

राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा निर्यात की गई वस्तुयें

२१०३. श्री क० भे० मालवीय : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) विसम्बर, १९६० से जुलाई, १९६१ तक भारत के राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा किन्-किन् वस्तुओं का किन्-किन् देशों को निर्यात किया गया; और

(ख) उपरोक्त निर्यात से भारत को देशवार कितनी आमदनी हुई ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री कामनगो) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सदन पटल पर रखा जाता है। [बैलिये परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबंध संख्या २६]

खादी की बिक्री

२१०४. श्री क० भे० मालवीय : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय खादी का कुल कितना माल बिना बिका हुआ पड़ा है; और

(ख) खादी की बिक्री बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार क्या विशेष कार्यवाही करना चाहती है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) ५ करोड़ रुपये।

(ख) खादी की फुटकर बिक्री पर काफी समय तक के लिये ६ न० पै० प्रति रुपया प्रतिरिक्त छूट देने का प्रस्ताव है। प्रतिमानित स्तर से घटिया किस्म की खादी की फुटकर बिक्री पर कुछ और अधिक छूट देने का प्रस्ताव है, जिस से संस्थाप्य प्रतिमानित स्तर से घटिया किस्म के कपड़े के वर्तमान स्टॉक को निकाल सकें।

इस के प्रतिरिक्त खादी संस्थाओं और खादी कमीशन ने खादी बेचने तथा उस की किस्म में सुधार करने और प्रतिमानीकरण करने के लिये एक गहन प्रयत्न भी शुरू कर दिया है। इन्होंने नये शिक्षित कतबारों और बुनकरों द्वारा तैयार किये गये प्रतिमानित स्तर से घटिया किस्म के सूत और कपड़े का प्रतिक्षत कम करने के लिये भी उपयुक्त उपाय किये हैं।

स्टेनलेस स्टील के बर्तन

२१०५. श्री क० भे० मालवीय : क्या बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि देश में स्टेनलेस स्टील के बर्तनों की बहुत कमी है और वे बहुत मंहगे मिलते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस कमी को दूर करने और कीमतें घटाने के लिये कोई योजना बनाई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस का व्योरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) से (ग). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

सब्ज उद्योगों के लिये रिजर्व बैंक गारन्टी

२१०६. श्री क० भे० मालवीय : क्या बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १ जुलाई, १९६१ को छोटे उद्योगों को दी जाने वाली रिजर्व बैंक गारन्टी किन-किन राज्यों के किन-किन जिलों में दी जा रही थी; और

(ख) इस वित्तीय वर्ष में वह और किन किन राज्यों के किन किन जिलों में लागू की जायेगी ।

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) उन राज्यों और उन के जिलों के नाम, जिन में सब्ज उद्योगों को दी जाने वाली रिजर्व

बैंक गारन्टी की योजना इस समय चल रही है, नीचे दिखे गये हैं :—

क्रम	राज्य का नाम	जिले का नाम
संख्या		
१.	मान्ध्र प्रदेश	+ पूर्वी गोदावरी हैदराबाद कृष्णा + बारांगल
२.	भामास	कामरूप
३.	बिहार	पटना रांची
४.	दिल्ली	दिल्ली (संघ राज्य क्षेत्र)
५.	गुजरात	महमदाबाद + बड़ौदा + राजकोट सूरत
६.	जम्मू तथा काश्मीर	+ जम्मू + श्रीनगर
७.	केरल	+ पालघाट + कन्नूर + त्रिचूर + त्रिवेन्द्रम
८.	मध्य प्रदेश	गिर्वा + इंदौर + रायपुर
९.	मद्रास	+ चिन्नलपट कोयम्बटूर मद्रास + मद्रास + सीमस
१०.	महाराष्ट्र	बृहन्महाराष्ट्र कोल्हापुर + नागपुर + पुना बामा

क्रम राज्य का नाम जिले का नाम संख्या

११. मैसूर	बंगलूर + धारवाड
१२. उड़ीसा	कटक
१३. पंजाब	+ भम्बाला भमनसर गुरदासपुर गुड़गांव + जालन्धर लुधियाना
१४. राजस्थान	जयपुर + जोधपुर
१५. उत्तर प्रदेश	भागलपुर + अलीगढ़ + इलाहाबाद कानपुर मेरठ + मुरादाबाद + वाराणसी
१६. पं० बंगाल	बर्दवान वृहत्तर कलकत्ता हावड़ा

(ख) यह योजना हाल में २६ जिलों (+ विहाकित) में भी लागू की गयी है। इन जिलों की प्रति को देखने के बाद इस का और भागे विस्तार करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जायेगा।

पश्चिम नेपाल में काजीरोडा पर्वत श्रृंखला

२१०७. श्री क० भे० मालवीय : क्या प्रधानमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिम नेपाल में काजीरोडा पर्वत श्रृंखला की स्थिति और नाम

संबंधी गलतियाँ भारतीय सर्वेक्षण नक्शों में हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन गलतियों को सुधारने के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा बहिर्देशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) और (ख). संबद्ध नक्शे उस नापजोख और सर्वेक्षण पर आधारित हैं, जो १९२६-१९२७ में किया गया था। उन में जो पर्वत श्रृंखला दिखाई गई हैं; उन के नामों की जांच नेपाल अधिकारियों ने की थी। सर्वेक्षण करने योग्य आगामी मौसम में उस इलाके का फिर से सर्वेक्षण किये जाने की आशा है, और जहां भी जरूरत होगी, नक्शों में समुचित संशोधन कर दिया जायेगा।

कपड़े का आयात

२१०८. श्री क० भे० मालवीय : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कपड़े का आयात अब तक किया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस-किस किस्म का कपड़ा किन-किन देशों से आयात किया जाता है ; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन किस्मों के कपड़े भारत में नहीं बनते हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री कानूनवी) : (क) जिन देशों को भारतीय कपड़े का निर्यात होता है उनके साथ पारस्परिक व्यापार करने के प्रतीक स्वरूप पुराने आबातकों के कोटे के ११४ प्रतिशत सूखी कपड़े का नाम नाम आबात करने की स्वीकृति दी जाती है।

(ख) कपड़े की निम्नलिखित किस्मों का आयात किया जाता है :—

ट्विल और साटन, बड़िया किस्म की इटालियन मलमल, छान का कपड़ा, बारीक कपड़ा और मलमल, आरगंडी, पापलीन, ब्रिटोन जालियां, वायल, लापेट की साटन, ड्रिलें, जीनें, कैम्ब्रिक, कोरडूरो लिम्ब्रिक और फैशन वाली छोटें ।

निम्न देशों से आयात किया जाता है :—

ब्रिटेन, आस्ट्रिया, बेल्जियम, चेकोस्लो-वाकिया, फ्रांस, फिनलैंड, जर्मनी, हंगरी, हांगकांग, जापान, मलाया, स्विटजरलैंड, सिंगापुर, स्पेन, और अमेरिका ।

(ग) देश में विभिन्न परिमाण में इन सभी किस्मों का कपड़ा तैयार होता है ।

इंडिया इंटरनेशनल सेंटर द्वारा आयात

२१०६. श्री क० भे० मालवीय : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इंडिया इंटरनेशनल सेंटर ने १४ लाख रुपये का सामान विदेश से मंगाने की अनुमति मांगी है,

(ख) क्या इस राशि का सारा सामान भारत में ही खरीदा जा सकता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस सेंटर को लाइसेंस देगी ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री कानूनजी): (क) दि इंडिया इंटरनेशनल सेंटर ने केवल ७,२८,५०० रुपये के सामान का आयात करने की अनुमति मांगी थी ।

(ख) सभी सामान भारत में नहीं बनता ।

964(a) L8D—3.

(ग) विदेशी मुद्रा नियन्त्रण प्रतिलिपियों से रहित ६ लाख से अधिक जारी किये जा चुके हैं जिनका कुल मूल्य ७,२८,५०० रु० है । यह सारा सामान राकफेलर फाउन्डेशन ने उपहार के रूप में दिया था, इस कारण इसके लिए विदेशी मुद्रा द्वारा प्रत्यक्ष अथवा अन्य किसी प्रकार से भुगतान नहीं करना पड़ा ।

हिन्दी में टेंडर

२११०. श्री क० भे० मालवीय : क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा जारी किये गये टेंडर मिफं अंग्रेजी में होते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उनके हिन्दी अनुवाद हिन्दी पत्रों में प्रकाशित किये जायेंगे ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या इस प्रश्न पर गम्भीरता से विचार किया जायेगा ?

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण उ.मंत्री (श्री अमिल के० शर्मा) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकारी निर्माण विभाग द्वारा टेंडर सूचनाओं के विज्ञापन सूचना एवं प्रचार मंत्रालय के विज्ञापन एवं सूचना प्रचार निदेशालय को भेज दिये जाते हैं । विज्ञापनों के प्रकाशन के लिए पत्रों का चुनाव वही निदेशालय करता है । वह निदेशालय अंग्रेजी पत्रों के साथ साथ हिन्दी और प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के पत्रों को भी विज्ञापन देता है । वे विज्ञापन प्रत्येक विज्ञापन की आवश्यकताओं और उस भाषा-प्रदेश को, जिसके लिए वह विशेष रुचि का हो, ध्यान में रख कर दिये जाते हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Powerlooms

2111. Shri Somani: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of powerlooms covered by applications received by the Textile Commissioner in respect of the scheme for converting unauthorised powerlooms into authorised powerlooms;

(b) whether one of the conditions was that only those unregistered powerlooms which were in existence on the 31st October, 1960 and were working with an excise licence issued before that date, would be eligible for registration;

(c) what is the number of powerlooms which were found to satisfy these conditions and have, therefore, been regularised and what is the number of powerlooms whose applications were not found to satisfy these conditions;

(d) what steps have been taken for sealing powerlooms whose applications have been rejected as also sealing those powerlooms which did not submit applications for registration;

(e) how many powerlooms have so far been sealed;

(f) what is the number of powerlooms working on cotton yarn, which were having an excise licence as on the 31st October, 1960; and

(g) what is the amount of excise duty collected from powerlooms working on cotton yarn, in the financial year 1960-61?

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

Survey work in Patharia Forest

2112. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1520 on the 13th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether any progress has been made in the survey work in five villages in Patharia forest in Assam; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Industries in Madhya Pradesh

2113. Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether he will lay on the Table a statement showing the number and names of private entrepreneurs who were granted licences for starting industries in Madhya Pradesh during 1960-61 (particulars of large, medium and small industries to be given separately); and

(b) how many applications from private parties and individuals are at present pending with Government for disposal (giving details of the proposals and the nature of industries proposed)?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The details of all the licences issued under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, during 1960-61, indicating *inter alia* the names of the undertakings, location, items of manufacture have already been published in the periodical issues of Journal of Industry and Trade, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

(b) The information furnished by the parties in their applications is treated as confidential and it would not be in the public interest to divulge it. So far as the number of pending applications is concerned, the information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Shum Clearance Scheme in Punjab

2114. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and

Supply be pleased to state the amount proposed to be given to Punjab State under the Slum Clearance Scheme during the Third Five Year Plan period?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chauda): A sum of Rs. 35.30 lakhs is likely to be allocated to the Punjab Government as Central assistance for the Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme during the 3rd Plan.

Woollen Industry in Kulu Valley

2115. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme under consideration of Government for giving encouragement to the Woollen Industry in Kulu Valley; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karungo): (a) No such scheme is under consideration of the Central Government

(b) Does not arise.

Applications for Passports

2116. Shri Balraj Madhok: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) how many applications from businessmen for grant of passports to explore the possibility of increasing exports were received in the Regional Passport Office Delhi in the month of April, 1961 and how many were rejected, on the ground 'purpose not accepted';

(b) how many appeals had been preferred and accepted by the Ministry and on what ground; and

(c) what is the policy of Government to grant passport facilities to such businessmen who want to proceed abroad to explore the possibility of increasing exports?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Forty-nine applications

for passport facilities from businessmen to explore the possibility of increasing exports were received in the Regional Passport Office, Delhi, in the month of April 1961. In all these cases passports were granted.

(b) In view of the answer to (a) above, the question of appeals does not arise.

(c) Passport facilities are granted liberally to bona fide businessmen who want to go abroad to explore the possibility of increasing exports, provided they fulfil the usual conditions laid down for this purpose.

Industrial Training in Himachal Pradesh

2117. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of boys and girls belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes in Himachal Pradesh who have got industrial training during 1960-61;

(b) the number of such boys and girls employed in various industrial units set up under the Second Five Year Plan; and

(c) the steps taken to give them more facilities for training and employment?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Scheduled Castes: 13, Scheduled Tribes: Nil.

Other Backward Class: Information is not available as it is not being maintained.

(b) Information is not available as it is not being maintained.

(c) During 1960-61 no additional seats were started but during the Third Five Year Plan the seating capacity of the Industrial Training Institutes in Himachal Pradesh is proposed to be raised by 872 seats. As

12½ per cent of the seats are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and 5 per cent for the Scheduled Tribes, the number of seats available for them will also increase correspondingly.

Feature Films

2118. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to lay a statement containing the language-wise break-up of the feature films produced in the first half of the year 1961 and certified by the Central Board of Film Censors and state whether Marathi films have recorded an increase?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): The language-wise break up of feature films certified by the Board of Film Censors from 1st January to 30th June 1961, under the Cinematograph Act, 1952, is as below:

1. Bengali	....	18
2. Gujarati	....	2
3. Hindi	....	44
4. Kannada	....	3
5. Malayalam	....	4
6. Marathi	....	8
7. Oriya	....	1
8. Punjabi	....	3
9. Tamil	....	24
10. Telugu	....	24
11. Urdu	....	3
Total:		134

Marathi films have recorded an increase of 3 over the figure for the corresponding period in 1960.

Film Festivals

2119. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether during 1961 so far Indian films participated in a number of film festivals;

(b) if so, the names and venues; and

(c) what awards were won by our films?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 27].

Aid to Nepal Government

2120. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the further progress made in regard to the aid which is being given to the Nepal Government for the execution of their Development Plan; and

(b) the total aid given so far?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). The total aid given so far during the last nine years is about Rs. 11 crores. The programme of aid to which we are committed during the Third Plan period is of the order of Rs. 18 crores.

Cases of raids, shooting etc. by Pakistan Nationals

2121. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the number of cases of raids, shooting, kidnapping and smuggling by Pakistani nationals or armed forces and troops on both Eastern and Western sides during 1961 so far?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Information regarding cases of raids, shooting and kidnapping by Pakistani nationals or armed forces on both the Eastern and Western borders, upto July, 1961, has already been supplied to the House in reply to Unstarred Question No. 2468 and Starred Question No. 681 answered in the Lok Sabha on the 29th March, 1961 and the 19th August, 1961, respectively.

The number of cases of smuggling on the Western border during the period January-June, 1961 was 117 and on the Eastern border 171 (total 288).

Shifting of Slum Dwellers

2122. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the statement made by the Prime Minister in Lok Sabha on the 21st April, 1961 and state:

(a) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to shift the slum dwellers from the Rajghat area; and

(b) the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). About 840 families in the Dairy Kishenchand area, near Rajghat, have already been shifted to sites at Srinivasapuri and near the Marginal Bund, Shahdara. About 400 families in the Dairy area are unwilling to shift to these new sites and the Delhi Municipal Corporation are taking steps to remove those families. They are also considering the acquisition of additional land to rehouse the other squatters in the vicinity of Rajghat.

New Measures for Milk

2123. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that new capacity measures for milk trade are in great demand;

(b) if so, the number stamped so far;

(c) the total demand; and

(d) the date by which the whole demand will be met?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Metric capacity measures for the milk trade are in demand in Delhi where their use has been made compulsory. There is also a demand on smaller scale in certain other areas where their use has been permitted.

(b) 1.8 lakhs, of which 26,000 is in Delhi.

(c) 15 lakhs, of which 40,000 is in Delhi.

(d) The demand is expected to be met fully within a month. According to the programme in view, the use of metric capacity measures will become compulsory throughout the country on 1-4-1963. The entire demand is expected to be met by that date.

Construction of Quarters at Panchkuin Road

**2124. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Chuni Lal:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:**

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 374 on the 28th February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the plans and estimates for construction of new residential quarters for class IV employees in Panchkuin Road area, New Delhi have been prepared and finalised; and

(b) if so, when the construction work will start?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Public Sector Undertakings

**2125. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Chuni Lal:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Hem Barua:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Achar:
Shri Rajendra Singh:**

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 407 on the 28th February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the proposal to set up a special standing committee of

Members of Parliament to examine the working of the establishments in the public sector; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The matter is still under the consideration of Government.

Indian Film Festival in Djakarta and Bangkok

2126. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 422 on the 28th February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the details for organising Indian film festival in Djakarta and Bangkok as proposed by the Export Promotion Committee have been finalised; and

(b) if so, what are they?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). A festival of Indian films was held at Djakarta from 5th to 12th August, 1961. Nine films, 'Naya Daur', 'Chhoti Bahen', 'Chaudhvin-Ka-Chand', 'Apur Sansar', 'Kabuliwala', 'Missiamma', 'Pavannanippu', 'Padikatha Methai' and 'Maa Inti Mahalakshmi' were sent for exhibition. A non official delegation comprising of five films artists and two businessmen was also deputed. The details regarding Indian film festival at Bangkok have not been finalised as yet.

Agricultural Lands, Rural Evacuee Houses etc.

2127. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no regular and authentic record of

the agricultural lands, rural evacuee houses and shops in Punjab;

(b) whether it is also a fact that huge amount of arrears of rent is to be recovered from the occupants of these houses, land and shops; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to recover them?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Out of about rupees 47 lakhs due, rupees 32 lakhs have already been realised. Efforts are also being made to realise the balance.

Rural Programmes of Delhi Station of All India Radio

2128. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that rural programme of Delhi Station is a composite programme consisting of chunks broadcast in two dialects Braj and Haryana;

(b) if so, the details of area covered under two dialects;

(c) whether it is a fact that some districts of Haryana area i.e. Mohindergarh and Hissar are not included in this programme; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Yes, Sir. It is a composite programme consisting of programmes in Hindi and Braj and Haryana dialects.

(b) (i) The Braj area covered is:—

Districts of Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Mathura, Muzzafarnagar, Saharanpur, Agra.

(ii) The Haryana area covered is:—
Districts of Gurgaon, Rohtak, Karnal.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) While it is a fact that the Districts of Mohindergarh and Hissar are not covered, it might be remembered that the rural programmes of Delhi Station cater only culturally to the areas mentioned in (b). It is not possible for Delhi to cover, for all practical purposes, districts in Punjab and U.P., as instructions and advice by the Provincial Government or authorities can only be broadcast from either Jullundur or Lucknow Stations.

Misuse of Newsprint

2129. { Shri D. C. Sharma;
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta;
Shri Chuni Lai;
Shri Bhakt Darshan;
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1174 on the 29th March, 1961 and state the final outcome of the investigations which were being made in regard to the misuse of imported newsprint by certain actual users?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): The investigations are still in progress.

Production of Khadi

2130. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what is the final allocation agreed to by the Planning Commission for Khadi Production during the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) what was the allocation suggested by his Ministry?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Rs. 69 crores.

(b) The same amount.

Survey of Property Occupied by Displaced Persons

2131. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhary: Will the Prime Minister be pleased

to refer to the reply given to parts (d) and (e) of Unstarred Question No. 651 on the 28th February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether a detailed survey of the properties of Hindus and Muslims in various parts of West Bengal which are under the occupation of displaced persons from East Pakistan has since been completed; and

(b) if so, details of the survey?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) The survey has been completed only in the area of Calcutta, Howrah and the 24 Parganas.

(b) The survey comprised of 567 properties belonging both to Hindus and Muslims. The issues which the West Bengal Government are considering, in consultation with the Central Government, are:—

- (i) to try to settle the squatter families on properties presently occupied by them by paying adequate compensation to the property owners or to build tenements and thus have these properties vacated by re-housing the squatter families in these tenements.

A rough financial estimate is that Rupees one crore and three lakhs will be required for the acquisition of properties on account of lands and structures alone.

Research to improve quality of Soap

2132. { Shri Shree Narayan Das;
Shri Radha Raman:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to attach a research and testing laboratory to Small Industries Service Institutes to carry on research to improve the standard of qualities of soap manufactured by non-power units in the country;

(b) if so, the precise nature of such proposal; and

(c) The stage of its consideration?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The Small Industries Service Institutes are being equipped with chemical testing laboratories which assist the non-power soap manufacturing units, in improving and standardising the quality of the soap produced by them. The standardisation of the quality of soap of non-power units mainly consists in standardising the use of raw materials and processing rather than undertaking any special type of research. Such laboratories are now functioning in the Small Industries Service Institutes at New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Patna, Ludhiana & Bangalore. Steps have been taken to equip the remaining Institutes also with the apparatus and equipment required.

Legislative Council in Nagar Haveli.

2133. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new Panchayat to replace the existing Panchayat for Nagar Haveli has been elected and is functioning as the Legislative Council of the liberated areas, and

(b) if so, the precise nature of its composition and its constitution?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). A new Varishta Panchayat of 21 representatives was elected, in May-June this year, indirectly by the group panchayats in Dadra and Nagar Haveli which were, themselves, formed through elections on a basis of adult franchise. The composition and constitution of the Varishta Panchayat will, in future,

be governed by the provisions of the Dadra and Nagar Haveli Bill, 1961, which is now before Parliament.

Speculative Trading in Jute

2134. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of hoarded raw jute unearthed so far under the special powers recently given to the Jute Commissioner;

(b) the steps taken by the Jute Commissioner to control speculative trading in the future market;

(c) whether the East India Jute and Hessian Exchange is opposed to any restrictions on Futures trading; and

(d) Government's reaction in the matter?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (d). Immediately after the promulgation of the Jute (Licensing & Control) Order 1961, the prices of raw jute showed a downward trend and there was no occasion to requisition any stocks of raw jute. The Jute Commissioner, however, had once asked the leading dealers in raw jute in Calcutta to submit stock returns which were checked with actual stocks and found correct. The Forward Markets Commission of which the Jute Commissioner is now a member also took immediate steps during 1960 to curb speculation. In particular from November 1960 hedge trading in future market was entirely suspended, while new limits and increased margins were imposed for transferable specific delivery contracts. These restrictions which were imposed with the approval of the East India Jute & Hessian Exchange were removed in June this year, when the market started showing a downward trend.

Industrial Development of Punjab

2135. { Shri Hem Raj:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to Un-starred Question No. 908 dated the 4th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the report of the National Council of Applied Economic Research on the development of Industries in the Punjab has been finalised;

(b) whether a copy of the report has been received by the Central Government; and

(c) if so, will a copy of it be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The Punjab Government have reported that the survey report on the development of industries in the Punjab has been finalised. But it is still in manuscript and is expected to be released shortly.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Copies will be made available in the Library of the House.

Trade with Tibet

2136. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the facilities offered by the Chinese Government to such Indian traders as intend visiting Tibet in 1961; and

(b) the number of Indian traders who went to Tibet during the years 1958, 1959 and 1960 with the number and names of the States of India from which they hailed?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) As far as Government are aware there are not many fac-

ilities offered to our visiting traders in Tibet. They are allowed to go there for trade, and are subjected to numerous restrictive measures. Some of these are listed in the official correspondence with the Chinese Government (Vide White Papers on India-China relations).

(b) The required information is as follows:

	1958	1959	1960
Jammu & Kashmir	458	334	122
Punjab	168	100	94
Himachal Pradesh	221	517	133
Uttar Pradesh	1854	1796	1839
West Bengal	27		7
North East Frontier Agency	1636	16	13
Sikkim Protectorate	535	354	179
	4899	3117	2387

Amendment to Workmen's Compensation Act

2137. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the delay in introducing legislation for amending the fourth schedule providing for higher rate of compensation payable under the Workmen's Compensation Act; and

(c) when it is likely to be introduced?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). The main proposals for amendment relate to increasing the rates of compensation, replacing the lumpsum payments by periodic payments and increasing the wage limit for coverage from Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 p.m. These proposals involve revision of the Act and the needful is being done.

Naga Rebels

2138. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Phizo, the Naga Rebel Leader, is in close touch with the rebels in Nagaland;

(b) whether this is being done with the help of certain agencies;

(c) if so, what are those agencies; and

(d) whether some foreign missionaries are involved in this?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (d). A communication from Phizo was recently recovered by our Security Forces from a rebel hide-out. There is every likelihood of Phizo being in touch with the Naga rebels through letters sent via Burma but the Government have no precise information in this matter.

As is known, Mr. Gavin Young of the London "Observer", who has been in touch with Phizo, was able to visit the Naga rebel camp some months ago from Burma.

The Government have no information about any foreign missionary being involved in contacts between Phizo and the Naga rebels.

Regional Hospital At Kurasia

2139. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 35 on the 15th February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the construction of a Regional Hospital at Kurasia by Coal Mines Welfare Organisation has since commenced; and

(b) when it is likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes.

(b) Within about 18 months.

मंत्रियों के लिये

२१४०. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के मंत्री, उपमंत्री राज्य मंत्री और सभा-सचिवों के निवास स्थानों पर कितने मूल्य का फर्नीचर आदि साज सामान रह सकेगा, क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने कोई नीति निर्धारित की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह क्या थी और क्या संसद् में उसकी स्वीकृति ले ली गई थी ;

(ग) इस समय क्या उसी आधार पर यह सामान उपर्युक्त व्यक्तियों के निवास-स्थानों में है अथवा कुछ अधिक है, यदि अधिक है तो कितना और कहाँ अधिक है ; और

(घ) क्या यह सामान मंत्रियों को मिलने वाले वेतन और भत्ते में मगल दिया जाता है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा संभरण उप-मंत्री (श्री अनिल के. चन्दा) : (क) से (घ) एक विवरण सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या: एल टी-३१५३/६१]

Manufacture of Milk-food

2141. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

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

(a) whether the Indo-Swiss project in Punjab for the manufacture of milk-food has been completed;

(b) if not, when this will be completed; and

(c) what is the total non-recurring expenditure?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Expected to be completed in a few months time.

(c) Rs. 60 lakhs (approximately).

Delhi Small Scale Service Institute

2142. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it takes a long time in supplying information etc. by the Delhi Small Scale Service Institute to such Institutes in States; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to expedite flow of quick information to the State units?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). There is one Small Industries Service Institute in each State including one for Delhi, each with its own complement of technical staff. The question of the Small Industries Service Institute, New Delhi, supplying information to Institute in other States does not, therefore, arise.

Representation from Knitting Wool Yarn Processors in Delhi

2143. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that knitting wool yarn processors in Delhi are facing stiff competition from spinners who are holding up stocks and setting up automatic processing plants;

(b) whether they have represented their case to Government;

(c) if so, the details of the representation; and

(d) the nature of steps taken in regard thereto?

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

(b) and (c). Handknitting wool processors have been complaining about the non-availability of adequate quantities of grey hand knitting yarn. They have alleged that the shortages is to the processing of yarn being undertaken by spinning mills themselves.

(d) The Federation of Woollen Manufacturers in India and the All India Woollen Association have recently agreed, in consultation with the handknitting wool processors' association of Delhi, to make available 1.5 lakh lbs. of gray handknitting yarn for distribution to the processors in Delhi, at a mutually agreed price.

International Trade in Agricultural Commodities

2144. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that terms of trade of agricultural exporting countries touched a 'new low point in 1960' despite an increase in both world agricultural production and the value and volume of international trade in agricultural commodities; and

(b) if so, the impact of this position on India's export earnings?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) This is the conclusion reached by the Food and Agricultural Organisation in their Commodity Review for 1961.

(b) India's export earning and terms of trade actually improved in 1960 owing to higher prices recovered for several export commodities.

सुनयन संजीव के लिये केन्द्रीय परिषद की

२१४५. श्री विमल मिश्र : क्या सुनयन और प्रचारण बोर्ड २५ अगस्त, १९६०

के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या १४६१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सुगम संगीत के लिए एक परिश्रवण बोर्ड की स्थापना के बारे में निर्णय कर लिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो बोर्ड का गठन क्या है ?

सूजन और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर)

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) सुगम संगीत के लिये केन्द्रीय स्वर परीक्षण बोर्ड के ४ पैनल दिल्ली, बम्बई, मद्रास और कलकत्ता में होंगे । प्रत्येक पैनल में क्षेत्र के विभिन्न भाषाओं के संगीत पारखी होंगे । प्रत्येक भाषा के दो या तीन व्यक्तियों को, जो उस भाषा विशेष के अच्छे जानकार होंगे, पैनल का सदस्य नियुक्त किया जायेगा ।

विदेशों में समय से अधिक ठहरने वाले भारतीय छात्र

२१४६ श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बहुत से भारतीय जो उच्च शिक्षा के उद्देश्य से विदेशों में गए थे छात्र भी अपनी पढ़ाई समाप्त करने के बाद तथा पासपोर्ट में लिखित अवधि समाप्त होने पर भी वहीं रह रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनमें से कितने विज्ञान टेक्नोलाजी तथा चिकित्सा विज्ञान के विद्यार्थी हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) और (ख) विदेशों में जाने वाले हजारों भारतीय छात्रों में से सिर्फ बोर्ड से ही अपनी पढ़ाई समाप्त कर लेने के बाद वहां रुक जाते हैं । सरकार की सूचना के अनुसार १७ विद्यार्थी (१०

विज्ञान के और ७ टेक्नोलाजी के), जो भारत सरकार के वजीफे पर विदेशों में गए थे, अपनी पढ़ाई समाप्त करने के बाद भारत नहीं लौटे ।

Assamese language in N.E.F.A.

2147. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the procedure laid down for recruiting teachers to teach Assamese in N.E.F.A. is not in conformity with Government's education policy to introduce Assamese as the medium of instructions in N.E.F.A.; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken or contemplated to be taken to implement the same in its proper perspective?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). The NEFA Administration's policy is that persons recruited for teaching Assamese, or through the medium of Assamese, in NEFA, should be either from Assam or should know Assamese or at least have aptitude to learn it. The recruitment of untrained non-Assamese teachers is restricted to those possessing qualifications in technical subjects.

Non-Assamese teachers attend Assamese classes and most Graduate teachers have already passed examinations in Assamese of various grades.

Industrial Estate at Jagatpur (Orissa)

2148. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of the industrial estate at Jagatpur in the district of Cuttack in Orissa has been completed by now;

(b) if so, the number of sheds completed;

(c) the nature of industries proposed to be started in this industrial estate; and

(d) the amount of money spent in the construction of this industrial estate?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) An annexe of the Cuttack Industrial Estate is being put up at Jagatpur. All construction work excepting internal electrification and external water supply arrangements have been completed in this Estate.

(b) 4 units of B and 6 units of C type factory buildings have been completed.

(c) This estate has been set apart to be used as a functional industrial estate for manufacture of clocks and time pieces. Besides, allotment for setting up industries to manufacture conduit pipes, non-ferrous alloy, straw-boards and phosphorous bronze etc., have already been made.

(d) An amount of Rs. 6,80,771 has been spent upto 31st March, 1961.

Apprenticeship training scheme in West Bengal

2149. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government tried to implement their Apprenticeship Training Scheme in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, what is the result and what response was received from the Industrial Organisations?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) The National Apprenticeship Scheme has been implemented in West Bengal and, as in other states, the administrative control of the various schemes rests with the State Governments concerned.

(b) A total of 573 seats were sanctioned for a total of 26 industrial undertakings. Out of these 284 seats have been introduced in seven undertakings upto 30th June, 1961. Steps are being taken by the State Government to fill up the remaining seats.

Delegation sent abroad to study Problem of Packaging

2150. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Productivity Council has sent any delegation abroad for studying the problem of packaging; and

(b) if so, which countries they visited and what is their report?

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

(b) The team visited Switzerland, U.S.A. and Japan. The team's report is being laid on the Table of the House.

Export of Indian Footwear

2151. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether the export of Indian footwear to African countries declined during 1960; and

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) and (b). The value of shoes exported to African countries during 1960 was Rs. 37.49 lakhs as against Rs. 37.78 lakhs in 1959. The number of pairs exported in 1960 was, however, more than in the previous year.

(c) There was a shift in demand in favour of the cheaper footwear

Production of Wool Tops

2152. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any factory to produce wool tops in India; and

(b) if so, where and what is its capacity?

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

(b) M/s Duncan Bros. in collaboration with M/s Isaac Holden of England have set up a factory near Calcutta in West Bengal; the licensed capacity is 10 million lbs. of wool tops.

Another factory which is also combing wool-tops is located at Ludhiana; the licensed capacity is 1.2 million lbs.

Price of Camphor

2153. { Shri B. Das Gupta:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

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

(a) whether the price of camphor has abnormally shot up after the State Trading Corporation had taken over the trade; and

(b) if so, why and by what percentage?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) The import and distribution of camphor was entrusted to the State Trading Corporation in November, 1958, after which the market price actually came down for a few months. Since September 1959, however, the price has gone up considerably.

(b) The rise in price is basically due to shortage and amounts to 60 to 70 per cent.

एंड्रयूजमंज में रहने वाले चतुर्ध श्रेणी के कर्मचारी

२१५४. श्री बाबूदेवी : क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ६ मई, १९६१ को सांस्कृतिक कल्याण परिषद् एंड्रयूज मंज, दिल्ली का एक प्रतिनिधि मण्डल उपमन्त्री जी से मिला था और उन्हें एक ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत किया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस ज्ञापन में चतुर्ध श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की किन कठिनाइयों की ओर शासन का ध्यान आकृष्ट किया गया है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उपर्युक्त बस्ती में रहने वाले कर्मचारियों को प्रति मास कपड़ा टांगने के लिये रखी हुई किल्ली पर ५० नये पैसे किराया देना पड़ता है; और

(घ) उस ज्ञापन के सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है, अथवा करने का विचार है ?

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण उप-मंत्री (श्री अनिल के० चन्दा) (क) नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) सम्भवतः यह निर्देश सड़ांध-रोक (कंजवैसी) प्रभार की ओर है, जो प्रति क्वार्टर ५० नये पैसे प्रति मास है । इस प्रभार की वसूली बन्द की जा चुकी है और वसूल की जा चुकी राशि को वापस लौटाने के लिये कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Pondicherry Assembly Resolution

2155. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many unanimous resolutions passed by the Pondicherry Assembly have not been acted upon by the administration there; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) No. All resolutions passed by the Pondicherry Assembly are given due consideration and appropriate action taken thereon.

(b) Does not arise.

**Trespass into Indian Territory by
Pakistani nationals**

2156 { Shri Assar:
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri N. M. Deb:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Pakistani nationals, armed with lethal weapons, trespassed into Indian Territory on the 31st May, 1961 at the border village of Pirojpur in Murshidabad District and drove away 90 cattle including 40 milched cows to East Pakistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The incident took place on 30th May, 1961, when some Pakistani nationals, trespassed into Indian territory at Pirojpur, P. S. Raghunathganj, District Murshidabad and forcibly drove away to Pakistan 92 cattle (44 cows and 48 buffaloes) belonging to Indian nationals.

(c) The West Bengal Government immediately took up this matter with the East Pakistan Government. The incident was then raised at the joint conferences of the District Officers of Rajshahi (Pakistan) and Murshidabad (India) on 13th June and 16-17th July, 1961. The Pakistani representative maintained that the cattle had strayed into Pakistan and that 58 cattle, and not 92, were seized as unclaimed property. They agreed to restore these 58 cattle on payment of pound charges and their identification by the Indian owners.

Tea Industry

2157. Shri P. C. Boreach: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given

to Starred Question No. 518 on the 4th March, 1961 and state:

(a) how much machinery and equipment has been issued to the tea industry so far;

(b) what is the procedure for the issue of the machinery and equipment; and

(c) what are the general terms on which this is issued?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) 105 orders for 192 items of machinery amounting to Rs. 51,08,825/- have been placed with the suppliers. Out of these 192 items, 37 items have already been despatched to the gardens and the remaining items are in the process of supply.

(b) and (c). For issue of the machinery/equipment the following procedure is observed:

(1) The acceptability or otherwise of an application submitted on prescribed form is decided after examining the following points:—

(a) that machinery or equipment asked for is generally necessary and will fit into the existing set-up and improve the standard of manufacture or increase the yield per acre;

(b) that the applicant company is sufficiently credit worthy i.e. financially solvent enough to be able to repay the hire-purchase instalments with interest;

(c) that the applicant company does not have sufficient resources to be able to purchase the machinery out of its own funds or that it is not in a position to procure funds from any source other than the Tea Board for purchasing machinery.

(2) Acceptance letters with the request to deposit 10% of the cost of the machinery and/or equipment

including freight, insurance, installation charges etc. as Earnest Money, are issued to the applicants whose applications are found to be acceptable;

(3) On receipt of the Earnest Money, orders for machinery and/or equipment applied for are placed with the suppliers;

(4) Necessary Hire-Purchase Agreements are executed by Hirers in respect of machinery available for delivery;

(5) On receipt of the intimation from the suppliers that the machinery and/or equipment are ready for delivery inspections are carried out by the representatives of the Board and the Hirers. After completion of such joint inspections necessary despatch orders are issued to the suppliers;

(6) On delivery and installation of the machinery equipment at the garden, the applicant would be required to pay a further 10% of the cost thereof to the Tea Board;

(7) The balance of the hire-purchase value of the machinery and/or equipment including installation charges after deducting the amounts already paid as stated above, shall be paid in not more than seven equal instalments, the repayment commencing on the first anniversary of the payment of the deposit referred to at (6) above;

(8) In calculating the instalments, an interest at the rate of 6% per annum will be charged from the applicant. In the case of estates or factories owned by Registered Co-operative Societies the interest will be 4½% per annum.

Export of Jute Goods to Russia

2158. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are good prospects of a steadily increasing market for Indian jute goods in Russia;

(b) if so, what amount of jute goods was exported to that country in 1958, 1959 and 1960; and

(c) what is the estimate of these goods to be exported to that country during the current year?

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

(b) Exports of jute goods to Russia since 1958 were as follows:—

Year	Quantity (in tons)	Value (Rupees in crore)
1958	15,969	2.46
1959	20,829	3.08
1960	24,114	3.81

(c) A quantity of 18,800 tons valued at Rs. 4.38 crores has been exported upto the end of June 1961. A further quantity of 8000 tons valued at Rs. 1.44 crores is expected to be exported during the remaining six months, bringing the total value of exports of jute goods during 1961 to Rs. 5.82 crores.

Export of Consumer Goods

2159. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mauritius continues to be a market neglected by India for export of consumer goods;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) the reasons for this neglect?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) No, Sir. Indian exports to Mauritius have not declined.

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

हिन्दी में सम्बोधन

२१६०. श्री प्रकाशवीर शर्मा : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार की ओर से विदेशी सरकारों को उनके राष्ट्रीय दिवसों

तथा अन्य अवसरों पर कितने सन्देश भेजे गए और उनमें से कितने हिन्दी में भेजे गए; और

(ख) ऐसे सभी सन्देशों को हिन्दी में भेजने की क्या कोई व्यवस्था है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो कब से ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाने वाली है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा बौद्धिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) १९६० के दौगन में राष्ट्रीय दिवसों के अवसर पर ७१ और अन्य अवसरों पर ६६ सन्देश दूसरे देशों को भेजे गए। इनमें से कोई भी सन्देश हिन्दी में नहीं भेजा गया।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) यह मालूम नहीं है कि इस प्रकार के प्रबन्ध कब सम्भव होंगे।

परिसमापक

२१६१. श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : क्या बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष १९५६-६० और १९६०-६१ में कितने परिसमापकों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गयी; और

(ख) उनमें से कितनों को उनके काम से हटाया गया ?

बाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) १९५६-६० में १३६ और १९६०-६१ में १२६ कम्पनियों के परिसमापकों के विरुद्ध कानूनी कार्रवाई की गयी थी।

(ख) १९५६-६० में १२ और १९६०-६१ में ४ परिसमापकों को उनके काम से हटाया गया।

प्रादेशिक धर्म संस्थानों

२१६२. श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : क्या धर्म और दीक्षार मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि कानपुर, कलकत्ता और मद्रास में

स्थापित की जाने वाली प्रादेशिक धर्म संस्थाओं की इमारतों के बनाये जाने की दिशा में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

धर्म-उप-मंत्री (श्री आबिद अली) : स्थिति इस प्रकार है :—

प्रादेशिक धर्म संस्थान कानपुर :

केन्द्रीय सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग और निर्माण कार्य करने वाले ठेकेदारों में बातचीत हो रही है।

प्रादेशिक धर्म संस्थान, कलकत्ता :

कुर्वा, प्रहाते की दीवाल, भरात्र और समतल बनाने सम्बन्धी सहायक काम शुरू किये जा चुके हैं। मुख्य इमारत की नीय रखने का कार्य भी प्रारम्भ हो चुका है।

प्रादेशिक धर्म संस्थान, मद्रास :

नक्शे तैयार किये जा चुके हैं और अनुमानित व्यय की तफ़्तील बनाई जा रही है।

Establishment of Schools and Colleges in Dandakaranya

2163. { Shri N. M. Deb: ..
Shri Muhammed Elias:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent so far in Dandakaranya for the establishment of Primary and Secondary Schools and Colleges during the years 1960 and 1961; and

(b) how many schools and colleges have so far been established at Dandakaranya?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Year 1960-61, Rs. 1,56,113/- Year 1961-62 (April & May 1961 only) Rs. 14,143/-

(b) Primary Schools 54

Middle Schools 3

No college has been set up in Dandakaranya by the Dandakaranya Development Authority.

U. S. Missile in Indian Ocean

2164. { Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S.A. shot a missile in the Indian ocean on the 7th July, 1961, and

(b) if so, the details of the same?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, according to press reports, Sir.

(b) No details are available.

Shifting of U.N. Headquarters

2165. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the proposal from Moscow made to the effect that the United Nations headquarters should be transferred from New York to Vienna; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government to this proposal?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). In his speech in the U.N. General Assembly last September, the Soviet Premier did raise the question of moving the United Nations Headquarters from New York, and there have since been some press reports suggesting that the Soviet authorities may have Vienna in mind, but Government are not aware of any formal proposal and the question of their reaction does not, therefore, arise.

Intrusion into Indian Territory by Portuguese

2166. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was intrusion into Indian territory by the Portuguese

armed forces in the recent months; and

(b) if so, the details of the violations and the action taken thereon?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Four Portuguese European soldiers trespassed into Indian territory on 16-6-61. They were armed with sten guns and revolvers and appeared to have crossed the border unwittingly. After they had entered some 200 yards into Indian territory, they realised that they had trespassed and ran back to Goa. In the brief period that lapsed between their entry and departure, it was not possible to apprehend them.

Production of Kraft Paper

2167. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1710 on the 30th August, 1960 and state:

(a) further progress so far made by the Forest Research Institute on the production of kraft paper from bamboo; and

(b) the names of places where paper mills are proposed to be set up for production of kraft paper during the Third Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) As already mentioned in answer to the Question referred to by the Hon'ble Member, the experiments by the Forest Research Institute were successful and the following units are producing kraft paper from bamboo:—

- (i) Orient Paper Mills Ltd., Brajrajnagar,
- (ii) Rohtas Industries Ltd. Dalmianagar.
- (iii) Star Paper Mill, Saharanpur.
- (iv) Punalur Paper Mills, Punalur, Kerala State.
- (v) Paper and Pulp Conversion, Khopoli, Maharashtra State.

(vi) West Coast Paper Mills Dandeli, Mysore State.

No further work has been done by the Forest Research Institute on the production of Kraft paper from Bamboo.

(b) Two units for the manufacture of kraft paper are proposed to be set up at Pardi (Gujarat State) and in Calcutta.

Research Institute for Cottage and Small Scale Industries

2168. Shri Kodiyan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to establish research institutes for cottage and small scale industries during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the number of institutes to be established;

(c) whether Government intend to locate one of these institutes in Kerala; and

(d) the total expenditure to be incurred by the Centre for establishing these institutes?

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

(b) One Research Institute is proposed to be established during the III Five Year Plan period in Jammu & Kashmir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The total expenditure to be incurred for establishing this institute is estimated at Rs. 15 lakhs.

Visit of Dr. Ram Subhag Singh to Ladakh

2169. Shri Amar: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received report from Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, M. P., on his visit to Ladakh at their instance; and

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

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The report touches on various aspects of a tour of Ladakh undertaken by Shri Ram Subhag Singh, in July last, including climate, religion, education, agriculture, afforestation, our army, and the political consciousness of the local people, and etc.

Recovery of Water Charges

2170. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 465 on the 23rd February, 1961 relating to Rajghat Samadhi Quarters and state:

(a) whether the matter of recovery of water charges from C.P.W.D. staff in occupation of the Rajghat Samadhi Quarters has since been reviewed; and

(b) if so, whether any recovery for water charges is being made from the C.P.W.D. staff for the period of 1954 and 1955?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). The matter is still under review.

Refund of Rent

2171. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 464 on the 23rd February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the rent charged from the staff has since been refunded to them; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Records from West Pakistan

2172. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether complete records of Revenue been received from Pakistan Government in regard to the displaced persons from NWFP, Baluchistan, Sind and Bahawalpur;

(b) whether these records have been checked;

(c) whether the claims of the displaced persons from these areas will be settled finally; and

(d) if so, the policy to be followed in this matter?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) No, some records are still to be received.

(b) As and when the records are received, these are checked and the relevant claims cases examined.

(c) Yes, claims of areas for which complete revenue records have been received from Pakistan Government will be settled finally in accordance with those records.

(d) Whenever the records are received from Pakistan, the relevant land claim cases affected by them are examined and revised in the light of the entry therein.

जाली पासपोर्ट

११७३. श्री ए० ला० बाळ्यान : क्या प्रधानमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले वर्ष कितने ऐसे 'विदेशी राट्रजन' पकड़े गये थे जो कि जाली पासपोर्ट लिए हुए थे और

(ख) जाली पासपोर्ट बनाने वाले कितने मामले पिछले वर्ष पकड़े गये ?

प्रधानमंत्री तथा सहायक कार्यमंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) (क) और (ख).
१ जनवरी १९६० से ३० सितम्बर, १९६०

तक की अवधि में जो विदेशी पकड़े गये, उनके आंकड़े गुप्त हैं। इस अवधि में १३० विदेशी जाली पासपोर्टों पर यात्रा करने हुए पकड़े गये।

Divisions in C.P.W.D.

2174. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of Divisions in the C.P.W.D.;

(b) the number of work-charged staff in each Division;

(c) the number of those in each Division whose pay has been refixed in the revised scales of pay; and

(d) the number of those in each Division who have been paid arrears of refixation of pay?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 28]

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

All India Radio Station at Cuttack

2175. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the composition of the Programme Advisory Committee, All India Radio Station, Cuttack;

(b) the basis on which the members are taken; and

(c) the amount the members receive?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) —

Names of members of the Programme Advisory Committee, All India Radio, Cuttack, are as follows:—

- (1) Dr. (Mrs.) B. Das Mahapatra
- (2) Shri Lokanath Patnaik
- (3) Shri Samuel Das
- (4) Dr. P. Parija
- (5) Prof. A. B. Mohanty

(6) Kumar Bidyadher Singh Deo

(7) Shri Ghasiram Majhi, MLA

(8) Shri Ananta Tripathi Sharma

(9) Shri Murari Prasad Misra

(10) Smt. Basanta Kumari Devi.

(b) The members are selected from amongst persons who are considered eminent in various walks of life, more especially those connected with cultural activities, and who are known to be interested in broadcasting and are considered capable of making useful suggestions for the improvement of various types of programmes broadcast by the Station.

(c) Members are appointed on these Committees in an honorary capacity. They are paid only Travelling and Daily allowances according to rules for meeting the expenses on attending the meetings of the Committee.

हिमालय की झीलों पर वृत्त-चित्र

२१७६. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार का फिल्म डिवизиज हिमालय की झीलों पर एक रंगीन वृत्त-चित्र बना रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके कब तक तैयार हो जाने की आशा है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार हिम नदी पर भी एक वृत्त-चित्र बनाने का है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केतकर) :

(क) जी, हां

(ख) मार्च, १९६३ ।

(ग) हिमालय-नदियों पर एक संयुक्त वृत्त-चित्र बनाने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है । फिर भी, अतीत में फिल्म डिवизиज ने गंगा और जेहलम नदियों पर, जो हिमालय से

निकल कर बहती हैं, दो फ़िल्में रिलीज की हैं । हाल ही में फ़िल्म डिवизиज ने गंगा पर एक शिक्षण-सम्बन्धी फ़िल्म भी बनाई है । उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के अनुरोध पर गंगा पर एक और फ़िल्म बनाने का प्रश्न इस समय विचाराधीन है ।

हिन्दी में कर्म छापना

२१७७. श्री प्रकाशचरित शर्मा : क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी क्वार्टरों को सबलेट करने के स्थान के बयान लेने के लिए जो फॉर्म निर्धारित है उन्हें हिन्दी में छपवा लिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण उपमंत्री (श्री अनिल बे० चन्दा) : (क) नहीं ।

(ख) सम्बन्धित प्रपत्र (फॉर्म) अनुवाद के लिए केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय को भेज दिये गये हैं । ज्यों ही हिन्दी अनुवाद प्राप्त हो जायेगा, उन प्रपत्रों को द्विभाषी रूप में (शीर्षक अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी दोनों में होंगे) छपा लिया जायेगा

Industrial Expansion of Ghaziabad

2178. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.P. State Government has approached the Centre to grant Rs. 2 crores for the industrial expansion of Ghaziabad; and

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

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The Uttar Pradesh Government have approached the Central Government for assistance for the general development of Ghaziabad. The scheme is not exclusively for the industrial expansion

of the area. The matter is under consideration.

Allotment of Billets in Maharashtra

2179. Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3892 on the 26th April, 1961 and state:

(a) the names of the small scale industries concerns (firms) to whom billets have been allotted in Maharashtra State by the Development Commissioner;

(b) whether any applications for the allotment of billets are pending with the Development Commissioner;

(c) if so, the number of such applications; and

(d) the time it will take to allot to them?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The Development Commissioner for Small Scale Industries does not allocate billets to individual firms in any State. The Development Commissioner allotted 835 tonnes of billets to Maharashtra for distribution by them to Small Scale Units in that State.

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

Export of Monkeys

2180. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether monkeys exported from India are carried on railways in conditions which contravene the provisions of Section 11 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 (No. 59 of 1960);

(b) the kind of experiments carried out on exported monkeys in foreign countries;

(c) whether it is a fact that a large number of monkeys are killed in tests of nuclear weapons;

(d) the progressive figures of exports of monkeys for the last three

years and the prices at which monkeys are sold; and

(e) the benefit that accrues to agriculture from the export of monkeys?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) The export of monkeys is allowed for medical research and production of polio vaccine.

(c) No such report has reached the Government.

(d) Quantity and value of monkeys exported during 1958, 1959 and 1960 are given below:—

Year	Quantity (in Nos.)	Value (in thousand Rs.)
1958	101,053	62,11
1959	155,614	89,36
1960	137,551	74,49

(e) Menace to our food crops is reduced.

Hindustan Lever Limited

2181. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Messrs Hindustan Lever Limited, 'Scindia House', Ballard Estate, Bombay-1, are establishing a factory at Etah in U.P.;

(b) the name, nature of the work, plans and specifications of the factory;

(c) what edible and non-edible products are to be manufactured in the factory and how far the same are likely to meet the demand of Uttar Pradesh State for those articles; and

(d) in what other places the aforesaid company has such factories?

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

(b) Name: M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd.

Nature of work—Manufacture of Skimmed Milk Powder, Ghee and Casein.

Plans and specifications of the factory: Not available.

(c) It cannot be estimated as to how far the products to be manufactured

in the factory will meet the demand of Uttar Pradesh State.

(d) Nil.

Foreign Companies

2182. **Shri Kalika Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign companies which applied under rules 2 and 3 of the Companies (Fees on Applications) Rules, 1961;

(b) the number of foreign companies which applied under the new substitute Rules 2; and

(c) whether the number of foreign companies and the valuation of the share capital of foreign companies are on the increase in 1960 and 1961 as compared to the years 1957, 1958 and 1959?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Does not arise as the Companies (Fees on Applications) Rules 1961, as they originally stood, were not applicable to foreign companies.

(b) Under rule 2 of the aforesaid Rules, as subsequently amended, every application made by a foreign company under any provision of the Companies Act, 1956, is also required to be accompanied by an appropriate fee specified therein, and four such applications have been received so far. The question of any application being made by a foreign company under the said rule (2) does not however arise.

(c) The number of foreign companies at work in the years 1959-60 and 1960-61 was a little higher than in the year 1957-58, but a little lower than in 1958-59.

Information regarding the valuation of the share capital of foreign companies is not readily available and the time and effort involved in collecting such information will not be commensurate with the results obtained.

Industrial Estates in Orissa

2183. **Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have given any financial assistance to Orissa Government for setting up any new industrial estates in the State during 1961-62;

(b) if so, how much; and

(c) the places where these new industrial estates are being set up in the State during 1961-62?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Under the existing procedure, Central Government sanction financial assistance to the State Governments for their schemes for the establishment of industrial estates at the end of the financial year on the basis of their actual expenditure for the first 9 months and anticipated expenditure for the last quarter of the year. The entire assistance is sanctioned as loan to the State Governments. The Government of Orissa have made a provision of Rs. 32 lakhs in their current year's budget for establishment of industrial estates in Orissa out of which a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs is earmarked for establishment of new industrial estates.

(c) Two new industrial estates are being set up during the financial year 1961-62 one at Dhenkanal and the other at Baripada.

Manufacture of X-Ray Equipment

2184. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hanada:

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

(a) whether the three firms entrusted with the indigenous manufacture of X-Ray equipment have been equipped with necessary plants and equipments;

(b) if not, what are the difficulties;

(c) if so, how many units of X-Ray equipment have already been manufactured; and

(d) when the production began?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). Presumably reference is made to the three schemes mentioned in the reply to Starred Question No. 463 on the 25th November, 1960. The latest position is as follows:

M/s. Radon House, Calcutta were manufacturing some X-Ray equipments on a small scale basis even before licence [under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951] was granted to them in 1959, for manufacture of X-Ray equipments on a large scale. They have taken effective steps to start production on a large scale and have started the manufacture of simple types of X-Ray equipments including one or two high powered sets. The value of their production during 1960 and the first six months of 1961 were Rs. 2.6 lakhs and Rs. 1.5 lakhs respectively. (Figures of production in terms of units are not available).

M/. Siemens Engineering Co., Ltd., Bombay have placed orders for the import of plant and machinery, most of which have already arrived. M/s. Escorts Ltd., Delhi have placed orders for the necessary plant and equipments, part of which has already arrived while the balance is under shipment. The two firms are expected to make an initial start of production of X-Ray equipment before the end of 1961.

Tractors

2185. Shri Subhman Ghose: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what is the annual requirement of tractors in India;

(b) whether there is any firm in India for manufacture of tractors; and

(c) if so, how many firms and what is the annual output therefrom?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The current annual requirement of agricultural tractors between 10 and 50 HP has been estimated at 8000 Nos. The annual requirement by the end of Third Five Year Plan is estimated at 10,000 Nos.

(b) and (c). Four firms have been licensed under the Industries (D&R) Act, 1951, for the manufacture of agricultural tractors in various ranges for a total capacity of 11,000 Nos. per annum and another scheme for the manufacture of 3000 agricultural tractors per annum has been approved in principle. One of these firms has gone into production with effect from September, 1960 and it has so far produced 160 tractors. Two other firms are likely to go into production shortly.

Quarters in Sarojini Nagar

2186. Shri Balraj Madhok: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that water entered into the ground floor of many quarters of Sarojini Nagar and other colonies of Government servants because of bad drainage on the 2nd August, 1961; and

(b) what steps have Government taken to prevent recurrence of this situation?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). Rain water entered some ground floor flats in Sarojini Nagar and several other Government colonies.

The rainfall in Delhi on the night of 1st/2nd August 1961, was abnormally heavy. About 8" of rain fell in a short period of 3 to 4 hours. The drainage system, designed for a moderate rainfall, proved inadequate to carry the large volume of accumulated water quickly.

Following the heavy rains on the 20/21st July, 1958, a Committee was appointed for planning measures against floods and similar calamities in Delhi. The report of the Committee was laid on the table of the House. The local Bodies, who are responsible for maintaining the drainage and sewerage systems, have taken up the work of improvement in drainage, as recommended by the said Committee.

A.I.R. Programme for Industrial Workers

2187. Shri Balakrishnan: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether the managements of industrial establishments are helping the A.I.R. to promote the organised listening to the Industrial Workers' Programme; and

(b) if so, what kind of co-ordination is being given to popularise this programme?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). Organised listening has hitherto not been attempted by industrial establishments. However, Radio Stations broadcasting industrial programmes have been instructed to approach employers to help in making arrangement for organised listening by their employees.

Import of Cement from Pakistan

2188. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is intending to import cement from Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). It has been decided to permit an ad hoc import of portland cement from the Wah Cement Works in West Pakistan of the Associated Cement Companies Ltd., up to a maximum of 30,000 tons the cost of the import being adjustable against the future remittable profits

of the Associated Cement Companies Ltd., in Pakistan.

Management of Cotton Textile Concerns

2189. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 466 on the 23rd February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the reports of the Committees regarding the remaining four mills set up under Section 15 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act have been received; and

(b) if so, the action taken on the report?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The reports in respect of two of these mills have been received by the Government. No action by Government was considered necessary in respect of these units as the working of both the mills improved after the submission of the report by the investigation Committee.

The investigation ordered in respect of the third mill was cancelled and the report of the Committee in respect of the fourth mill is still awaited.

Newspapers

2190. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 50 on the 15th February, 1961 and state:

(a) the action taken in the case of some newspapers whose figures of circulation are exaggerated; and

(b) what is the report of the Registrar of Newspapers in the case of other newspapers referred to him?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). Under Rule 6 of the Registration of Newspapers (Central) Rules, 1956, framed under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, every newspaper is required to furnish each year

to the Press Registrar a statement containing *inter alia* the average circulation of the paper. In cases where there was reason to believe that the circulation claimed was exaggerated, references were made to the State Governments concerned for verification of these claims to the extent practicable. These enquiries did not prove adequate as no concrete evidence was available on which to take action against offending newspapers under the Press and Registration of Books Act 1867 for giving false information. It was, therefore, decided to prescribe a new form of Certificate which a chartered accountant or a qualified auditor should sign in authenticating the circulation of any newspaper. This certificate threw the responsibility for certifying a claim squarely on the chartered accountant or qualified auditor. Secondly it was also decided that a special team of officers under the Press Registrar should undertake verification of circulation claims of newspapers by spot checks. In all cases where the Press Registrar's enquiries have revealed that the circulation claimed by a publisher is exaggerated, action has been taken to cut down the quota of news-print recommended for allotment by the Commerce and Industry Ministry. This action has been taken in respect of all such newspapers whose circulations were found to be exaggerated. Wherever sufficient evidence was available to establish *prima facie* misuse of news-print, the cases have been referred to the Commerce and Industry Ministry for appropriate action.

Chinese Companies in India

2191. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Chinese Companies which are functioning in India; and

(b) the main business they are dealing in?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) One. (Bank of China of the People's Republic of China).

(b) Banking.

Class IV Staff Quarters in Andrews Ganj

2192. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the water charges for Class IV staff quarters in Andrews Ganj have been worked out and fixed;

(b) if so, what are they;

(c) whether it is a fact that Class IV staff quarters in Andrews Ganj are provided with separate baths and lavatories and the residents have to appoint private sweepers for cleaning them; and

(d) if so, what are the reasons for charging conservancy charges from allottees?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). The water charges from Class IV staff in Andrews Ganj colony are being recovered at the rate of Rs. 2.50 per quarter per month as fixed by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

(c) Yes. One bathroom and one latrine are provided for a set of two quarters.

(d) The recovery of conservancy charges had been started under a misunderstanding and has since been stopped. The amount already recovered on this account has been refunded in some cases and in other cases refund will be allowed as soon as rent accounts are overhauled.

Allotment of 'G' Type Quarters

2193. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government employees who are entitled

to get 'G' type Government accommodation are not being allotted Government accommodation even though their 'priority' dates are 1953 and 1954 in spite of the fact that there are a number of newly-built 'G' type quarters in Delhi/New Delhi.

(b) whether Government are aware that a number of 'G' type quarters are being allotted to the employees whose pay is higher than those low-paid employees who are actually entitled to 'G' type accommodation and causing thereby great distress to those low-paid employees; and

(c) if the answers to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, when Government propose to provide 'G' type accommodation to these employees?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes. The officers whose priority dates for 'G' class quarters are from 1953 onwards have not yet reached their turn for allotment.

(b) Yes. Under the rules, 'G' class residences can also be offered to officers entitled to 'F' class. Accommodation one or two classes lower than the one to which the officer is normally entitled is also given when allotment is sanctioned on out-of-turn basis.

(c) A large number of 'G' class quarters are expected to be ready for allotment by the end of this year. This will improve the position of the officers concerned to a considerable extent.

Paper Pulp from Jute Sticks

2194. { **Shri P. G. Sen:**
Shri Bholanath Biswas:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that experiments on paper pulp from jute sticks are successful and good quality paper can be produced out of it; and

(b) whether Government have taken any positive step to enlarge and import the equipment for making pulp from jute sticks?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Preliminary results of the experiments carried out at the Forest Research Institute indicate that jute sticks can be successfully used for producing Newsprint grade pulp. Further experiments to confirm this are in hand.

Licences granted in Jammu and Kashmir

2195. { **Dr. K. B. Menon:**
Shri Ramji Verma:

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

(a) the number of licences for import of goods from abroad granted to various firms and persons for the area of Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) the number of licence-holders belonging to Jammu and Kashmir State having their business there; and

(c) the number of licence-holders whose business is spread in the rest of the country as well?

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

Indian Tea Convention

2196. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to postpone the proposed Indian Tea Convention which was scheduled to be held in Calcutta in November, 1961; and

(b) if so, what is the reason for the postponement?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). As it was not possible to visualize the repercussions on the international tea trade of the move on

the part of the United Kingdom to join the European Economic Community, it was considered expedient to drop the idea of holding the convention this year.

Sino-Indian Border Dispute

2197. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether a reply has been received from the Chinese Government to the Indian Note on the tri-junction between Burma, China and India;

(b) if so, what is the reply; and

(c) what is Government's reaction to it?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The reply is under study.

Advertisements

2198. Shri B. C. Kamble: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether a copy of the rules of advertisements of Governmental and semi-Governmental bodies, to dailies, weeklies and monthlies in different regional languages will be laid on the Table; and

(b) the reasons, why, ordinarily, such developments are not given to the dailies, weeklies and monthlies in the regional languages?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) No formal "Rules of advertisements of Governmental and semi Governmental bodies to dailies, weeklies and monthlies in different regional languages" have been framed by this Ministry.

(b) It is not correct that ordinarily such advertisements are not given to the newspapers and periodicals in the regional languages. On the contrary, it is our aim and increasing use is being made of the regional language papers, for Government advertisements. The number of Indian language

papers and periodicals used has progressively increased from 299 in 1955-56 to 711 in 1960-61.

Market in Andrews Ganj, New Delhi

2199. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no market in the Government Colony Andrews Ganj, New Delhi as a result of which inhabitants are put to great hardships;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to build a market in the Colony;

(c) whether it is a fact that certain people who have made temporary arrangements for supply of household goods in the area are harassed by the Corporation authorities; and

(d) whether Government have given thought to the proposal of allowing temporary shopkeepers to have their kacha huts till a market is constructed?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). A market has already been constructed by Government.

(c) Whenever an encroachment is made on a foot-path or a public place action is taken under section 322 of Corporation Act. There is no harassment; public premises have to be kept clear of encroachments.

(d) It is not desirable to allow unauthorised constructions on Government land.

Loans under Middle Income Group Housing Scheme

**2200. { Shri Arjun Singh Bhadouria:
Shri M. B. Thakore:
Shri B. C. Mullick:**

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applicants who applied for loan under the Middle Income Group Housing Scheme in the Union Territory of Delhi during the second quarter of 1961 (April to June 1961);

(b) how many of the applicants have not been granted loan under this scheme;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether any intimation has been sent to them to the effect specifying reasons for the non-grant of the loan?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) 62.

(b) 33.

(c) Five applicants were not eligible for loan-assistance under the Scheme. The remaining 28 applications could not be sanctioned during the quarter, as they were received incomplete.

(d) Yes.

12.02 hrs.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

BREACH IN THE BUND OF THE JAMUNA

Mr. Speaker: Yesterday, hon. Home Minister said that he would make a statement today regarding the adjournment motion which was allowed to stand over till today, namely the one tabled by Shri S. M. Banerjee, which reads thus:

"Immediate need to discuss the serious situation arising out of 150 ft. wide breach in marginal bund of the river Jamuna endangering the lives and properties of nearly 50,000 persons."

The hon. Home Minister.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): I have a statement to make. If you would

so desire, I can place it on the Table of the House.

Mr. Speaker: How long is it?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It is about 2½ to 3 pages long.

Mr. Speaker: It may be laid on the Table of the House. Shri S. M. Banerjee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): How can you decide about the adjournment motion in that case?

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): Why did Government not take action? Why did they take one year?

Mr. Speaker: I have called Shri S. M. Banerjee.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I was also one of the sponsors of a similar motion.

Mr. Speaker: But, I have called Shri S. M. Banerjee first.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My submission is only this. This statement is being made, arising out of the adjournment motion which I and my other friends had given notice of; and you were kind enough to ask the hon. Minister to make a statement. If the statement is laid on the Table of the House, how are you going to decide about the admissibility of the adjournment motion?

Mr. Speaker: After all, what is the adjournment motion for? Hon. Members will see that every step is being taken. If we merely adjourn this House and turn this Government out and get another Government, will that stop the floods?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I full agree with what you say. But, here, as I told you....

Mr. Speaker: *Prima facie*, in these matters, the position is this. The attention of the House has been drawn to this matter, and Government are

[Mr. Speaker]

also aware of it. But, anyhow, as the House and the country at large would be anxious to know what exactly is happening, I have brought it up before the House. If the hon. Member wants that the statement should be read, that would take away the time of the House. We have got the discussion on the Plan, and I am sure that a number of hon. Members would like to participate in the debate, and I would like to provide as much time as possible for it.

Hon. Members may look into the statement, and if they want to put any further questions, I shall allow them to put questions tomorrow. Let them look into it. If they are not satisfied, and they want to make any suggestions, I shall allow them; they can table a question, and I shall immediately ask the hon. Minister to answer.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: My only point was this. Last year also, we had very serious floods, and this year also, they have been repeated. How is it that for one complete year, Government have been sleeping over the matter, and they did not arrange for the checking of the floods?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know what has been done since last year.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: If only hon. Members will read the statement, I have no doubt that they will feel satisfied, because I have tried to cover almost all the points, what preventive action was taken, what relief was given to the people living in that area and so on. We have made permanent arrangements. We have given them new lands. New colonies have been set up. All these steps have been taken. All these things are incorporated in this statement. I have it in my hand. Just now, a copy of the note prepared by the Defence Ministry has also been handed over to me by the Defence Minister.

Mr. Speaker: Both of them may be laid on the Table of the House. I do not give my consent to this adjournment motion.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The position has improved, and there is no fear or danger because of the floods.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad (Nasik): I request that the statements may kindly be circulated to hon. Members.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan (Coimbatore): On an earlier occasion when we had tabled an adjournment motion in connection with the floods, you had been pleased to rule that we could have discussion on it if we gave notice of a motion, which we have given and which you have admitted. Therefore, I would request you to kindly arrange for a discussion on the same at an early date; and these matters may all be discussed together.

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed a no-day-yet-named motion.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: Yes.

Shri Chintamonj Panigrahi (Puri): It has been admitted.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: This matter also may be taken up along with that.

Mr. Speaker: The other day, I had admitted a no-day-yet-named motion to the effect that the flood situation be taken into consideration. This matter also will be discussed along with that motion. I shall try to fix up some time for it. This week, we have no time. So, we shall have it early next week.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: The statements may be circulated to all hon. Members.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, copies will be circulated to all hon. Members.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I beg to lay the statements* on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-3154/61].

*Only one statement was laid embodying information contained in both the statements referred to.

INCIDENT IN NAGALAND

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of another adjournment motion by Shri Hem Barua, which reads thus:

"The situation of violent tension and insecurity prevailing in the new State of Nagaland due to the continued activities of the Naga hostiles, a fact which has been galvanised into new dimensions, as revealed by the reported incident of the Chairman of the Interim Council of Nagaland Mr. Inkongliba Ao being shot in the abdomen in Mokokchung, a subdivisional town of Nagaland yesterday, i.e. 22nd August, 1961."

Is the situation very grave there? The hon. Prime Minister.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): May I make a submission?

Mr. Speaker: I have called the hon. Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): No, I do not think it is at all grave. It is not a happy fact that Dr. Ao was shot at. A person carrying a pistol under his shawl suddenly shot him, in a part of this Mokokchung village or small town and ran away. It is very unfortunate. But that does not mean that the whole place is in a tense state. Fortunately, Dr. Ao was operated upon immediately, and he is progressing satisfactorily. Our commissioner is on his way to Mokokchung to see him. This kind of thing is more an indication of despairing tactics of the hostiles, this kind of terrorist activity here and there, than of any large-scale upheaval. I do not think that there is anything more to be said about it.

Mr. Speaker: It is not a general thing; it is only a casual one. When people lose what they wanted, they may take to some tactics like this. What more does the hon. Member want to say?

Shri Hem Barua: This very incident of Dr. Inkongliba Ao, chairman of the

Interim Council of the new State of Nagaland being shot at and wounded in the abdomen in broad daylight in the subdivisional town of Mokokchung in the Naga Hills is a matter of deep concern and sorrow for us all. And I congratulate the Prime Minister for giving us the information that he is progressing rapidly. But, on the other hand, this very incident that was perpetrated in the heart of the town at mid-day pinpoints two things.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am not going to allow all this.

Shri Hem Barua: One is that even after the inauguration of the new State of Nagaland, the activities of the hostiles have not come to an end, and we have not been able to do anything to see that the Naga Hills no more runs red with blood. It has been running red with blood for the last one decade. We want the Army to comb these areas. But the Army has not been able to comb these areas. That is why these incidents are happening...

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is bringing it up almost every second day.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We all deeply regret this. The facts are these. I have just got a further message that this man or this assailant came to talk to Dr. Ao, with a shawl. They were together, walking and talking, when suddenly, the man threw his shawl away and shot him down. What could the Army do about it?

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit that the very fact that the Army or the police could not arrest the man who committed a crime in the heart of the town at mid-day is a reflection?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I can say nothing about it. But these little towns or villages in the area are on the verge of the forests, and a person can easily run away. However, these are the facts.

Mr. Speaker: I do not think I am called upon to give my consent to this adjournment motion. This is a stray incident, but it is unfortunate. Hon. Members will realise that when even the tallest man of our country goes, somebody stands up before him and tries to shoot him. So, one cannot prevent all that.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit that my contention is that this is part of a whole scheme?....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have disallowed this adjournment motion.

**ALLEGED PAKISTANI ATTACK ON
NANDPUR IN JAMMU**

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of another adjournment motion from Shri Balraj Madhok. He says that he received this information on telephone. His adjournment motion reads thus:

"Serious situation created by Pakistani attack with automatic weapons including mortars on Nandpur in Ramgarh sector in Jammu district of Jammu and Kashmir State on 21st and 22nd of August, 1961, resulting in many casualties and panic in the area."

I wanted to know exactly from where he got this information. He says:

"I received this information on telephone last night from a very responsible public man of Jammu. Many people from the border area have come to Jammu for shelter with harrowing tales of the attack which continued for many hours. The site is the same where some two years back Pakistanis killed our 11 soldiers and one officer".

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali)
rose—

Mr. Speaker: I mentioned the name of Shri Madhok, not Mathur. They are poles apart.

Shri Balraj Madhok (New Delhi): The Ramgarh sector is on the Jammu-Sialkot border. It is not on the cease-

fire line. It is between Jammu district and Sialkot district. This is the border nearest to Pakistan, only 20 miles from Jammu City. In this sector, there have been repeated attacks by Pakistan. This is the latest attack. It took place in the night on August 21/22. The firing continued the whole night on both sides.

Mr. Speaker: Who is the responsible gentleman who gave this information on the telephone?

Shri Balraj Madhok: He is the Secretary of the Jammu City Praja Parishad, Shri Gopal Sachar.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra (Jammu and Kashmir): He is not the Secretary of the Parishad. The Secretary is Shri Ram Kumar Kaushal. I come from Jammu and I know.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta (Mahendragarh): Moreover, he is not responsible also.

Shri Balraj Madhok: My information is that many people from that area have come to Jammu and they have brought this report. One cause for this panic is that the arms which were supplied to these people on the border so that they could protect themselves were withdrawn sometime ago. So naturally they cannot protect themselves and these attacks take place. Therefore, it is important that the situation should be discussed and something should be done to prevent these attacks.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Have any casualties been reported?

Shri Balraj Madhok: The news has not appeared in the Press.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There should be no cross talks.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I think the information that the hon. Member has got is somewhat exaggerated. The fact is that over this small area there has been trouble previously.

Last year, the Pakistani border police patrol came there on this Jammu-Sialkot border. We objected to it. Then there were flag meetings between the border police authorities attended by the UN military Observers. It was agreed that the Pakistanis would not patrol the area until the matter was settled. This has been the position for the past year or so.

However, on August 18 last, Pakistani border police tried to patrol this area. This again, led to flag meetings. But unfortunately, the matter could not be settled. On August 21, the Pakistani border police insisted on partrolling this strip of territory. Then we objected. Then the Pakistani border police fired, and in self-defence, our police force fired. So far as we know, there have been no casualties on our side. No firing is going on at present. Our troops as such were not present at the scene of the firing. A border violation complaint has been launched with the Chief Military Observer. It is incorrect, as the hon. Member said, that two years ago the Pakistanis killed one of our officers and 11 soldiers at this particular site.

So there is no matter of grave urgency at the present moment. I have given all the facts.

Shri Balraj Madhok: An area of 13 acres of Indian land has been occupied by the Pakistanis in this sector. Because the arms given to the local population have been withdrawn, there is panic among them. Something should be done to give them protection. If the local police and army cannot be there all the time, they should be given back their arms so that they could protect themselves.

Mr. Speaker: This is a suggestion. He says that arms which have been given to them have been withdrawn and he suggests that they should be supplied with those arms.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not think that any area has been occupied by Pakistanis there.

Mr. Speaker: In view of the statement made by the hon. Prime Minister, I do not think it is necessary to give my consent to this adjournment motion.

12-14 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN PRIME MINISTER AND AKALI DAL LEADERS

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I beg to lay on the Table of the House copies of the correspondence that has taken place between me and Master Tara Singh and Sant Fateh Singh in the course of the last fortnight. There are five or six letters, and as the House is interested in these developments in the Punjab, I thought the best things would be for all these papers to be placed on the Table here. The latest of them is a message from Sant Fateh Singh which reached my house at about 2 O'clock in the middle of the night and my reply to that was sent about an hour or two ago. I have placed all these papers on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 29].

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): I had given notice of a Call Attention Motion on the same subject. I understand it was admitted. I have given another notice of renewal.....

Mr. Speaker: Order order. I am not going to allow whatever is not in the Order Paper. The hon. Member was not here. I admitted the Call Attention Notice and I waited for an hour or so. He did not turn up. Later on, he came leisurely.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasargod): Notice was given of a Motion for discussion. It was said two days back that we should wait for some time. I would like to know whether a discussion will be allowed.

Mr. Speaker: Originally, I received notice of an adjournment motion, subsequently a Call Attention notice and also a Motion for discussion. Hon. Members will be aware that Shri A. K. Gopalan tabled a motion for adjournment and I said that an adjournment motion was not the proper method of discussing it. The matter is pending with me. He wants a discussion of this matter. I do not know whether this is the opportune moment for a discussion. I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister or the hon. Home Minister whether a discussion may be permitted now.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: About this particular matter?

Mr. Speaker: The situation arising out of the fast.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We have no objection to a discussion taking place, subject to time being available. Anyhow, at the present moment, I have placed these papers for the information of the House. They will be able to judge of the situation from there.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): Before any discussion takes place, the House should have some inkling as to the line of action the Government propose to take. If the hon. Prime Minister makes a statement and after that discussion follows, it will serve some purpose. Otherwise, we will be talking at cross purposes.

My further submission is that this unfortunate matter is reaching such a critical stage that I think time must be found for a discussion.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members will go through the correspondence. This also relates to the same matter.

Shri Tyagi: Will the correspondence be circulated?

Mr. Speaker: All the correspondence cannot be circulated. I will have a number of copies prepared

and whichever hon. Member wants them can have them.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: It should be circulated to those at least who write asking for it.

Mr. Speaker: All right. Let that be printed. Whichever hon. Member wants copies, he can get them from the Notice Office tomorrow. Tomorrow, I will have prepared a number of copies.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I take it that tomorrow the newspapers will have published it too.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, hon. Members will not want it. I will consider this matter. Hon. Members will kindly go through the correspondence and then we shall try to find some time.

12:19 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

CONTINUANCE OF THE MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

“The reported request of the Government of West Bengal to the Government of India regarding continuance of the Ministry of Rehabilitation”.

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): The Ministry of Rehabilitation was set up fourteen years ago in September, 1947 to deal with the problem of relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons from Pakistan migrating to India in large numbers after

Partition. So far as the Eastern Zone is concerned, migration from East Pakistan had continued on an unrestricted scale till about the end of 1956. This uncontrolled influx had made planning for rehabilitation almost impracticable. The first major step was, therefore, taken in 1957 to regulate migration on the basis of a system of priorities introduced for the issue of migration certificates. This measure was followed by the decision to discontinue rehabilitation assistance to migrants after the 1st April, 1958. Since then concrete measures have been taken to resolve the problem of the displaced persons from East Pakistan on a planned basis.

2. Early in 1959, the State Governments in the Eastern Zone were asked by the Ministry of Rehabilitation to make an assessment of the residual work relating to the rehabilitation of displaced persons. The assessment of the residual problem in respect of Orissa, Tripura, Bihar and Assam was completed during 1960-61 and the Rehabilitation Departments in these States closed. West Bengal furnished their assessment for some of the items in 1959-60 in respect of which sanctions have already been issued. Their assessment of the remaining items of the residual work was received towards the end of 1960 and was discussed at a Secretary level meeting in February, 1961.

3. In June, 1960, it was decided by the Prime Minister at a meeting at which the Chief Minister and the Rehabilitation Minister, West Bengal, were also present that the major part of the work of the Ministry of Rehabilitation should be completed in a period of 12 to 15 months, thereafter the remaining work transferred to the permanent Ministries of the Government of India and the Ministry closed. In compliance with that decision some items of work of a long-term nature regarding which the residual problem had been assessed and provisions of funds made have already been transferred to other permanent Ministries of the Government of India. As stated

earlier, the residual problem in West Bengal concerning the remaining items as assessed by the State Government was discussed in February, 1961. The detailed assessment of the time required to complete the various items of pending work and the best machinery for this purpose is now being worked out. The main heads under which the residual work falls are:

- (i) completion of residual work relating to the rehabilitation of non-camp families in West Bengal;
- (ii) the economic problem, if any, arising in West Bengal amongst those camp families which decline to move to Dandakaranya;
- (iii) completion of the rehabilitation phase of the Dandakaranya Project in respect of displaced persons who move to Dandakaranya for settlement from camps in West Bengal.

4. After the assessment is ready, which is likely to take a month or two, a final decision will be taken by the Government of India as to whether there is still need for a specialised agency like the Ministry of Rehabilitation to deal with the residual work or whether this work could appropriately be transferred to one or more Ministries of the Government of India. I have assured the Chief Minister and the Rehabilitation Minister of West Bengal that before a final decision in regard to the agency to deal with the residual problem in West Bengal is taken, the State Government would be consulted by the Government of India.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarkhadi (Ludhiana): Would the hon. Minister also place on the Table of the House the assessment of the residual problem in the western wing of the Rehabilitation Ministry? Is he aware that there is a consensus of opinion amongst the refugees from West Pakistan that the Ministry should not be liquidated for some time till the residual problem is totally solved?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: As this question related only to the eastern region, I made a statement only in regard to the eastern region. As regards the western region, I am also having an assessment made, and a decision, when taken, will cover both the zones.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: The assessment should be of the western zone also along with the eastern zone.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am having an assessment made both of the eastern and western zones, and a decision, when taken, will consider both aspects of the matter.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta—South-West): According to the progress report for Dandakaranya laid on the Table of the House a few days ago by the hon. Minister, a little over 2,000 families have been rehabilitated at Dandakaranya, and the land which has been reclaimed and the houses provided do not provide for more than that figure at the moment. So, when the hon. Minister says that the question of winding up this Ministry may be finally considered and decided within a month or two—I think he said two months—may I know how it is possible to expect that the balance of about 12-13,000 families can be disposed of within such a short time?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: What I have said is that I have divided my problem into three parts. The first part is the problem of rehabilitation of those persons in West Bengal itself. You may call them partially rehabilitated, or I may call it the residual problem. Their cases have to be examined. There is no difference of opinion between me or the Government and the Opposition on this. The problem is to find out the quantum and the extent and the time required. That has to be examined.

The second is the question of those camp families who have been served with notices. Their number is anything between 15,000 and 20,000, and a very large number of them today have not gone to Dandakaranya. What is going to happen to them, what is going

to be the effect on the economy of West Bengal if most of them do not go to Dandakaranya? And the Dandakaranya phase has to be determined in relation to this particular problem. The Dandakaranya project itself has to be considered in relation to this, because if a large number of refugees go, naturally the Dandakaranya project itself has to be considered in relation to this, because if a large number of refugees go, naturally the Dandakaranya project has to be implemented to that extent. If they do not go, and they want to be rehabilitated in West Bengal itself, to that extent presumably the Dandakaranya project will have to be pruned.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): According to the progress report that we have received, in another six months' time roughly about 5,000 families can be accommodated in Dandakaranya, but notice has been given to 14,500 families residing in camps to leave the camp and proceed to Dandakaranya. In view of the fact that the Dandakaranya project can only accommodate, according to the progress report, 5,000 families, may I know what steps the Ministry is taking in regard to the balance of about 10,000 families who have already received notice, because they cannot get accommodation in Dandakaranya?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: One particular item in my report has been lost sight of. I have said that if I am suffering in the implementation of the Dandakaranya scheme, it is due to the lack of manpower. My trouble today is that people from West Bengal will not go to Dandakaranya, and if people from other States, whether Kerala or Andhra or Punjab, want to go to Dandakaranya, I cannot take them. It is a fact that the vacuum in Dandakaranya today is only of a limited nature. It is true that the number of persons who have received notices is much larger, but as I told the UCRC, please prove me wrong by filling my work site camps in Dandakaranya; fill up all my sites, then I can consider the question. During the last five months an average of only 125 fami-

**Matter of Urgent
Public Importance**

lies has gone to Dandakaranya on a scheme on which there is already an investment of Rs. 10 crores and a budget provision of Rs. 7 crores, i.e., a total of Rs. 17 crores, and people are not going. Send them there, and if you fill up the vacuum there, I can consider the matter. Today the position is that nobody is going from West Bengal, and you are asking me to continue with doles which I cannot accept.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I want to know whether it is a fact that a good number of displaced persons have applied for recategorisation, and whether Government intend to accept these applications even after the quit notices have been served on them?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The question of recategorisation is a very important one, and I am glad it has been raised. There is a scheme called the bairanama scheme in West Bengal, which is being implemented. During the last five years 25,000 cases of campers have been sanctioned covering an expenditure of nearly Rs. 10 crores. A family living in the camp for ten years says it is agricultural. They say: "As you have no land in West Bengal, go on feeding us till you give us land". When I produce the land in Dandakaranya, they say they want to be urbanites today, they do not want to go there. You cannot have it bothways. Till a person has been served with notice, he has got absolute right to change his category if he wants to, and his case can be considered, but once notice has been given and he has declared himself to be an agriculturist for the last ten years, he will not be given any doles, he will not be allowed to live in the camps. If he wants to stand in the queue, his turn will come very late. I cannot give him a higher priority than those urbanites in the camp who are my direct charge.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): May I know, in view of the fact that the hon. Minister is aware that this slow progress of movement of camp refugees from West Bengal to Dandakar-

anya is due to the pressure of some vested political interest, whether he thinks that the liquidation of the Ministry would help in the proper rehabilitation of these refugees either in West Bengal or in Dandakaranya?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: As regards the political pressures, that is the one thing that I have scrupulously avoided living for six years in Calcutta; I try to keep out of it. It is known to everybody what political and vested interests are there and which political parties are pulling in which direction.

Shri A. C. Guha: He referred to some political organisations; he has said something like that.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have already mentioned it. The position today is this. I am the Minister for Rehabilitation and I want my friends to be rehabilitated, whether in the State or outside. We have given doles to the extent of Rs. 50 crores; Rs. 50 crores had been spent from the national Exchequer for giving free doles to campers in West Bengal. When I took the charge, I was denounced in this House because I did not have rehabilitation facilities available. Now that they are available no man has got the right to say: please go on feeding me; I do not want to be rehabilitated. They have to choose whether they want to be rehabilitated in West Bengal or Dandakaranya. They had the choice for all these years. But I am not going to extend them any further facility. If they want to be rehabilitated, let them come with me and I will look after them. If they do not want to be rehabilitated, there will be no more doles.

12.21 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the

[Shri Manubhai Shah]

Table a copy each of the following Reports of the Productivity Teams:

- (i) Report (1960) on plastic industry in U.S.A., Italy and Japan. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3147/61.]
- (ii) Report (1961) on factory building, layout and construction in Japan, U.S.A. and Italy. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-3146/61.]
- (iii) Report (1961) on marketing and distribution in U.K., U.S.A. and West Germany. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3149/61.]
- (iv) Report (1961) on Bituminous coal mining industries in U.S.A., U.K., France and West Germany. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3150/61.]
- (v) Report (1961) on packaging industry in Switzerland, U.S.A., and Japan. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3151/61.]

MINUTES OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Minutes of sittings of the Estimates Committee relating to 122nd and 123rd Reports on the Ministry of Commerce and Industry—National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. and the Development Wing.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND FORTIETH REPORT

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): I beg to present the Hundred and fortieth Report of the Estimates Committee on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Forty-fifth Report on the Ministry of Health—Medical Services—Part II.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

EIGHTY-SEVENTH REPORT

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): I beg to present the Eighty-seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTION NO 526

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): Sir, I beg leave to correct certain factual errors which have crept into answers to supplementary questions asked on Starred Question No. 526 on 16-8-1961, on the floor of this House, in regard to the unlawful kidnapping from Indian soil of Lt. Col. Bhattacharya by Pakistan armed forces, on 4th April, 1961. The correct position is that Lt. Col. Bhattacharya is a serving officer of the Indian Army and he was on official duty, on a routine check of the India-Pakistan border, in village Payra in District of 24-Parganas of West Bengal, when he was unlawfully ambushed and kidnapped by a body of Pakistan Armed Forces.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It is rather unfortunate. The other day it was made to appear that he was only a retired officer and that Government had practically nothing to do with him.... (Interruptions.)

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): That was in reply to my question.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. They have corrected it and say that he is an officer. The hon. Members would like to know whether he is being given any assistance. The main point there was whether any legal assistance was given to him in the court in Pakistan.... (Interruptions.)

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Legal assistance is being given to him....

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order, Sir.

An Hon. Member: No legal assistance is given.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Legal assistance is given by the Pakistani authorities.

Mr. Speaker: What is the meaning of saying so? It is the Government of Pakistan. They want to know whether any legal assistance is being given by this Government.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: No Sir; we are not giving. We do not accept the jurisdiction of the Pakistan Court in this matter because he was an Indian and he was ambushed in Indian territory and he was taken away. We do not think that it is for us to come under the jurisdiction of the Pakistani Court in this matter.... (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Hem Barua: It was in reply to my question....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Whatever that might be, the factual position has been given now. I am sorry. When an answer is corrected I put one or two questions to elicit what exactly the position was, as if the question was pursued the other day. That is all that can be done now. Hon. Members want to make a suggestion as to what ought to be done. She says that they do not recognise the legality of this arrest. They took him away and, therefore, we would not submit ourselves to their jurisdiction. The hon. Members may not agree with it.... (*Interruptions.*) Order, order. There is no meaning in thinking that the Government must accept the views of the hon. Members here. The Government's opinion is that because he was arrested in our territory and taken away improperly, we ought not to submit to their jurisdiction. How far that is correct or good, I do not know...

(*Interruptions.*) Order, order. The point is clear. The question was whether he was defended or not, whether legal assistance was given or not. The answer has been that it has been given by Pakistan because the Government are not prepared to admit the jurisdiction of that court.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: It appears that the Pakistan Court had asked him whether he would be represented by a Counsel and he has said: yes. Arrangements are made by Pakistan Government. As I submitted earlier, the whole thing is wrong from our point of view because an Indian national has been ambushed in our territory and dragged away to Pakistan and committed to trial. We do not recognise that the procedure is right; we do not think that the Pakistan court has any jurisdiction in this matter.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): What are you to do?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Col. Bhattacharya has not approached us nor has anybody else approached us for legal assistance.... (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Hem Barua: The other day the hon. Prime Minister was pleased to say that legal help was not made available to Lt. Col. Bhattacharya because he was a retired officer and the Government was not aware of the actual position. Now, it is the Pakistan Government that has offered defence facilities to him....

Mr. Speaker: What is he lecturing? I am surprised. I will not call this hon. Member. I called him only to put a question. This is not the way in which the time of the House should be abused. It has been categorically stated here: we are not going to defend him and further it has been said that he has not asked for any legal assistance. He seems to be satisfied with the legal assistance that is given there. No, no. I am not going to allow him to do like this.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): May we know if, as a result of this trial in Pakistan, Lt. Col. Bhattacharya is found guilty and put to jail, what will be the attitude of the Government of India because he will not be allowed to go out?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: It is a hypothetical question.

Shri Hem Barua: There is a change in the situation now.

Mr. Speaker: Whatever happens, Government must see that he comes back and not give us merely technical objections. They have no jurisdiction and the hon. Member says they will put him in jail, imprison him and do everything with him and we will go on saying that there is no jurisdiction.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: From the very beginning, we wanted the Pakistan Government to send back Col. Bhattacharya. The House knows all that has happened.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, the House wants to know and hon. Members are anxious to know whether something is being done. We protested that he had been illegally apprehended. Does it stop with that? Is any further thing being done? That is what the hon. Members are anxious to know.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I do not know whether any further thing is being done.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta—Central): I was a little astonished to hear the Deputy Minister say that Col. Bhattacharya had not asked for any kind of assistance as far as legal defence was concerned because we saw in the papers that when our Deputy High Commissioner saw him he said at the end of the interview that he had no money. He must have some facilities for defending himself. Pakistan Government in its own way is going out of its way to offer some fictitious defence facilities. We are taking shelter under the plea that he has not

asked for defence facilities. In view of this kind of report appearing in the Press and the negligent attitude towards at least an Indian national—whether he is an officer or not, I do not know—I want to ask whether the Government should not come out with a more sympathetic attitude.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: We are not taking shelter under anything. I think the hon. Member uses words without knowing perhaps the meaning of what he says. The officer is being tried by a military court in Pakistan on various charges.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member says this: that the officer said he had no money. Therefore, when he was talking to the Deputy High Commissioner, he pleaded want of funds and so on and also stated in the court that because of the lack of money, he could not have any legal assistance and so on. So, the suggestion is that the Government, of which this officer is a member—he was in the armed forces—should pursue this matter and try to help him.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: If the hon. Member puts a separate question, I shall furnish the information. *(Interruptions).*

Shri Hem Barua: Now that it has been discovered that he is an ex-officer of the Army, would the Government offer defence to him? *(Interruptions).*

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. **Shri Nath Pai.**

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, we are actuated in asking these questions not to harass the Ministers but this matter, as you will readily concede, is causing us grave concern. The Pakistan authorities are going to try him, and making a show that a fair trial is taking place, and they must not be allowed to run away with the impression that India is ignoring this. An officer has been kidnapped from our soil. We want to know from the Government how it

Bill

is going to come to his rescue. It is the duty of the Government to help him—and this is all the more important—and this importance has been increased by your confession that he was kidnapped from our soil. Are we to be silent witnesses there? First, there was a report that he was under duress. Then he was tortured. Now, they are going to make a show that some kind of a legal aid is being given. We are naturally very agitated. We want something more concrete from the spokesman of the Government that we will do everything to see that this man is saved. They are going to punish him and tell the world that he was duly tried, that all the judicial processes were followed, and that he has been convicted. We do not want to see this happening. Therefore, the Government must try to do something more than telling us that he did not ask for aid. He was never allowed to ask.

Mr. Speaker: The Government will take note of all that has been said and appeared.

— — — —

12.43 hrs.

**DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION
(AMENDMENT) BILL***

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Datar: I introduce† the Bill.

— — — —

12:44 hrs.

**MOTION RE: THIRD FIVE YEAR
PLAN**

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further consideration of the following motion moved by the hon. Prime Minister on the 21st August, 1961, namely:

"That the Third Five Year Plan laid on the Table of the House on the 7th August, 1961 be taken into consideration."

Shri Somani.

Shri Achar (Mangalore): Sir, I had just begun yesterday; I was on my legs.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Achar: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was referring yesterday to the railway lines in the south. Now, I would refer to the relevant passages in the report. I would like to invite the attention of the House and of the hon. Minister to page 548, paragraph 28, where it is observed as follows:

"The following new lines are under consideration for inclusion in the railway programme:"

Four lines are mentioned therein, namely: (i) Mangalore-Hassan; (ii) Bangalore-Salem; (iii) Manamadurai-Virudhunagar; and (iv) Srikinda-Daitri mining area in Orissa. Then, after that, I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister to the passage with respect to the Mangalore port. That occurs on page 561 and reads as follows:

"The programme for the development of ports includes—

the word used is 'includes'—

"two projects for the upgrading of two minor ports into all-weather ports, Tuticorin and Mangalore."

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II—Section 3 dated 22-8-1961.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Achar]

A little down below, the following observation about Mangalore occurs:

"Mangalore is proposed to be developed primarily to handle about 2 million tons of iron ore expected to be exported from Chitaldrug and other mining areas in the vicinity of the port. Technical investigations in connection with the development of the port are in progress."

First, let me convey the gratitude of myself and the people of Mysore to the Government for including Mangalore port in the third Plan. This was the dream of our great Indian statesman, Sir M. Visveswaraya who, happily as a centenarian, is happily with us still. We are so happy about it. I am certain that when he hears that Mangalore port has been included in the third Plan he will be very happy over it. He dreamt of it when I was a student more than half a century ago. This is being achieved in the country when it is now independent. Even in the time of the Britishers, this question was raised, but Mysore could not have the outlet for trade in the international world. I thank the Government, the Minister of Planning and the Planning Commission for having included Mangalore port in the third Plan. I am so glad and happy over it. (*Interruption*).

I was just now referring to one sentence in the report with regard to the Mangalore-Hassan railway line and other lines. All that is stated in the report is, "it is under consideration." I raised this point in the Consultative Committee also and I think we were more or less assured that it will be included. But I would like to have a clear assurance that both the Mangalore-Hassan and the Bangalore-Salem lines are included in the third Plan. Consideration about the Mangalore-Hassan line has been going on for the last half a century. A railway line was first laid at Mangalore in 1907. A railway cess

was also collected. I do not want to argue about it again, and all that I want to say is that this argument, namely, that it is almost impossible to have the port unless you have the Hassan-Mangalore line and all that, need not be repeated. The Hassan-Mangalore line is absolutely necessary. Similarly the Bangalore-Salem line is also absolutely necessary for the industrial development of that area, especially with the growth of industries like the Neyveli project and so on. I would submit that both these lines are absolutely necessary. So far as the Hassan-Mangalore line is concerned, it is practically the life-line for the trade of Mysore State, and for the development of Mangalore port. I only appeal to the Minister to make this point very clear, and to state in his reply, that the Mangalore-Hassan railway line is included in the third Plan.

Now, I shall turn to a subject which is included in the Plan but which we do not want. I represent practically the whole of the district of Coorg, except a small portion of it. We have a great number of hill people in Coorg, and except perhaps a very small number of people, they are all against two river valley projects contemplated there. One is at Harangi and the other is at Kambakada. Kambakada is on the Cauvery and Harangi is on the Harangi river. This is a matter affecting if not the whole State of Mysore but the district of Coorg which was formerly a separate State. It had its own identity. It is a hilly district more or less situated at a height of about 3,000 to 4,000 ft. It is having very heavy rains. In fact, the other day the papers called it the Cherrapunji of South India. It had about 90 inches of rain per annum formerly. This year, it has had already nearly 200 inches of rain. It is full of hills and valleys and streams. It is a very wet area. You know that it has got excellent coffee estates earning foreign exchange. The district has got so many streams and so much of water. They propose to build two big dams there,

one at Harangi and the other at Kam-bakada. By stagnating the water and by having all these valleys filled up with water, great damage would be done to the district. The economy of the district will be jeopardised. They feel that this accumulation of water will in the end practically ruin the valleys and there may be even land-slides. In fact, we have read in the papers how in the recent floods, on account of heavy rain, even hills have slid and terraced fields and coffee estates have been destroyed to a considerable extent. Even as a result of heavy rain, the district is suffering.

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): Even the Coorg Government, before it was integrated into Mysore had their own plan for Harangi, not a high dam, but a lower dam.

Shri Achar: I am thankful to Shri Dasappa for what he has said. If alternative schemes can be found and water can be utilised in that manner, nobody has any objection. But the real objection is for the construction of these dams, because there is a great anxiety in the district that it will destroy most of their coffee estates. In view of the water accumulation not only will a considerable portion of the estates be submerged, but there will be very great havoc, because if the valleys are filled with water, some of these hills will become peaks and the rest will be surrounded by water.

In view of this, there is a strong feeling in Coorg that these high dams should not be undertaken. I understand they were included in the Plan without having full particulars about this matter without estimates, without considering what would be the effect of these high dams on the coffee estates and terraced fields and without considering what would be the effect on the weather conditions, moisture, etc. All these things should be considered. Probably it has been put in a hurry. Submissions have been made by the Coorg people and there was an impression that the whole matter will be reconsidered. I do not say that

the water should not be utilised in the interest of the country. I do concede that point. I also concede that if it is only a small number of people suffering or a small acreage which would be submerged and the benefit will be much more, it is perfectly right that in the national interest, such dams should be constructed. But we have to consider at the same time the huge loss and damage done to the district, which was practically an independent State at one time.

I am told that at the time of merger, they have been given assurances that their interests would not be jeopardised at any time. I submit that the Planning Commission should consider all these aspects of the matter. I am told there has been some reconsideration in the State level. I understand the Minister also had gone there and I was very happy to learn that one of the Members of the Planning Commission also had been there. Considering all these aspects, I submit that the Planning Commission and the Planning Minister reconsider this and find out whether another alternative cannot be found. In the national interest, every drop of Cauvery water has to be used, but at the same time, they should do it without affecting the economy of the district. These are some of the items which affected my State and I wanted to deal with them first.

Now, I would like to refer to two points regarding the Plan. The first point is about the point that has been raised by several hon. Members with regard to the public enthusiasm that has to be aroused in the country for the proper working of the Plan. Shri Asoka Mehta, the leader of the PSP, made special reference to this aspect. So far as people who come from the rural areas are concerned, we feel that in spite of the big projects and in spite of the national income increasing, much has not been done in the rural areas to arouse the enthusiasm of the people there. I think something has to be done in this regard. Even the community projects are not properly working. In this

[Shri Achar]
connection, I would like to draw the attention of the Planning Commission to the scheme of rural industrialisation as contemplated by the new Chief Minister of Orissa, Shri Bijoyanand Patnaik. He has been explaining this at several places. He has an idea of developing several industrial schemes in the villages. I wish very much that the Planning Commission also pay attention to this question and rural industrialisation is attempted with greater zeal in the third Five Year Plan.

Then, I would like to refer to the regional development which is referred to in this book. No doubt often it is stated that there should be balanced development, every part of the country must be developed, etc. But when we see the actual position, we find that only some areas are getting the benefits. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister especially to the Malenad area in Mysore and also Kerala State. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Sometimes, if hon. Members do not want to hear a particular speech every minute becomes an hour. He started at 12.44 and now it is 12.56.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan (Coimbatore): He spoke yesterday also.

Mr. Speaker: Only for a few minutes. I may also say that hon. Members also will watch. The speech is not merely for recording, but they must also convince the House and carry the House with them. In a public meeting, if the audience goes away, what happens?

Shri Achar: They are not willing to listen.

Mr. Speaker: I am willing.

Shri Achar: In the Malenad areas, there are ample resources. Forests, mines and all the resources are there, but there has not been a proper economic survey of the area. That has to be carried out and special attention

must be paid to the Malenad area, which is very backward.

Another important aspect I would like to urge, which is very important is, a proper techno-economic survey and a geological survey of that area should be carried out. Often it is stated that we do not have the necessary mineral resources. Even with regard to coal, I do not know whether there has been a regular geological survey in that area. Only the other day we found that there was iron ore in Gopichettyaiayam in Coimbatore District. Nobody knew anything about it. Hardly a year ago, iron ore was found very near Mangalore, hardly 30 or 40 miles away from it. This was never known all these years on account of the fact that there has been no proper geological survey of that area.

Then, Sir, I would like to say only one word about the export policy. Of course, on the question of foreign exchange export is the most important factor. We find that with regard to that sufficient attention is not being paid—at least that is what I feel. For example, there is our traditional export of spices. With regard to spices, what are we, to export if there is no production? Production is the most important factor. I have been asking the Government to develop its cultivation. For that purpose I have been asking for a Spices Board for the last three or four years. So far as the hon. Minister is concerned, he was very sympathetic. He said that we could have a Spices Board. But sometimes what happens is, the Planning Commission comes in the way. Finally, Sir, I am told that they have also agreed to the proposal of setting up a Spices Board and a Board for cashew also. It would certainly help very much the export of spices if a Board is established for that purpose.

13 hrs.

At the same time, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister as well as the Planning Com-

mission to the Coir Board that has been formed. It is also one of the items which earns foreign exchange. What we find is, so far as the Coir Board is concerned almost all the members of the Board except one or two come from one State with the result that whatever amount is given is naturally spent in that State. Mysore also, especially on the western coast, has plenty of coconut growth and coir can be produced in large quantities. But nothing has been done to develop that industry there. I would request the hon. Minister of Planning to pay attention to that side of it. These Boards must also work in a manner that would help the development of a particular industry in all the States where it is possible and the representation on these Boards must be from all such States.

Then, Sir, the last point I would like to refer to is with regard to the question of inflation. No doubt, so far as one important matter—deficit financing—is concerned, I see that in the Third Plan it has been very much reduced; it is hardly Rs. 500 crores. But there is another aspect and a very important aspect which would probably lead to inflation, and that is the taxation policy. Several speakers also have referred to it, and that is with regard to indirect taxation. We are going to have taxation to the tune of Rs. 1,700 and odd crores. If indirect taxation is further increased, it is sure to result in the prices rising. No doubt, we have got the Income-tax Bill on the anvil and by its modification and by having a higher income from direct taxes indirect taxes may be reduced to some extent; but as we see the report of the Plan it looks as if they are going to have more indirect taxation than direct. Even persons like Mr. Mahalanobis seem to think that the rural area is getting more richer and so they should be taxed more. But is that position correct? Even the Agricultural Labour Enquiry Report has said that the income of the labour class is going down. The small farmers are in no way in a better

position than these labourers. It may be that their income has increased a little; but the point is that probably from starvation they might have moved on to half starvation. Should such people be taxed still more? I would submit, Sir, that as far as possible the necessary income must be drawn from direct taxation and not from indirect taxation and you must thus see that inflation also does not come up.

Mr. Speaker: Shri G. D. Somani—I will call Shri Masani next and then Shri Braj Raj Singh.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): Has not, Sir, a spokesman of the Swatantra Party spoken already?

Mr. Speaker: He has spoken. But it must be left to me to decide. I was looking here for the hon. Member yesterday, because I wanted to provide an opportunity for every group particularly in this debate on Planning. But hon. Members have a knack of choosing their own time and they want me to abide by it.

Shri Maniyangadan (Kottayam): There are certain States from which no Members have spoken so far.

Mr. Speaker: I know that a few States have not been represented at all. I will call them after this.

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): Nobody on the Congress side has spoken from Bihar.

Shri Bihwanath Roy (Salempur): Nobody from eastern U. P. has spoken.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): It is not only a question of individual States, Sir; we have got certain all-India aspects to say.

Mr. Speaker: I have a list here. Representatives from Bihar and Assam have not spoken. One Member has spoken from Rajasthan.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi (Hamirpur): What about backward areas?

Mr. Speaker: Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Orissa have not been represented so far.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: I want to talk about the backward areas in the whole of India.

Mr. Speaker: I shall first of all give an opportunity to those States which have not been represented so far. At least one hon. Member from each State has to be called first, whether he comes from the Congress side or the Opposition. After that, I shall have another round exhausting the others.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: Apart from States, Sir, there are also specific problems relating to women.

Mr. Speaker: I am going to call her. She may speak not only of Kerala but of women also.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: Not Kerala, Sir; Tamilnad.

Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra): Nobody has spoken from the PSP.

Mr. Speaker: His party has been amply represented, unless another hon. Member wants to speak from that party. Shri Asoka Mehta spoke very well.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Sir, the Prime Minister also spoke very well; therefore, nobody should be called from the Congress side.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Somani—

Shri Somani (Dausa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, planning in our country has been unique in various ways. As a matter of fact, ours perhaps is the only country which has enjoyed a stable democratic government during the last 14 years under the inspiring leadership of our Prime Minister. Our national Government has also initiated this comprehensive socio-economic planning with social consent rather than mass coercion. Naturally, therefore,

Sir, the tempo of progress in our country, to some extent, has been affected by the fact that we have been so keen to uphold our democratic pattern of constitution.

Even then, the achievements that we have made during the last two Five Year Plans will show that from a stagnant condition of our economy we have been able to achieve a dynamic economy during this period of two successive Five Year Plans, and I have no doubt that our Third Five Year Plan will take us forward to a, what is called, "take-off" stage, to a stage where our economy will ultimately become self-sustained and self-reliant.

There was a lot of criticism in the beginning when the magnitude of the Third Five Year Plan was announced of the order of Rs. 10,000 crores, but I think every section of the country now realises that so far as the size of the Plan is concerned, it is quite realistic and it is within the capacity of our country to achieve provided no unforeseen factors intervene in the Plan period.

Sir, we have been able to increase our annual investment both in the public and in the private sectors from Rs. 500 crores per year to something of the order of Rs. 1,600 crores. Thereby our economy has had a rapid expansion. Whatever investments we have made, no doubt, have not been able to fructify, but when all these investments will be functioning productively, there is no doubt that then we will be able to make some impact on the problems of our standard of living.

Coming to certain specific problems, I would like to say something first on the question of pricing policy, about which a lot has been said in the Plan. I would like to submit that ultimately the solution of the pricing policy lies in adequate production, both in agriculture and in industry, and it is therefore very essential that we must aim at a policy which will lead to increased production in all possible

ways. After all, we must not under-rate the saving capacity and the incentives that are necessary to produce mass enthusiasm and mass creative action so that in all sections of our economy we will be able to increase productivity all round. In the narrow context of the pricing policy, I would like to draw the attention of the Planning Minister to the very rigid policy which is being followed by the Government and the Planning Commission in the matter of fixing prices for certain industries which are treated as of basic importance to our economy.

For instance, the saving capacity of the corporate sector in industries like steel, cement, coal, electric power, heavy chemicals and heavy engineering is very adversely affected due to the very rigid policy of price control in regard to the prices of manufactured goods of these industries. It is, therefore, very desirable that a rational price policy should be followed in order to regulate the flow of resources required for the development of the basic industries. Indeed, it has been laid down in the Plan itself that:

"Since real resources needed have to be mobilised through monetary incentives, and a fairly high degree of profitability secured for those sectors of the economy which have to be expanded rapidly, it is essential to be prepared for a moderate rise in the price level while directing every effort possible towards preventing a rise in the prices of essential goods."

It is already embodied in the Third Plan itself. In this regard, it would be pertinent to point out certain basic flaws in our pricing policies. One fundamental defect of pricing policy is that it does not take note of the necessity to align incentives with priorities. For example, in the list of planning priorities, the top place has been given to basic industries such as coal, electricity, steel, cement, heavy chemicals etc. which are in-

cluded in the core of the Plan, but the profit incentives provided to them in price control measures are very low compared to the profit incentives prevailing in the case of uncontrolled industries of secondary importance, which are placed low on the priority list. This anomaly creates distortions in the allocation of resources for investment purposes, because, investors naturally prefer to put their money in ventures in unimportant industries rather than go in for basic industries. This explains the latest craze for new shares in industries not likely to fall under price control at the cost of basic industries. Therefore, there is a flow of investment in those industries which are not of basic importance to our national economy. I, therefore, plead with the Planning Minister that every possible consideration should be given to the need for giving reasonable prices, which have to be controlled, so that the industries may be able to expand their resources in a proper manner.

I would now come to the question of regional disparities about which so much has already been spoken by so many hon. Members. That, we are told, is a major objective of our Planning. Indeed, it has been laid down in the Plan itself: that the balanced growth of all regions is a major objective of our planning and economic development, and yet the situation is one which requires to be properly examined. In this context, I would like to give certain figures of industrial investment in both the public as well as private sector. The total investments in the Second Plan period is Rs. 1,620 crores, but of which Rs. 770 crores have been invested in the public sector and Rs. 850 crores have been invested in the private sector. Regarding the investment of private sector, only investment pertaining to large industries has been made available to us by the Planning Commission. Out of the available figures, out of an investment of Rs. 521.8 crores, it appears that large-scale private industries have invested Rs. 1.5 crores in Assam, Rs. 3.9 crores in Kerala and Rs. 5.9

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crores in Rajasthan. The picture would not be different if the figures for the remaining investments are available.

So far as Rajasthan is concerned, there has not been a single investment, so far as the public sector investments are concerned. That means, out of a total investment of Rs. 1,620 crores, both by the public as well as private sectors, in the industrialisation of our country during the Second Plan, Rajasthan has got something of the order of Rs. 6 crores for industrial development investment. This is really a state of affairs which should cause a lot of disquiet to our planners.

We are functioning under a democratic process of planning and there is absolutely no question of any compulsion being exercised on any of the private investors. It is absolutely left to the choice of the investor in a particular State or in a particular region, although certain steps have been taken taken by way of regulating the issue of licences according to a certain pattern of priorities. Yet, the fact remains that whatever steps have so far been taken, have not only not arrested this tendency of the very progressive areas getting more and more industries, but, on the other hand, the whole question has become more aggravated and something more radical is necessary and more effective measures have to be taken if this question of the development of the backward areas is to be tackled effectively. There may be various ways of doing it, but the other day I had suggested in the course of the discussion on the Income-tax Bill that the additional depreciation allowance should be given for the development of industries in areas which may be declared as backward. In that connection, I had also quoted the opinion of the economic development committee in the United States to show how even in such a highly developed and industrialised country like the United States, they have recommended that certain areas which are backward or where the unemploy-

ment is much more severe than in other areas, should be given more incentives by way of additional depreciation so that investment would be automatically diverted from the more advanced areas to the less developed ones. Now, opinions may differ. I do not say that this is the only effective remedy. There may be other measures which can be considered to ensure that the investment on industries will result in a balanced growth of all the areas. But the question remains, and it is really of a very serious character.

So far as the statistics of the Second Plan are concerned, out of an investment of Rs. 1,600 odd crores in public and private sectors, Rajasthan has got only Rs. 6 crores, a figure which will show the glaring disparity which has been accentuated and aggravated during the Second Plan period, so far as industrial development of the country is concerned. Therefore, I plead in all humility and with all earnestness with the Planning Commission that whatever has been provided in the Plan is not sufficient. They have expressed a hope in the Plan that the priorities laid down in the Plan will result in the elimination of disparities, but looking at the picture as it has emerged from the Second Plan, I do feel that the position will not be rectified unless the whole question is discussed on a more realistic basis and some more positive and concrete measures have been taken to ensure really that the backward areas get preferential treatment in various ways, and there are steps which can be suggested and which can be discussed. But in my view the problem has not been tackled with the urgency which it deserves.

Now I would like to say a few words about the next vital question of export promotion. Under the Third Five Year Plan our export target has been placed at Rs. 3,700 crores which means that we must export something at the rate of Rs. 750 crores per year. Our exports have been very stagnant

throughout the ten years of our planned development. We have been exporting at the rate of something like Rs. 600 crores every year and from the figures that have been given it appears that we have lost ground in the export market so far as the total world trade is concerned.

Here again, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Planning Minister and ask for the basis on which the exports at the rate of Rs. 750 crores every year have been taken. From whatever one can see from the present trend it seems very doubtful whether we will be able to achieve this target of Rs. 750 crores per annum. This matter of exports again requires to be tackled in a much more realistic and urgent manner than what has been done so far.

The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry had submitted a very comprehensive memorandum to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry giving various additional suggestions to boost the export trade. The only thing that the Ministry did in response to that representation was to appoint a committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Ramaswami Mudaliar. I have no doubt that that high-powered committee will produce a very useful report, but I cannot understand, when our export problem has to be tackled in a much more urgent and realistic manner, how this reference of this vital problem to a committee will solve it. We are rather accustomed to believe that the Government, whenever they do not want to decide any issue decisively, just take recourse to the appointment of these committees and thereby delay the decision on a particular point. My submission to the Government is that so far as this problem of exports is concerned, unless some more radical, more imaginative and more bold measures are taken to stimulate our export trade, we will continue to have the stagnant conditions which prevail today.

This question of the European Common Market and the UK joining the
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European Common Market will again create a lot of complications so far as our export trade is concerned. The textile industry alone is exporting something like 200 million yards every year to the United Kingdom. That is, one-third of our total export of textile industry goes to the UK. If the UK joins the European Common Market there is every likelihood of our exports being adversely affected. At a time when we should do everything possible to boost our export trade, here we are faced with a situation where whatever we are already exporting may be adversely affected. It is in the context of this present need of boosting the export trade that I would request for a proper reappraisal of the measures that have been taken so far so that some new and more effective and realistic measures may be taken to boost the export trade.

Lastly, I would like to say a word about the targets which have been fixed for the textile industry, that is, about the target of 9,300 million yards of textiles. So far as fixing a low target for the organised mill industry is concerned you will appreciate that it suits the interests of the industry just to have a production which is less than the actual demand. What I am pleading with the House is that the industry should not be made the scapegoat of ill-informed criticism whenever any shortage of textiles takes place and whenever there is a rise in cloth prices as happened only last year. My submission is that the textile industry throughout has been representing to the Planning Commission and to the Government that the targets should be fixed somewhat higher than the anticipated increase in cloth consumption so that conditions will never arise where we will be faced with scarcity. It is from that point of view that I think that the target of 9,300 million yards is low. It means only 17·2 yards per capita consumption of cloth. We must remember that our per capita consumption even in the pre-war period was 16 yards. Therefore this

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17·2 yard per capita consumption of cloth in the Third Five Year Plan cannot by any stretch of imagination be regarded as realistic. But apart from this target, the allocation that has been made between the organised industry and the decentralised sector also does not seem to be realistic in the sense that the textile industry has been asked to produce only 5,800 million yards and the remaining 3,500 million yards have been allocated to the decentralised sector.

Here, we have no quarrel so far as the handlooms are concerned. The handlooms and the organised industry co-exist. They have been co-existing for a very long time, and the industry is not at all opposed to any of the measures that have been taken to protect the interests of the handlooms. But what is happening is this. The production of handlooms has been estimated at something in the neighbourhood of 1,800 million yards. But actually it has been shown and proved by the Indian Textile Mills Federation that so far as those figures are concerned, they are incorrect. The major portion of whatever is regarded as being produced by handlooms is actually the production of powerlooms. Both the organised industry and the handloom organisations are opposed to this mushroom growth of powerlooms. I do not see why the Planning Commission should not enquire into the loss that is done to our national economy, into the loss that is done to the Government in the shape of excise duties and into the loss that is also done in various other ways. Last year it was announced that the powerlooms will be licensed and that certain steps will be taken to regulate these powerlooms. Somehow those steps have not been taken further. I am, therefore, submitting that this division of the textile target of 9,300 million yards between the organised sector and the decentralised sector should be properly analysed so that we may not be faced with the situation that the de-

centralised sector may not be able to produce the 3,500 million yards, that it has been allocated today and again certain scarcity conditions may be brought about.

I would not like to take much time of the House on any other point except to say that it is never possible to get unanimity so far as any plan is concerned and specially a plan of that magnitude and complexity which has been presented to us. Differences are bound to remain. But a plan which has been formulated after a series of discussions and consultations with all interests concerned must be regarded as a national Plan and every section of the House here and outside must be determined to see that we shall do everything possible to bring success to the Plan.

Shri M. R. Masani (Ranchi—East): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the substitute motion disapproving the Plan moved by my hon. friend, Professor Ranga. --

An Hon. Member: It was expected.

Shri M. R. Masani: In considering this Plan it is useful in the beginning to cast an eye at the situation or the picture that faces us at the end of the Second Five Year Plan.

What are the main facts of life with which we are faced today? From these we must start. I suggest that these main facts are three. First, there is the phenomenon of rising prices. That does not need to be established by me because the Reserve Bank's report on currency and finance for the year 1960-61 and the Economic Adviser's general index of wholesale prices show a net rise of 7·2 per cent during the past year on top of a rise of 5·8 per cent in 1959-60. The Governor of the Reserve Bank himself in a recent speech has complained that there has been a steady rise, a continuous rise, in prices at the rate of 6 per cent per year during the Second Plan period without

any reduction at any point of time. The Plan itself at page 121 concedes that wholesale prices have risen by about 30 per cent.

The second important fact with which we must start is the stagnant income of the large mass of our people. In so far as the landless labourer is concerned, the Second Agricultural Labour Enquiry Report laid on the Table of this House on the 21st December, 1960, shows a material decline in wages and an increase in unemployment and indebtedness on the part of our agricultural labourers between 1950-51 and 1956-57. That process, to those who observe, has been further accentuated during the past four or five years. In so far as the industrial worker is concerned, my hon. friend the Minister of Planning and Labour said in the House on 11th April, 1960,

"Between 1939 and 1947, the standard of living of the workers had declined by 25 per cent. By 1951, they had just covered the lost ground. By 1955, the real wages had increased by 13 per cent. But, since 1956, when again prices started rising, their gains have been to an extent wiped out."

So far as the lower middle class is concerned, I would say that their standard of life has gone down during the past five years. It is not only a matter of stagnating; there has been a cut back in their standard of life.

Who then has benefited by these Plans? The answer would appear to be that it is the new ruling class who are in power and in office on the one side and their satellites, a few privileged businessmen who have been given private monopolies of a limited kind on the other. It is these classes that are the only beneficiaries of the first two Plans.

The third main fact of life is the bankruptcy of this country. Our

foreign exchange reserves have gone down below the safety point. The total credits so far obtained as a result of all the agreements signed by this country are, I understand, of the order of Rs. 1750 crores. That is the best figure I have been able to ascertain from official quarters. That is the present measure of the credit that we have agreed to take or which have been vouchsafed to us in the aggregate as a result of all the agreements signed with various countries. To this sum of Rs. 1750 crores, we now propose to add a further foreign indebtedness of Rs. 2200 crores. These are figures that make one shiver. Because, it really means that in the effort to repay these amounts and to pay interest and service charges on these loans, the future of this country for many many years is being mortgaged. On the other hand, exports through which alone we can possibly pay back our foreign intake of loans, are stagnant. I shall say a little about this later. But, while we go on increasing our loans from the rest of the world, we have shown our inability to repay them. This is the Rake's Progress from which we must now desist. This is the picture.

What are the prime needs of the Third Five Year Plan? The Third Plan itself sets out these needs admirably in certain parts of that long and verbose document. These needs are set out as three: (i) more saving and investment; (ii) greater production and greater productivity—that is, efficient production at low cost; (iii) export. That is an excellent summary of the primary needs of the country which the Third Plan must carry out. I do not think any one can improve on the Plan itself in setting out its needs: more investment, more efficient production at low cost, and export.

How does the Third Plan set about carrying out these three purposes? If my hon. friend the Minister will not mind my saying so, it sets of about the purposes by frustrating or denying every one of these three objec-

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tives, by sabotaging each of them, if I may use a strong word. I was going back to Bombay on a short visit on Monday. In the plane, I read a book—and it chanced to be on the eve of this debate—'Indian Economic Policy and Development' by Prof. P. T. Bauer, Professor of Economics and in particular of under-developed Economies and Economic Development at the London University, published by George Allen and Unwin. It gladdened my heart to read this book, because I found in it a complete vindication of those of us who have rejected the Second and Third Plans as being disastrous to the interest of the country. Let me read just one passage from this book to illustrate the point I am making that the Plan in its effect, in the measures that it suggests, defeats all the purposes which it itself sets out. I am quoting from this book at pages 97 and 98:

"There is the massive expenditure on heavy industry, when the economic demand for its products is highly problematical; at the same time, there is the neglect of education where the needs are evident and pressing and can only be met by Government. There is the comparatively small expenditure on agriculture, and also the restrictions on movement of agricultural products, in the face of the manifest, urgent and desperate need to increase agricultural productivity and to extend production for the market. There are the severe restrictions, or complete prohibitions, on the supply of certain categories of both imported and even locally produced consumer goods, in the face of the urgent need both to raise living standards and to provide incentives to agricultural production for the market. There are restrictions on the extension of efficient industrial capacity in the face of a manifest need to economise resources and satisfy wants at low costs. There is the

exclusion of private Indian and foreign enterprise and investment from a wide range of industrial and commercial activity, in the face of the urgent need to encourage viable economic activity."

So he goes on. Here, in a paragraph, he has stated the paradoxes of the Third Plan. On the one hand, it tries to do something; with the other hand, it completely defeats all its purposes by the actual detailed functioning and measures of the Plan.

What are those aspects of the Plan which, in fact, defeat its purpose? I would list them under five heads.

First, persistence in increasing direct and indirect taxation which is already excessive. By that insistence, certain effects are produced. Secondly, persistence with deficit financing to the extent of Rs. 500 crores. Thirdly, insistence on or obsession with forced industrialisation irrespective of cost, a kind of recklessness—let us produce; it does not matter at what cost; so long as industrialisation takes place, it is legitimate in itself. Industrialisation for itself without the justification of efficiency: this is the third major aspect.

I would like to document this a little. There is priority for low and slow return heavy industries, the particular highwater mark of that being the needless, premature setting up of a fourth steel plant. On each of the three steel plants that have been set up already, we have spent—on each of them—twice the entire expenditure on elementary education in our country. Just think of this. Similarly, the cost of the heavy industrial programme in the public sector exceeds the entire outlay on agriculture. In a country where 70 per cent of our people live on the land and work on the land, we are spending more than half of the total outlay on industrial enterprises in the public sector. That particular State sector of our indus-

trial enterprises takes half of the entire cake, while 70 per cent of our people live in the villages and work on the land. This is the lopsided, top-heavy, unbalanced nature of our Plan.

It finds particular expression in the tendency to gigantism, to talk of big things, striking things. Nowhere is this waste of public resources better embodied than in our fad for Atomic Energy.

Even the United States, which leads the world in this race for Atomic-energy, is cutting back. It is realising that so far as industrial purposes are concerned, it is a chimera and a distant prospect. Six years ago, the Atomic Energy Commission of the United State predicted a capacity of 2 million kw. of atomic generated electricity by 1960. That year has passed. Last month, the Commission admitted that the United States would be lucky to have 750,000 kw. of atomic generated power capacity at the end of the year. Similarly, it has now been announced that the cost of nuclear power is prohibitively high and will remain so for a long time.

An Hon. Member: It is not so.

Shri M. R. Masani: The lowest cost of that power is 15 mills per kw-h. Even the most expensive form of present day conventionally produced electricity costs only 9 mills per kw-h. This is a big gulf. The Prime Minister said in this House on the 19th that India should proceed with atomic power "irrespective of the cost factor."

He went on to say,

"...even if it is not economical, we have to do it for tomorrow and the day after."

If I may say, we are living in one world and one part of the world can benefit from technological advances in another country. Every country does not have to go through the same thing on an autarchic basis. This is a fallacy.

Mahatma Gandhi was able to see this flaw in the hon. Prime Minister's economic thinking a long time ago. On 29th June, 1939, Gandhiji wrote a letter to Rajkumari Amrit Kaur on the subject of Pandit Nehru's planning. This was what he said. This is the whole letter; it is a three-sentence letter dated 29th June, 1939.

Mr. Speaker: Is it published anywhere?

Shri M. R. Masani: It is published in a Collection of Gandhiji's letters published by the Navjivan Press. It is letter No. 184 in the series.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): On the eve of the war.

Shri M. R. Masani: It was written when the National Planning Committee was just being set up by Pandit Nehru.

Shri Ranga: It was being wound up then.

Shri M. R. Masani: This was what Gandhiji wrote:

"I have advised you about Jawaharlal's invitation. In my opinion, the whole of his planning is a waste of effort. But he cannot be satisfied with anything that is not big."

Sir, I would hesitate to make such a crushing comment as Mahatma Gandhi has done.

The fourth factor of this Third Plan is the domination of the State sector. We know that the Third Plan tries to force savings or investments away from the people's enterprise into State monopolies. At page 14 of the Plan, it is said:

"As compared to 1950-51, by the end of the Third Plan, the contribution of the public sector will increase from less than 2 per cent to nearly a fourth in organised manufacturing industries and from less than a tenth to over a third in mineral production."

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The Governor of the Reserve Bank has given comparable figures. He says that the percentage of total investment in the State sector was 21 per cent in the First Plan, 53 per cent in the Second Plan, and it will now be 58 per cent in the Third Plan.

Today, the people of India, outside the State sector, produce 90 per cent. Third Plan wants to cut this down to 40 per cent, and this in spite of the fact that while private enterprise has achieved nearly more than 40 per cent of the target set for it in the Second Plan, the public sector or the State sector fell down on its job by a ten per cent shortfall. That part of the economy that functioned better than expected in the Second Plan is to be punished, but that part of the economy that failed to deliver the goods is to be boosted—in spite of the preference of the people.

Finally, there is the persistence with the collectivisation of land mentioned on pages 209 to 211 of the Plan. If hon. Members think that that particular fad has been laid to rest by the Opposition that was voiced in this Parliament and outside, they will be making a mistake. I want to warn the House and the country against any complacency. Let this present Government win the next elections, and the peasants of India will find that a very dangerous attempt will be made to snatch their lands away from them under the deceptive slogan of "joint co-operative farming". This is necessary, because every State Capitalist plan has to collectivise the land, since there is no other known method of squeezing what is called surplus value, what Marx called "surplus value", out of the earnings of the peasantry.

If these are the four main aspects of the Plan the results are inevitable. If this Plan is passed, I would forecast that the following things are bound to happen.

One is that there will be further inflation. The Plan itself concedes further inflation. On page 127, it says:

"... it is essential to be prepared for a moderate rise in the price level . . ."

How moderate it will be is still to be seen. At another place, in page 132, it says; in trying to justify this calamity which it is inviting on the country, that:

"Price rigidity is incompatible with development and some prices cannot but rise."

It all depends on what you do. If you carry out these misguided policies, the prices will rise; there is no good blaming the prices; you must blame yourselves alone.

Secondly, what will follow will be increased unemployment. The Plan concedes that also. It admits at one place that on top of the 9 million unemployed who today exist, there will be another half a million unemployed added as a result of the Third Plan.

Shri Ranga: It is 3 millions.

Shri M. R. Masani: Half a million: as far as I can recall. 500,000 more will be added to the unemployed force.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: As a result of it or in spite of it?

Shri M. R. Masani: As a result in my view, and in spite of it, in my hon. friend's view; and I can see that the Plan would say 'in spite of it'.

Thirdly, what will happen will be increasing misery for our people through the denial of the necessities of life. The Plan is full of repetition about the need to cut down the consumption of the people. This is very comparable to Mr. Khrushchev's new

programme recently published, where it is said that, at the end of another twenty years, the Soviet people are going to enjoy consumer goods, 1980 is the time when taxes will disappear, and water, electricity and so many other things would be free in the Soviet Union! Pie in the sky when you die, jam tomorrow, jam the day after, but never jam today. That is the slogan, and that is the model. And what is the result? The mighty Soviet regime can fly their rockets to all parts of space, but they cannot make the simple things of life that the people want for their daily needs.

This was illustrated very well the other day, when Mr. Khrushchev was at a dinner party at Moscow only last week. At that dinner party, Mr. Khrushchev boasted that the Soviet Union would be able to make hydrogen bombs equal to 100 million tons of TNT, with which no doubt West Berlin and other places of the world could be blown up. At the end of the same dinner, a menu was passed to the Soviet dictator, and he was asked for his autograph; along with the menu, a Soviet ball-pen was handed over to him. But the wretched thing did not work. So, Mr. Khrushchev took out his own pen from his own pocket and signed his name, and then said—I am quoting Mr. Khrushchev's own words—

"Mine writes. It is American. You have to recognise when a thing is well made."

This is Mr. Khrushchev's own comment on the state of consumer goods production in Soviet Russia. Finally, what we shall get is high-cost economy.

Mr Speaker: What about the food?

Shri Masani: Food was good; food at Soviet dinner is always good for the ruling class, and for visitors of the ruling classes.

Then again, the effect of this Plan will be a high-cost economy. Today,

State and private monopolies are extorting what a professor has called "near-ransom prices" from the consumer. Just to give an idea of the gap between the price in the world market and the price in India, let us take penicillin. The import price of penicillin is 10 np. per million units. The cost of production at Pimpri, or the price of the Pimpri penicillin, is Rs. 1.25 per million units. So, when we can get penicillin at 10 np., we have to buy Pimpri penicillin at Rs. 1.25 per million units. This is the gap. This is the price that the consumer has to pay for this kind of planning or misapplication of planning.

The result is that large-scale smuggling is going on into this country, because when you create a big gap like this between the import price and the local price, smuggling is inevitable in any part of the world. So, we have a high-priced economy.

If you have a high-cost economy, how do you propose to export? Shri Somani who spoke before me has made, and the Plan itself makes, constant references to the need to export. But how can you export when your cost of production is so high?

Look at the price of sugar. The price of Indian sugar is Rs. 700 per ton. The world price of sugar is Rs. 400 per ton. Not even the ablest Minister can persuade people abroad to buy our sugar when it is selling at so much above world prices. Therefore, the export effort, which is so important, will fail.

Mr. Speaker: Is sugar in the public sector or in the private sector?

Shri M. R. Masani: That does not matter. My point is that the whole economy is being made high-cost. I was not saying that the private sector is cheap. On the contrary, I say that limited monopolies created under the barrier of protection are fleecing the consumer, and the private entrepreneur is doing at least as much as

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the public entrepreneur. That is why you find that.....

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I just ask a question? What happened before the public sector came in? What were the sugar prices much earlier, before the Plans started?

Shri M. R. Masani: My hon. friend Shri Harish Chandra Mathur is forgetting that I am not speaking on the essence of the public sector or the private sector. I am pointing out that, as a result of the priorities of this Plan, we are producing at high cost. We are producing certain things that we need not produce, and not producing other things that we should produce. I am not trying to judge between the private sector and the public sector. I said earlier that private limited monopolies are holding the consumer up to ransom by charging very high prices. If Pimpri could have been in the private sector, it might have been just as expensive as it is now, because we insist on producing things which should be imported, while not producing food, raw materials and other consumer goods at which we are good.

Now, the question may be asked: Why the Third Plan on the one hand got such good objectives, and why on the other, does it by its measures defeat its own purposes? Why this perversity, which Professor Bauer has so well defined? There are two possible reasons. One is that it may be ignorance of the economic science, a lack of understanding of the problem. I have to much regard for the hon. Minister and the gentlemen who sit on the other side to think that they are doing something that is so self-defeating with their eyes open.

Therefore, one has to look at some other factor which must make them behave in this manner, and I cannot help saying that that factor is the factor of doctrine or dogma. I make bold to say that this Third Five Year Plan is not a plan of economic deve-

lopment at all (*Interruptions*) because its primary interest is not in the development of the economy but in certain political and social objectives which are frankly stated at in other parts of the Plan. I go so far as to say that this is not even a socialist plan of economic development because Socialism implies two things, a rising standard of living for the common people and greater equality. I have shown earlier that far from trying to raise the standard of living of the people, the Second Five Year Plan has either depressed it or is making it stagnate and the that Third Five Year Plan gives us ample warning that if one thing has to be cut down, it is the consumption of goods by the people.

Now, at page 26 of this document, this is what is said:

"As it proceeds, economic development may widen disparities between rural and urban areas, increase differences in levels of development in different parts of the country, and accentuate the problems of economic inequality."

Therefore, I say this is not even a socialist plan of development (*Interruptions*). Then what kind of plan is it? I would say it is a plan to foist on the people of this country the Soviet pattern of State Capitalism.

Mr. Andrew Schonfield, who is a Liberal and a great friend of this Government—he has visited this country, I think, twice by now as the guest of our Government to study our institutions—has said about the Second Plan, not the Third, after going back to London after a visit to India:

"It is a Soviet type plan—and it is a Soviet type plan which errs towards Khrushchev rather than Malenkov"—

This is from the London Observer, and this is very interesting. Mr. Schonfield refers to two types of Soviet

plan. As is well known, Malenkov believing the people a little more to eat, more to wear and a little more of consumption goods and comfort, while Khrushchev stood for tightening the belt in the interest of heavy industry and militarisation. Mr. Shonfield says:

"It is a Soviet type plan which errs towards Khrushchev rather than Malenkov; the consumer gets a very small look-in".

I do not want to suggest that my hon. friend, the Minister of Planning, is consciously trying to impose a Communist economy on this country, but I do suggest to him that he is being made a party to that attempt, without his understanding where he is being taken (*Interruptions*). He may yet open his eyes even now and watch the direction in which the Mahalanobises are taking him, with their undisguised admiration for the Soviet and Chinese dictatorships. After all, Prof. Mahalanobis, who is a Communist fellow-traveller, is a member of the Planning Commission, of which our Minister is the Deputy Chairman.

Now, why do I say this? Why does Mr. Shonfield say this? It is because this Plan is obsessed with autarky. Autarky is a desire to attain self-sufficiency.... (*Interruptions*.) If my hon. socialist and communist friends would care to listen, they would learn a little.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: We doubt it.

Shri M. E. Masani: Then they will be in a better position to reply. Let us put it that way.

Why are we obsessed with autarky? I tried to count in this document the number of places at which his obsession with autarky finds its way under the phrases "self-reliant" and "self-generating" economy which is to be attained at some places in ten years and at other places in fifteen years. The Plan is a little inconsis-

ent on that point. But over and over again, it is said that this Plan will make India completely self-dependent and independent of the rest of the world within 10 to 15 years. For reference, I might mention that this claim is made at pages 24, 26, 29, 48, 50, 107, 116 and 138. If somebody goes into it more carefully, I am sure he will find double the number of references I have given.

Now, why this idea of self-sufficiency? Where does it come from? I suggest it comes from the Soviet Union. You will remember that the Soviet Union started its planning at a time when Soviet Russia's hand was turned against the rest of the world and the hand of the rest of the world was turned against Soviet Russia. There are three differences between us and Soviet Russia.

An Hon. Member: Only three?

Shri M. E. Masani: Yes, three big differences. One is that in Russia, there were not enough people, and a great deal of land; in our case, we have too many people and not enough of land. The second big difference was that Soviet Russia started with the zeal of converting the world by force to its own doctrine, while we have no such pretensions or professions. The third is that the rest of the world was hostile to Soviet Russia while, in our case, there is an Aid to India Club which is pouring out its wealth for our benefit. Therefore, there is nothing in common between our position and the position of the Soviet Union in 1919 and 1920. Yet we are blindly copying this obsession with heavy industrialization which came from the desire in Soviet Russia to strengthen the nation militarily and materially against an onslaught which was expected from the rest of the world. In other words, being a peace-loving Power, being the country of Gandhi, without knowing it, we are following a track which may make sense for a military power out to conquer the rest of the world but

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which makes no sense for a power which is not able to defend even its own frontier. The idea of self-sufficiency is at the very root of this Plan.

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Member mean to say that without industrialisation the standard of living can be increased? Does he mean to suggest that we should have only an agricultural economy?

Shri M. R. Masani: No, Sir. We believe in all-sided industrialisation. I used the word 'obsession', because there is concentration on a certain type of heavy industry like steel and not on consumer goods. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: The hon. lady Member has become a little vociferous. Let me ask my question.

The simple point is this. I am talking from the ordinary layman's point of view. We have to industrialise, whatever may be the proportion of industries. Otherwise, the standard of living cannot be raised.

Shri M. R. Masani: Correct.

Mr. Speaker: If so, some more money is being pumped into the economy. In the First Plan, it was Rs. 5,000 crores; in the Second, it was Rs. 6,000 crores. It is equally divided between the public and private sectors—practically.

Shri M. R. Masani: Not now.

Mr. Speaker: In the first two Plans.

Whatever additional money is put into the country by way of industrialisation in the public sector can be easily mopped off in two days. One is by withdrawing it by way of savings; the other is by producing more consumer goods.

Shri M. R. Masani: Quite right.

Mr. Speaker: Agriculture, sugar, cement, cloth—wearing apparel, housing, production of foodgrains—every blessed thing is in the private sector. What prevents the private sector from producing more and more and then mopping this off?

Shri M. R. Masani: I agree that should be the policy. But what is happening....

Mr. Speaker: On the other hand, the impression is created that the private sector wants to depend on a scarcity economy. There are two ways of mopping up this money. If the same quantity is there, the prices will increase. Therefore, to cope with that, additional goods must be produced. But instead of taking the trouble to produce additional goods, we get the old goods and they get all the money for the same goods. Are they not trading in a scarcity economy?

Shri M. R. Masani: I have said before and I say it here that today we are being dominated by a vested interest which is more dangerous than any other.

Mr. Speaker: If there is famine in Bengal, people run towards the Government and agitate for opening fair price shops. Is there a single merchant anywhere in this country—producer—who opened a fair price shop? Therefore, ultimately Government has to satisfy the wants of the people. Whatever may be the form of government, is it a means to an end or an end in itself? Therefore, the ordinary man is obsessed with this.

Shri Ranga: The Government has to perform certain functions. It has got to justify itself. But that does not mean that it should monopolise all the people's savings.

Mr. Speaker: I want a simple answer to my question.

Shri Tyagi: He cannot discuss with the hon. Speaker like this.

Shri Ranga: I can discuss with the Chair.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot understand it unless you say that there shall be no industrialisation. People do not eat steel. There are some machinery and other things which produce more money in terms of goods and other things in the country. How is it to be taken away except by production of more goods, which is in the private sector?

Shri M. R. Masani: You have put your question, Sir, and I shall try to answer it. I have said before in this House, and I repeat, that the threat to this country's economy today comes not only from Government; it comes from a very unfortunate combination of elements in Government and elements in which you have called the "private sector." I have said earlier that today the vested interests in India of which the Indian people ought to be aware are those in office and their satellites in business who are working hand in glove to exploit the masses of our people. This is a combine, this is a cartel, organised by those in office and those in private business for, whom certain monopolies are created, certain protected fields of consumer goods are created where no competition is allowed.

14 hrs.

As you know, Sir, I stand for a point of view which believes in competitive enterprise, which believes that there should be no controls, no restrictions, that any one wanting to produce anything should be able to do so without going to the Government for a licence. It is the issue of licences, giving licences to some and denying it to others, that creates monopolies where the private sector is able to exploit the consumer in the manner you have depicted. And I say that the speech that you heard just before mine from the Congress benches, welcoming the Plan in a fulsome manner, gave expression to that alliance between those in office

and in private business making the best of the good time provided by this "socialist pattern". I do not stand for that private sector. I think the bulk of the private sector does not deserve a pat on the back for its behaviour any more than the Government does. Therefore, it is an unholy alliance between the State capitalists and some private capitalists against which we have to fight on behalf of the interests of the middle class and the peasantry of this country.

Shri Tyagi: He repeats "State capitalists". I cannot understand what he means.

Shri M. R. Masani: The State Capitalist system has been described extremely well by the Yugoslav Communist leader, Mr. Djilas, in his book *The New Class*, of which I shall be glad to present my hon. friend with a copy. The whole book is on the phenomenon of State capitalism. That phenomenon, if I may explain, is that people who talk of "communism" or "socialism", masquerading in those colours, are really creating a society where they and their children and their friends and their clients are able to exploit the common people for the benefit of the new ruling class of the State capitalists. I will not go further into that. I leave it to Shri Tyagi to study that book. The answer comes from Communist sources. State Capitalism is what the Yugoslav Communists describe as the prevailing state of affairs in the Soviet Union, which we are trying to copy.

I was saying that this obsession with autarky is completely unintelligent, because we are not in the position of the Soviet Union, because we are not opposed to the world, because every one wants to help us, and we do not want, in the next ten years, to turn our back on the world. Here is what Shri G. L. Mehta, our former Ambassador to the United

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States, said at the beginning of this year. He said:

"It is now recognised that the need of foreign exchange is not an occasional rescue operation, but a continuing phenomenon necessary to enable emergent countries to have development with stability"

This continuing development may well take us half a century. There is nothing to be ashamed about it. Even today in the United States there is more foreign and European capital invested than there is American capital in Western Europe. The Americans do not mind it. It is not a sign of backwardness.

We are short of capital. That is not a position that is going to change in the next ten or fifteen years with all our efforts, and I support them, to control our population. That imbalance will remain for many generations to come and, while it remains, we shall want more capital per man, and that capital not being available, we should be able to get it from abroad. Therefore, this whole Plan is visited by this position that it desires us to become independent of the world in the next ten or fifteen years.

I want to ask the Minister: if we proclaim our desire to become independent of the world, why should they buy our exports? Surely the corollary of selling our exports is that, when we have balanced our own economy, we shall buy their imports, we shall allow their goods to come into this country. But if we are obsessed with this idea of autarchy, how will the rest of the world be reconciled to it? If we try to dump our goods below cost to the sacrifice of our own people, it is not going to be countenanced by the rest of the world. That is the difficulty.

I therefore feel that this Plan, instead of developing our economy,

places it in a strait jacket, ties it hand and foot, and then asks the Indian people to deliver the goods. No people, not even the Indian people, can deliver the goods if their hands and feet are tied in this manner. The danger is this, that by over-centralisation, the States will lose their rights, will become mere glorified municipalities and district local boards if they do not look out. Secondly, there will be a concentration of political and economic power in a few hands. This will mean that the Fundamental Rights under the Constitution will be endangered. I do want to say to my friends on the right who are interested in trade unions, that if they think that while other rights will be destroyed, their right to strike and the right of collective bargaining will remain sacred, they are making a mistake. One of the first curbs and blinkers will be on the working class, not to ask for higher wages and not to go on strike in pursuit of their demands.

Therefore, I say this Plan is a threat and a danger to the working class, to the peasantry whose land it wants to take away, and to the middle class who make up the bulk of the nation. The job of those who believe in the real economic development of this country is to educate the bulk of the people to this threat not only to their standard of life, but also to their way of life.

श्री बजरत्न सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, स्वतंत्र पार्टी के प्रवक्ता श्री मसानी के भाषण के बाद मेरा यह सीमान्त है कि मैं इस योजना का विरोध करूँ, लेकिन उन शब्दों में नहीं जिन में स्वतंत्र व्यापार के प्रवक्ता श्री मसानी करते हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि यह आयोजन हिन्दुस्तान को प्रायः ले जाने वाला नहीं है। लेकिन मैं इस के साथ साथ यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो वित्त श्री मसानी प्रकट करते हैं, उस की वह वित्त नहीं है, बसल मैं दूसरी ही वित्त है। श्री मसानी और स्वतंत्र

पार्टी के दूसरे लोगों का कहना है कि मुल्क में उपभोग की जो वस्तुएं हैं, श्रृंगार की वस्तुएं हैं, कंज्यूमर गुड्स हैं, उन का ज्यादा उत्पादन होना चाहिये। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यदि भारी उद्योगों पर बल नहीं दिया जाता है, स्टील, तेल और दूसरी इसी तरह की चीजों पर बल नहीं दिया जाता है, तो किसी तरह भी कंज्यूमर गुड्स जिन को कहा जाता है, उन के उत्पादन का कोई प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता है।

दूसरा प्रश्न यह भी है कि यदि भारी उद्योगों को चलाना है तो उन उद्योगों को क्या प्राइवेट सैक्टर के लोग चलाने के लिये तैयार हैं? यहां आ कर जब प्राइवेट सैक्टर का सवाल उठता है तो ये लोग तो उन उद्योगों को ही चलाने के लिये तैयार होते हैं जिन में सरकार की तरफ से मदद मिलती है। सरकार की तरफ से उन को सहायता इस में भी मिल रही है और इस तरह से सरकार और बड़े पूंजीपतियों के बीच एक अनहोली ग्लान्स है। यह बात जब उन्होंने कही तो मैं उन से सहमत हो गया और सहमत हो सकता हूं। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि भारी उद्योगों का भ्रगर विकास करना है तो वह सिर्फ सरकार के द्वारा ही हो सकता है और भ्रगर ऐसा नहीं होता है तो बिना भारी उद्योगों के विकास के हिन्दुस्तान का भी अधिकाधिक विकास नहीं हो सकेगा।

जहां तक इन भारी उद्योगों के विकास का सम्बन्ध है, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वह सही दिशा में नहीं हो रहा है। हम कुछ भ्रन्दाओं लगाते हैं लेकिन उन भ्रन्दाओं पर हम आखिर तक सही नहीं निकलते हैं, वो तीन गुना हमारा खर्च बढ़ जाता है। हम राउरकेला स्टील प्लांट को ही लें। वहां पर अजीब ढंग से काम चल रहा है। वहां पर ३० लाख रुपया मजदूरों को मजदूरी के तौर पर मिलता है और ७० लाख रुपया हम मैनैजमेंट पर, टैक्नीशियन पर तथा उन लोगों पर खर्च कर देते हैं जोकि अपने हाथ से काम नहीं करते

हैं और सिर्फ देखा करते हैं कि दूसरे ठीक से काम करते हैं या नहीं करते हैं। इस तरह से कोई भी उद्योग चाहे वह पब्लिक सैक्टर में हो या प्राइवेट सैक्टर में चल नहीं सकता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि जो उद्योग सरकार की तरफ से चलाये जा रहे हैं, जिन को पब्लिक सैक्टर के उद्योग कहा जाता है, उन में सब से बड़ी गलती यह है, मूलभूत गलती यह है कि लार्ज इतने बड़े हुए हैं कि उन की बजह से कभी भी कोई चीज उपभोग की जनता को सस्ते में नहीं दी जा सकती है। एंटीबायोटिक्स फैक्ट्री जोकि पिंपरी में है और जिस का जिक्र हमारे मसानी जी ने भी किया है, उस के बारे में मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि सरकार की नीति क्या है तथा उन उद्योगों के बारे में भी क्या नीति है जिन को वह खुद चलाती है, जिन में वह खुद उत्पादन करती है? पिंपरी फैक्ट्री में जहां एक शीशी तीन घाने की बनती है, जनता को वह मात्र बारह घाने की दी जाती है और इस पर भी कहा जाता है कि हम सस्ते पर दे रहे हैं, सस्ती कर रहे हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जब तक इस योजना में इस तरह का सिद्धान्त निर्धारित नहीं किया जायगा कि जो उत्पादन का व्यय है वह किस प्रकार से कूना जाय और जब तक इस के बारे में जो निश्चित सिद्धान्त बिजिनेस के हैं, उन को मान कर नहीं चला जायगा तब तक लोगों को उपभोग की चीजें सस्ती देने का सवाल ही पैदा नहीं हो सकता है। इस तरह से हमारा काम नहीं चल सकता है कि ३० लाख तो हम वर्कज पर खर्च करें और ७० लाख मैनैजमेंट पर खर्च करें। जब इस सिद्धान्त को मान लिया जाय उस के बाद यह निश्चय किया जाय कि जो उत्पादन व्यय कारखाने में है, उस से थोड़े से कम ही कंज्यूमर के पास वह चीज पहुंचनी चाहिये। भ्रगर इस से अधिक मैं उस के पास वह वस्तु पहुंचती है तब फिर पब्लिक सैक्टर के कोई माली नहीं रह जायेंगे, तब फिर सही कहा जायगा कि पब्लिक सैक्टर भी उही तरह से खोजन करता है जिस तरह से प्राइवेट सैक्टर

[श्री बजर्राज सिंह]

करता है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आज के हिन्दुस्तान की पृष्ठभूमि में प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में और द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में एक इस तरह का रास्ता बनाया गया जिस से ग्राम जनता का, गरीब जनता का, निम्न वर्ग के आदिमियों का शोषण हो रहा है, और तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना उसी दिशा में एक कदम है, वह कोई अलग नीति निर्धारित नहीं करती है। आगे भी लगातार इन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत यही नीतियाँ चलेंगी, जिस का नतीजा यह होगा कि बेकारी और बढ़ेगी। हम लोगों को शिक्षित नहीं कर सकेंगे, टेक्निकल शिक्षा नहीं दे सकेंगे और उत्पादन जितना हमारा होना चाहिये वह आगे नहीं बढ़ सकेगा। इसी के साथ साथ कुछ इस तरह के मूलभूत संकट पैदा होंगे जैसे कि आज कोयले का संकट आया है। कोयला हम खोद सकते हैं, कोयला हम पैदा कर सकते हैं, लेकिन उसे ढोने के लिये रेलवे की क्षमता नहीं होगी, दूसरी क्षमतायें नहीं होंगी। सीमेंट पैदा हुआ पड़ा रहेगा कारखानों में, लेकिन उस को ढोने की क्षमता हमारे पास नहीं रहेगी। यह मूलभूत गलतियाँ हैं पंचवर्षीय योजना में, जिस की तरफ इस सदन को और मुल्क को ध्यान देना चाहिये।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक इस योजना में हम सिद्धान्त रूप से परिवर्तन नहीं करेंगे संशोधन नहीं करेंगे तब तक यह योजना मुल्क के हित में नहीं हो सकती। लुद आयोजक मानते हैं कि अभी हमारे यहाँ करीब ६० लाख लोग बेकार हैं, उन के साथ तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक ३० लाख लोग और जुड़ जायेंगे। आखिर यह किस तरह का आयोजन है कि हम योजनायें भी बनाते जाते हैं फिर भी हमारी समस्याएँ हल नहीं होती? दो योजनायें लुप्त हो चुकी हैं, तृतीय योजना चल रही है, इस के लिये हम मुल्क के लोगों से कहते हैं कि तुम को क्या करना पड़ेगा बलिदान करना पड़ेगा क्योंकि

हमें योजना को सफल बनाना है, साथ ही हम मानते हैं कि तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक मुल्क में १ करोड़ २० लाख लोग बेकार होंगे जिन के लिये सरकार को काम देने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं होगी।

14.11 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

मैं पृथक्ता चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह मुल्क को आगे बढ़ाने की योजना है? अग्नेजी ने इस मुल्क का विकास बिना किसी योजना के किया, हमारे मुल्क का शोषण करते हुए विकास किया और करोड़ों रूपयों की बिल्डिंगें बनाई, सेन्टेटेरियट बनाया, यह पार्लियामेंट की बिल्डिंग बनाई। आखिर उन्होंने भी तो यह काम किया बिना किसी योजना के। मैं कहूँगा कि यह जो पंचवर्षीय तृतीय योजना आज हमारे सामने रखी गई है वह कोई योजना नहीं है जो इस तरह से विकास से हमें हटाये और जिस में बेकारी लगातार बढ़े। जिस योजना में जो हमारे कांस्टीट्यूशन के मूलभूत सिद्धान्त हैं उन की अवहेलना की जाय वह योजना किस तरीके से मुल्क को प्रेरित कर सकती है? जब इस योजना के लिये कहा जाता है देश की जनता से, दूसरी पार्टियों से, जो विरोधी दल हैं उन से, कि यह नेशनल प्लैन मानी जाय, राष्ट्रीय योजना मानी जाय और इस के सम्बन्ध में हमारा हाथ बटाइये, तब मुझे अफसोस होता है। संभवतः अपनी पार्टी की भलाई के लिये यह सारी बातें कही जाती हैं। यह जान कर भी दुःख होता है कि कुछ विरोधी दलों के लोग आते हैं और कहते हैं कि हम विरोधी दल के हैं, लेकिन साथ ही साथ यह कहेंगे कि कर लगाने का जो कार्य है वह राजनीति से बाहर निकाल लिया जाय। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर कर लगाने का कार्य राजनीति से बाहर निकाल लिया जायेगा तो क्या यह राजनीति में रहेगा कि व्हीनिंग मिनिस्टर कौन रहे, कानून मिनिस्टर कौन रहे, गृह मंत्री कौन

हो? यही काम राजनीति के द्वारा चलेगा? इस लिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजना को यदि सफल बनाना है और सही दिशा में सफल बनाना है जिस से कि बेकारी की समस्या हल हो सके, शिक्षा की समस्या हल हो सके, लोगों को खाना मिल सके, लोगों को जरूरत की चीजें मिल सकें और उन का जीवन स्तर ऊँचा उठ सके, तो इस में मूलभूत परिवर्तन करने पड़ेंगे। और यदि इन मूलभूत परिवर्तनों के साथ इस योजना को सफल बनाना है तो फिर वही बातें माननी पड़ेंगी जो आम तौर से हम मुल्क में कही जा रही हैं। यह कोई तरीका नहीं है कि हमें समानता लानी है, बराबरी लानी है लेकिन उस के ऊपर अमल न किया जाय।

अब हमारे सामने जो तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजना का डाफ्ट पेश हुआ है, उस के जो पहले दो तीन चैप्टर्स हैं उन्हें पढ़ने से ऐसा लगता है कि शायद हम सही दिशा में जा रहे हैं, लेकिन वह सिर्फ लक्ष्य मात्र रह जाता है, शब्द मात्र रह जाते हैं। उस को अमल में नहीं लाया जाता है, उस को वर्किंग में नहीं लाया जाता है और कहीं पर कोई अमल करने का सवाल नहीं है, वरना इस तरह की स्थिति हो नहीं सकती थी। हम बराबरी का समाज बनाना चाहते हैं। बराबरी और समता का समाज बनाने की जब बात है तब यह क्यों कहा जाता है कि अब मुल्क में जो टैक्स लगेंगे वह अप्रत्यक्ष लगेंगे, प्रत्यक्ष करों के बढ़ाने का सवाल नहीं है? प्लैनिंग कमिशन खुद एक कमेटी बनाता है पहली पंच वर्षीय योजना और दूसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना का जो फल निकला वह कहाँ कहाँ गया इस का पता लगाने के लिये। प्रधान मंत्री कहते हैं कि उन को माफूम नहीं है, सरकार को माफूम नहीं है कि दो पंच वर्षीय योजनाओं का जो फल निकला, जो कैपिटल लगाया गया उस का फल कहाँ गया किन लोगों की ओर चला गया। इस के लिये उन को कमेटी नियुक्त करनी पड़ती है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस के लिये

किसी भी कमेटी के नियुक्त करने की जरूरत नहीं है। इस के फल निश्चित रूप से जो आप के गुणों हैं उन के पास हैं। आम जनता कराह रही है, अस्त है, शोषित है, परेशान है, उस को पूछने वाला कोई नहीं है। यह योजना का प्रभाव है, आप की नीतियों का प्रभाव है।

आज हमारे मंत्री महोदय को १५०० ६० मिलेंगे, २२०० ६० मिलेंगे, लेकिन साथ साथ बंगलों पर कितना खर्च होगा, कितना टूर पर खर्च होगा, कितना और तरह की सुविधाओं पर खर्च होगा, इसकी कोई सीमा होनी चाहिये। जब इसकी कोई सीमा नहीं होती है तो यह कहना कि हम बेतनों में समता ला रहे हैं, ठीक नहीं है। अब तक हम यह नहीं कह सकते कि जो पूँजीपति हैं उसकी आमदनी क्यों बढ़ रही है। इस लिये पहली चीज जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि अगर हमें तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजना को सफल बनाना है और देश के हित में सफल बनाना है तो हमें नीति निर्धारित करनी होगी कि देश में लोगों की आमदनियों में क्या अन्तर होगा। हम को इस में १ और १० के फर्क का लक्ष्य बनाना होगा। हम जानते हैं कि जब हम बिना इस के बराबरी नहीं ला सकते हैं, जब हम पूरी तरह से समता नहीं ला सकते हैं, तो इस के लिये लक्ष्य निर्धारित करना पड़ेगा कि छोटी से छोटी आमदनी इतनी हो और बड़ी से बड़ी आमदनी इतनी हो। मैं देखता हूँ कि तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजना में इस की ओर कोई इशारा नहीं मिलता है, अगर किसी तरह का कोई इशारा मिलता है तो यह कि आज जो प्रतिरिक्त सुविधाएँ लोगों को मिली हुई हैं वे बड़ी रहेंगी। एक तरफ पूँजीपति हैं जो आप में मिल रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ आप की सुविधाएँ हैं जिन के आप अपना जीवन स्तर बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। आम जनता का जीवन स्तर बढ़ता चला जा रहा है। आखिर क्या

[श्री ब्रजराज मिश्र]

तरीका आप आपनायेंगे देश की जनता के जीवन स्तर को ऊंचा उठाने का ?

आप मानते हैं, देश मानता है, सब लोग मानते हैं कि हर साल कोई ६० या ७० लाख लोग हिन्दुस्तान के नये नागरिक बन जाते हैं। आप की पंच वर्षीय योजनायें किसी भी शकल में चलें, सब मिलाकर ४० या ५० लाख से ज्यादा लोगों का जीवन स्तर ऊंचा नहीं उठता है। इसका नतीजा क्या होगा ? हर साल २० लाख ऐसे आदमी पैदा होंगे जो आप की इस योजना के फलस्वरूप बेकार रहेंगे और जिनका जीवन स्तर नीचा ही रहेगा। आप केवल ४० से ५० लाख तक लोगों का जीवन स्तर ऊंचा उठावेंगे। ७० लाख नये लोग पैदा होंगे जिनका जीवन स्तर पहले से गिरा हुआ है, उनके जीवन स्तर को ऊंचा बनाने का सवाल नहीं उठेगा। हर साल आप २० लाख नये लोग जोड़ते जायेंगे। उनका जीवन स्तर नीचे गिरेगा और वे गरीबी के दलदल में फँसेंगे और नागरिकीय जीवन व्यतीत करेंगे। इस लिये अगर हमें कहीं पर भी देश की जनता का कोई हित करना है कोई ऐसी योजना बनानी है जिस से हम देश की जनता का जीवन स्तर ऊंचा उठा सकें तो हम को इस योजना को किसानों की और अभिमुख करना पड़ेगा, मजदूरों के लिये, शोषितों के लिये पीड़ितों के लिये बनाना पड़ेगा। हम देखते हैं कि इस में इस तरह की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। अगर कोई व्यवस्था इस तरह की नहीं है तो क्यों नहीं है ?

इस योजना में यह बुराई पाई जाती है कि मुल्क के अन्दर जो अक्षिप्त भूमि है उस अक्षिप्त भूमि को सिंचित करने के लिये कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। कहीं पर भी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है कि १५ सालों में या २० सालों में इस तरह का प्रबन्ध हम कर दें कि आज जो भूमि अक्षिप्त है, जिस को

पानी नहीं मिल रहा है, उस को पानी देने के लिये व्यवस्था हो सकेगी। कोई व्यवस्था कहीं पर नहीं है कि जिन छोटे उद्योगों को चलाने के लिये बिजली की जरूरत है उन को इतने दिन के अन्दर हम बिजली दे देंगे। जब तक हम नीचे के लोगों के जीवन स्तर को ऊंचा नहीं उठा पाते हैं तब तक ऐसी चीजें नहीं पैदा की जायेंगी जो कि सिर्फ उपभोग की चीजें कही जा सकती हैं, जिन को आराम की चीज कहा जा सकता है, ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था इस योजना में नहीं है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि एक तरफ तो तीसरे दर्जे के डब्बे करोड़ों लोगों के लिये नहीं हैं दूसरी तरफ कुछ लोगों के लिये एयर कंडिशनड कोचेज तैयार की जाती हैं तो क्या हम रेलों के वे डब्बे और बंगन नहीं बना सकते जिन के द्वारा हम कोयला और सीमेंट दो सक्ते जिन की उपभोक्ता को जरूरत है ? तीसरी तरफ हम ४, ४ करोड़ २० के तीन हवाई जहाज खरीदते हैं। आखिर यह क्यों किया जाता है ? मैं कहता हूँ कि सारी योजना गलत है, यह देश की जनता के हित में नहीं है। यह कुछ लोगों के, जो कि प्रशासक लोग हैं, जो राज्य में आकर झकड़ा हो गये हैं, उन के हित में है। उन्होंने अपने हित के लिये इस को बना लिया है, इस से देश की जनता का भला होने वाला नहीं है।

इस लिये मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि यदि इस देश की जनता के हित में इस योजना को बनाना है तो हमें ऐसी नीति निर्धारित करनी होगी जिस से देश के किसानों का देश के गरीब मजदूरों का, और ऐसे आदिमियों का जो मेहनत करने वाले हैं, कुछ भला हो सके। मैं इस दलील को नहीं जानना चाहता कि इस योजना से हिन्दुस्तान की जनता की आम्बनियों में कोई विशेष अन्तर नहीं पड़ा है या उन की आम्बनियों को आप बढ़ावें। यह तो एक तरह से जब से मस-

विदा प्रकाशित हुआ है, एक साल पहिले, तभी से मुल्क में चर्चा का विषय रहा है, और जो इस सदन में बहस हो रही है उस में भी इस के सम्बन्ध में कहा गया है, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जब ग्रामदलियों में फर्क नहीं पड़ा है नीचे के लोगों के ऊपर अधिक ध्यान देने की जरूरत है तो हमें यह सोचना पड़ेगा कि जिस किसान का उत्पादन कम होता है, जिस किसान की जमीन से ज्यादा लाभ नहीं होता है, उस पर लगान लगे या नहीं। आप कहेंगे कि अब इनडाइ-रेंट टैक्सेशन नहीं हो सकता है, अप्रत्यक्ष कर में कोई क्षमता नहीं रह गई है, इस लिये आप अप्रत्यक्ष कर बढ़ायेंगे। अगर आप अप्रत्यक्ष कर बढ़ाने वाले हैं तो वह हर उस आदर्म पर पड़ेगा जो उस चीज का उपभोग करता है जिस पर कर लगता है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान के जिन किसानों के पास अनाधिक जोतें हैं, जिनके पास ५ एकड़ से कम जमीन है, और ऐसी जोतें ८० प्रतिशत हैं, क्या उनके लगान को माफ करने की कोई बात सोची जाती है? उसके बजाय यह कहा जाता है कि चूंकि तृतीय योजना में १७१० करोड़ रुपये के नये कर बढ़ाने हैं इस लिये इन जोतों का लगान घुना किया सकता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यदि इस योजना को किसी भी शक्त में किसान के हित में चलाना है तो ये जो ८६ प्रतिशत अनाधिक जोतें हैं, जो कि पांच एकड़ से कम की हैं, आप को उन का लगान माफ करना पड़ेगा। ऐसा करने से आप को ५० करोड़ रुपये सालाना ज्यादा का नुकसान होने वाला है नहीं है। मेरे पास बक्त नहीं है नहीं तो मैं आपको ऐसी तीन चार योजनाएं बतला सकता हूँ जिनके द्वारा आपको यह ५० करोड़ रुपया मिल सकता है जिससे मुल्क का भला हो सकता है और इन ८६ प्रतिशत किसानों की अधिक उत्पादन की क्षमता बढ़ सकती है और उनको अधिक उत्पादन करने के लिये प्रोत्साहन मिल सकता है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार ऐसा नहीं करेगी। और उसका कारण

है। उसका कारण यह है कि अगर इन ८६ प्रतिशत किसानों में अधिक उत्पादन करने की क्षमता पैदा हो जाती है तो वे भी हिन्दुस्तान के शासन में शामिल होना चाहेंगे और आज जो हिन्दुस्तान में हुकूमत की गदियों पर कलक्टर, कमिश्नर, सैक्रेटरी आदि के रूप में बैठे हुये हैं वे उन गदियों पर नहीं रह सकेंगे। इस लिये उन गदियों को सुरक्षित रखने के लिये यह जरूरी हो जात है कि हिन्दुस्तान का जो यह शोषित वर्ग है इसको आगे न बढ़ने दिया जाये।

मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब से देश का आजादी मिली है उसके बाद से कितनी अच्छी नौकरियां हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को मिल पाई हैं। उनको ये नौकरियां क्यों नहीं मिलीं। इस की एक वजह है। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार यह जानती है कि आज हिन्दुस्तान में एक प्रति शत से ज्यादा ऐसे लोग नहीं हैं जो कि अंग्रेजी जानते हैं फिर भी राजकाज को चलाने के लिये अंग्रेजी को कायम रखे हुये हैं क्यों-कि अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जाता तो देश की भाषायें विकसित होंगी और तब फिर वे लोग जो कि आज गदियों पर बैठे हुये हैं वह वहां कायम नहीं रह सकेंगे। अगर देश की भाषायें विकसित होंगी तो वह किसान जिनकी जोतें अनाधिक हैं उठेंगे और जब वे उठेंगे तो जो आज का मंत्री है उसको कंठे बीनना पड़ेगे और चूंकि कंठे बीनना उनको पसन्द नहीं है इस लिये वे ऐसी व्यवस्था करते हैं जिस से किसी न किसी तरह वे अपनी गदियों पर कायम रह सकें।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हम को देश के हित में इस योजना को चलाना है तो हमको आगे बढ़ना होगा। मैं श्री मन्-नार्ड साह से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिन्होंने अभी तक छोटे उद्योगों को बढ़ाने के लिये क्या किया है। देश में सब लोग मानते हैं कि हम छोटे उद्योगों में ज्यादा लोगों को काम

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

दे सकते हैं और देश की बेकारी की समस्या सारे बेकार लोगों को काम दिये बगैर हल नहीं हो सकती, लेकिन कभी इस तरह की बात सामने नहीं आती जिस से हम देखें कि सरकार कोई ऐसी योजना बना रही है कि जिसमें सब लोगों को काम मिल सके और छोटे उद्योगों को बढ़ावा मिल सके।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सारी योजना की दृष्टि ही ठीक नहीं है और जब तक इस दृष्टि को सही नहीं किया जाता तब तक हमारे देश के शासकों को यह कहने का अधिकार नहीं है कि यह राष्ट्रीय योजना है, उनको यह अपील करने का अधिकार नहीं है कि आप्रो सब लोग मिलकर इस योजना को चलायें। आज स्थिति यह है कि एक तरफ तो लोगों को खाना नहीं मिलता और दूसरी तरफ बड़ी बड़ी प्लान्स बनायी जा रहे हैं और नये नये टैक्स लगाने की योजना बनायी जा रही है कि जिनका असर अपने ऊपर न पड़े दूसरों पर पड़े। जब तक यह तरीका राष्ट्रीय योजना को चलाने का रहेगा तब तक जनता से मिलकर इसे सफल बनाने की अपील का कोई असर होने वाला नहीं है। इसलिये इस अवस्था में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यदि आप चाहें कि हम इन टैक्सों को राजनीति से अलग कर दें और आपको जनता पर १७१० करोड़ के नए टैक्स लादने का अधिकार दें, तो हम ऐसा नहीं करेंगे, हम हर उस टैक्स का विरोध करेंगे कि जो कि आम जनता पर जा कर पड़ेगा और जिस से आम जनता का हित साधन नहीं होता। हम देखते हैं कि आपकी यह योजना देश के हित में नहीं जाती। आपकी दो योजनायें समाप्त हो चुकी लेकिन आप देखें कि इन से किसको फायदा हुआ है। यह मेरा कहना ही नहीं है, इसको हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री भी मानते हैं और उन्होंने इस बात का पता लगाने के लिये एक कमेटी बनायी

है कि इन योजनाओं से किसको लाभ पहुंचा है। यह कमेटी साल दो साल में अपनी रिपोर्ट देगी। लेकिन हमको वैसे ही पता है कि इन योजनाओं से किसको फायदा पहुंचा है, उसके लिये कमेटी बनाने की जरूरत नहीं है।

अब वक्त आ गया है कि अगर आप चाहते हैं कि इस योजना को राष्ट्रीय योजना माना जाए तो इसमें जो मूलभूत गलतियाँ हैं उनको आप सुधारें। इनमें बेकारी को दूर करने की एक निश्चित योजना होनी चाहिये चाहे और काम रुक जायें, चाहे मिनिस्टर्स के लिये बड़ी बड़ी इमारतें न बनें, चाहे कीमती कीमती हवाई जहाज न गायें, चाहे एअर-कंडीशन्ड डब्बे न बनें, लेकिन यह व्यवस्था अवश्य होनी चाहिये कि अगर कोई आदमी काम करना चाहे तो उसको काम दिया जा सके। इस तरह की घोषणा होनी चाहिये। इस तरह की घोषणा होनी चाहिये कि हमारे मंत्रिपरिषद् के मूलभूत सिद्धान्त के मताविक जब यह योजना खत्म होगी तब मुक्त में कोई आदमी निरक्षर नहीं रहेगा। क्या ऐसी घोषणा की गयी। मैं निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि ऐसी घोषणा होनी चाहिये कि जो लोग अपने खर्च से ऊँची शिक्षा प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं उनके लिये कालिजों और विश्वविद्यालयों के दरवाजे बन्द नहीं किये जायेंगे। आज लोग किसी तरह से पैसा जुटा कर अपने बच्चों को ऊँची शिक्षा दिलाने का खर्च उठाने के लिये तैयार हैं, लेकिन यह कहा जाता है कि नहीं तुमको ऊँची शिक्षा नहीं दी जायेगी। आज लोगों के लिये ऊँची शिक्षा के दरवाजे बन्द हैं। यह जाना जाता है कि ऊँची शिक्षा केवल कुछ सिलेक्टड लोगों को दी जायेगी। मैं निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि जब तक आप इस योजना में इस प्रकार के मूलभूत परिवर्तन नहीं करते तब तक इसको राष्ट्रीय योजना नहीं कहा जा सकता। और जब तक यह राष्ट्रीय योजना

नहीं है, आप हम से कहें कि हमको टैक्स लगाने का अधिकार दीजिये, उसमें रुकावट मत डालिये, तो मैं कहूंगा कि यह सम्भव नहीं है। जब तक यह एक पार्टी की योजना है, जो कुछ लोगों के भले के लिये चलायी जा रही है, और जब तक कि यह कुछ लाख लोगों की उन्नति के लिये चलायी जा रही है, और जब तक ग्राम जनता को इससे लाभ नहीं होगा, तब तक आप यह आशा नहीं कर सकते कि हम आपको ग्राम जनता पर टैक्स लगाने का अधिकार दे दें।

हम देखते हैं कि इन योजनाओं के फलस्वरूप देश की ग्राम जनता की ग्रामदानी घटी है, केवल कुछ लोगों की ग्रामदानी बढ़ी है, ऐसी योजना को चलाने के लिये आप ग्राम जनता पर १७१० करोड़ का कर लगाने का अधिकार चाहते हैं। और यही नहीं, इसके अलावा आप ५५० करोड़ का कर नए नोट छाप कर लगाना चाहते हैं और ४४० करोड़ आप पैनीमॉलिन की तीन ग्रामों की शीशी को १० ग्रामों में बेच कर जैसे गांधियों में प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं। इस तरह आप यह ४४० करोड़ रुपया पब्लिक सेक्टर में चलने वाले उद्योगों में प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं। इस सब को देखें तो मालूम होगा कि आप १७१० करोड़ का ही नया टैक्स नहीं लगाना चाहते अगर इस ५५० और ४४० करोड़ की रकम को भी इसमें जोड़ा जाए तो आप देखेंगे कि कुल मिला कर २५०० करोड़ में भी ऊपर का टैक्स हो जायेगा। मेरा निवेदन है कि जनता इस टैक्स को देने के लिये तैयार होगी यदि यह बात स्पष्ट कर दी जाए कि यह रुपया ग्राम जनता के हित में खर्च होगा, इसका उपयोग किसान, मजदूर और शोषित वर्गों उन्नति के लिये किया जायेगा। लेकिन आप देश की जनता की दशा को देखें तो आप को मालूम होगा कि इन योजनाओं में ग्राम जनता को लाभ नहीं हो रहा है। और जब तक इस योजना में ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं की जायेगी कि इससे ग्राम जनता का हित हो तब तक

इसको राष्ट्रीय योजना नहीं कहा जा सकता। ऐसी व्यवस्था में मैं नहीं समझता कि इस योजना को राजनीति से बाहर रखा जा सकता है और कोई नए करों का विरोध नहीं करेगा। इन नए करों का विरोध होगा क्योंकि यह योजना जनता के हित में नहीं है और ये टैक्स जनता के हित में नहीं होंगे।

अन्त में मैं एक बात कह कर अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ। जैसा कि आपको मालूम है, देश पर चीन ने आक्रमण किया और देश की एक लाख वर्ग मील भूमि पर अपना कब्जा कर लिया है। उसे उस भूमि से हटाने के लिये कोई बात नहीं कही जा रही है और न ऐसा करने के लिये कोई तैयारी की जा रही है, न अपनी रक्षा पंक्ति को मजबूत बनाया जा रहा है और न और कोई बात की जा रही है। इस लिये मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर आप इस योजना को जनता के सहयोग से चलायें, चाहते हैं तो आपको यह भी सोचना पड़ेगा कि किस तरह हम उस खोई हुई जमीन को फिर अपने कब्जे में करें। और यह काम तब तक नहीं हो सकता जब तक कि मुक्त मजबूत नहीं होगा। और ऐसा तब तक नहीं हो सकता जब तक कि आप इस योजना में मूलभूत परिवर्तन और संशोधन परिवर्तन और संशोधन नहीं करेंगे। मैं आशा करूँगा कि इस प्राक्सिरी स्टेज पर भी शासकों में बुद्धि पैदा होगी और वे इस योजना में ऐसे परिवर्तन करेंगे जिससे हमें देश की ग्राम जनता के हित में लगाया जा सके।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri P. S. Daulta. Now, I would like to say that no hon. Member should try to take more than 15 minutes. I will ring my first bell at the end of 13 minutes of the hon. Member's speech, and the hon. Member should stop when I ring the second bell.

Shri P. S. Daulta (Jhajjar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I first wish to congratulate the Leader of the House who happens to be the leader of the

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nation also for presenting this national Plan.

Before I come to the Plan, there are two prerequisite foundations which are necessary for the success of the Plan; one is national and another international. In the international sphere, if a third World War comes, we should have nothing to do with it. If we involve ourselves in that, this Plan goes off. There is a determined effort on the part of America to bring India in its orbit through various means. We need money and they promise aid. So far as the dramatic performance of President Ayub is concerned, whatever he said, he was asked by America to say, so that India may be forced to seek America's protection. An apparent misdeed by a neighbouring state and the non-fulfilment of its duty by a political party in India has created an atmosphere that some vested interests in our country as well as in the international sphere want to force us on the issue of China and many other things to seek American protection. If we do that, we are doomed; our Plan is doomed. I congratulate our leader who categorically stated the other day that we are not under American protection.

The second thing I want to submit is about national integration. Many things have been said and I do not want to go into detail. While planning, it is a good thing that we should uplift those people who are economically backward. But I have serious objection to this type of criteria that a man who happens to be born in a particular caste is backward or some area is backward. Even in the so-called backward classes, there are forward men, rich men having resources. By forward I mean men having opportunities to have educational facilities, etc. This is an anomaly. The Minister of a State who happens to be a scheduled caste man has a Brahman cook. The

sons of both go for an interview for a job. The Minister's son is selected, because he belongs to a backward class or scheduled caste and the cook's son is rejected, because he is a Brahman. This is no planning. In planning, the criteria should be that one whose income is below Rs. 100 is backward; they form 99 per cent of the people of India and they are backward people. Those who have higher incomes are the so-called forward people.

Coming to the Plan itself, we have two main fields for our economic development—industrial and agricultural. While dealing with industry—the question of the tussle between the private sector and public sector. I do not want to repeat those points which have been covered already. But I want to say three things. If we are true to socialism—now I am here on these benches and 'if' is not needed—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Only 'if' has been removed or something else has been removed also? (*Interruptions*).

Shri P. S. Daulta: If we want to have socialism, we shall have to curb the so-called private sector for the benefit of the public sector. For that I have three suggestions to make.

Firstly, the industrial houses in the private sector do not make only cement or iron; they make public opinion also. They control the Press and through the Press they underestimate the public sector; they criticise and do so much propaganda on the achievements of the private sector and the failures of the public sector. Unless we break this monopoly of the Press by the industrial houses, the poor public sector shall have no defence.

My second suggestion is this. This is a hard fact that the bureaucracy which has to implement our policy of socialism is being approached by these houses. I do not want to

scandalise, but there is a rumour that many Government servants who have to implement this Plan of ours get more pay from some houses than what they are actually getting from Government service. We have to examine this question very thoroughly. Otherwise, the machinery—bureaucracy—will not let us implement the schemes.

Thirdly, the private sector has another thing which is very dangerous. They have a lobby of their own in the ruling party, which wants to achieve socialism. There are Chambers of Commerce and they donate money and purchase tickets. People who sit in Calcutta and Bombay earn pocket boroughs in backward areas like Rajasthan. With these people bargaining with the help of these Chambers of Commerce, are we going to achieve socialism?

So, my three suggestions are to break the monopoly of the Press, to see that these people have no approaches to the bureaucracy and thirdly to see that the ruling party does not sell our seats to the private houses.

I come to Punjab now. I think the money allotted under various heads to Punjab is very meagre. I confess that for this we Punjabis are responsible. We pose before India and the world that our issues are not economic issues. We do not want economic development of our State. There is one agitation and another agitation at another time. That agitation has reached a climax; there is one person fasting there and another fasting here. All people who talk of Punjab talk of the language problem. Nobody talks about the economic problems and of the man in the street in Punjab. The Punjab's problem is not the problem of fasting leaders; it is the problem of the peasants whose lands are water-logged. Punjab's problem has been associated with problems which have nothing to do with the man in the street in Punjab.

Then, I resent that there is no clear indication in the third Plan about one thing, I leave the railway apart now. Let me come to water and electricity. We give water to Rajasthan. We give electricity to Delhi and to other States. But the peasant in Punjab has to pay betterment levy for the electricity which Delhi consumes and Delhi raises a legal question that the Punjab Government cannot levy a betterment levy in Delhi. If Punjab Government cannot levy the betterment levy in Delhi, why do they consume the electricity of Punjab? In spite of many representations, the attitude taken here by the big men is, at the cost of the Punjabi peasant they want to consume electricity. I submit that these planning masters should take note of it and such a thing ought not to be allowed to happen.

About water, in the hot season, when Punjab peasant wants water, the Delhi authorities say, give more water to Delhi for the taps. When rain starts, they say, "Put your shutters down and flood your Punjab". Even the natural flow of rain water is stopped. I say, there must be national integration in the field of water flow. I am glad the hon. Minister, Hafizji, is going to Bahadurgarh;—the problem there is acute. Last time it was planned that two drains will bring the flood water from Rohtak to Yamuna. It took one full year, the bureaucrats here gave one excuse or another and then the drains have not been connected with Yamuna. If this is national integration, then Punjab must suffer. Many other things are to be said, but I am conscious of my time.

I come to another thing a problem which is known as Punjabi problem. Formation of a linguistic State is no constitutional obligation. Articles 2 and 3 of the Constitution deal with the reorganisation of States. Specifically or even generally they do not speak of any linguis-

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tic State. There is Schedule Eighth where 14 languages have been enumerated. It is nowhere provided that each language should have one linguistic State. There is, for instance, Urdu. Which is the linguistic State for Urdu? As I said, there is no constitutional obligation. If we want to have it, we can form one.

With regard to Punjab, Sir, I want to say that things are done which are prejudicial to that part which is known as Haryana. Nobody takes the people of Haryana into confidence. Things are being discussed without taking them into confidence. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, with due respect to the Prime Minister and also the Home Minister, I want to say that if the authorities want to ascertain the views of the people of Haryana, they should not consult a defeated man in the Parliamentary constituency or a dethroned raja—they are not our representatives—but they should consult those hon. Members who have come here to this House on adult franchise. They are the true representatives of our people. No meeting is called of the Members of Parliament from Punjab. Things are discussed and decision taken by having meetings with some leaders who have nothing to do with the reorganisation of States. Reorganisation of States is a subject for the Parliament to decide. At least let the Members of Parliament from the State concerned be consulted, let there be a formal discussion with them where the matter can be examined. There is also one independent Member from Punjab. We Sir, people of the Haryana do not want any change in the *status quo* at present. It may be made clear to the authorities and to the so-called leaders—they can be leaders from heaven, but they are not from Haryana. Why do we not want it? It is because this question of reorganisation of the State firstly because of the dishonesty of those who were put in Dhar Committee and now because of the activities of the communalists, has been so much confus-

ed that at this stage any change in the *status quo* will only result in great harm.

There was the Dhar Committee which went into the question of reorganisation of States. There was also the All-India Linguistic States Conference. There would have been no harm if the Punjabi Suba had been created by that Committee. The Haryana Prant also could have been created then. It is really a shame that in that report it is written that because the Sikhs live here, because the Jats live here and these people have those feudal tendencies to be rulers and therefore this area should be excluded from linguistic States. This is the root cause of the entire trouble.

Sir, two years before, here in this very House, out of 500 Members—you can take into account the 250 Members in the other House also—I was the only person to say that after the Gurdwara elections a great agitation would be coming, you would have to tackle this question when the communalists take up the initiative and it would be better if the question was decided before that. When I said that nobody paid any heed to it. Now when the communalists have taken the initiative, every day there is a letter, there is a letter at 2.0 A.M., there is a letter at 5.00 p.m. What is it all going to do? It is not going to solve any problem.

Sir, the Punjabi-speaking State and creation of Haryana Prant should not be confused with the question as to how the communalists are to be fought against. This has nothing to do with it. At this juncture if any change is made, it would mean another concession to the communalists. They have already secured two points. One point is that your executives have no access to mosques, gurdwaras and mandirs. Another point that has been secured is that the courts also have been excluded from the precincts of gurdwaras and masjids. Now you cannot get a court's decree executed

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within the precincts of a gurdwara. Sir, the communalists have secured many points in Punjab. For God's sake do not write so many letters. Sir, there is a race between the Opposition parties and the Government to appease the communalists. I say they are not going to be appeased, they are to be fought with, and fought with courage.

Sir, I do not want to take much time of the House, but I must point out one aspect of discrimination. The position of the people of Haryana is like this. So far as we Members of Parliament are concerned, we are not for any change at this juncture. Certainly, we are not for a unilingual State, and except for the two gentlemen who have put in their signatures, we, Members from Haryana, all differ from the Prime Minister's statement that Punjabi is a predominant language of Punjab. In the Haryana area the local people never speak Punjabi. Even the people who have come from outside and have settled there certainly have not chosen to speak Punjabi. This is a secular State. One can change one's religion, one can change one's home. You, Sir, can change your home from Montgomery to this State. Why can't an individual choose his own language? It is not for the Prime Minister to decide, it is for me to say which is my language. Take the census. That is the way Government ascertains the truth. What is the position? Not even one per cent of the people in Haryana, according to the census, speak Punjabi. How much are we? We are 42 per cent of the Punjab. In Kangra, if you say Punjabi is the predominant language there, unfortunately, the Punjabi Hindus who speak Punjabi refuse to say that it is Punjabi. This is a bad thing. But there is another thing also. When somebody associates a particular language with his religion as the Akalis have done saying that Punjabi written in Gurmukhi is their language, another religion has the right to disassociate with it and say that it is not their language. So it is a bad thing that Punjabi is not the dominant or

subordinate language in Haryana and in Kangra the Punjabi-speaking Hindus do not accept it as their language.

Shri Tyagi: I think, Sir, what the hon. Member speaks about is not relevant to the discussion. Let him say something about the Third Five Year Plan.

Shri Rajendra Singh: The Prime Minister has raised this matter in his speech.

Shri P. S. Daulta: Sir, before I sit down I want to say one more thing. In the papers some solutions are offered, taking away of two or three districts of Haryana or part of Punjab. Further disintegration is being suggested. We oppose that. We disintegrated in 1837, we refuse to be further disintegrated in 1962. We are part and parcel of Punjab. If the *status quo* is to be changed, then the Haryana Prant has to be created. Let the Government be ready to face another agitation. We will not like two or three districts being merged with Delhi and placed under the municipal corporation thereby depriving us of our rights.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now. Whatever he may do outside, he should not do the same thing with the Chair.

Shri P. S. Daulta: Sir, I conclude with these words that neither the creation of a linguistic State nor the disintegration of Haryana is acceptable to the Members of Parliament here—it may be acceptable to two defeated candidates or some ex-rulers.

Shri Bhagavati (Darrang): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while moving the motion the other day, the hon. Prime Minister made a pointed reference to the social aspect of the Plan. In the report itself much stress has been given on the social objective of the Plan. I think it is good and proper that emphasis has

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been given on the social objective of the Plan.

Sir, two aspects of the Plan are very important. One is the method by which we want to implement the Plan. I think that is the democratic method. A big question has been posed before everyone of us in this country, whether we are going to make the Plan a success through democratic methods or not. If we fail to make the Plan a success through democratic methods, I am afraid, we are doomed.

The second important question is, what is the objective for which we work? Now, it has been made clear that socialism is the objective. We want to change the social structure on the basis of socialism. What I want to say is this, that so far so many political parties swear by socialism, but very few of them speak about socialism to the people. We have very much less education on this subject. People generally do not know what is socialism. What are the fundamental ideals or principles on which socialism is based? Shri Asoka Mehta has written in one of his books that socialism in under-developed countries means solving the problem of capital formation, production and also equitable distribution. These aspects have to be made clear to the people in general. There should be good education in this way. Otherwise, we cannot enthuse the people for a socialistic plan. And unless we have the proper climate for it, I am afraid, we cannot make the Plan a success. So, it is very important that every one of us tries to impress upon the people the necessity of realising the importance of socialistic planning. At present, there are forces in this country which are working against socialism. We can very well see and hear in this House how those forces are at work. They are propagating very cleverly; they have tried to

show that the public sector is not functioning properly; they have tried to show that co-operative farming is no good for the peasants. At this stage, if those who want socialism to succeed in this country, do not come to the people and tell them "Look here, the solution of your problem lies in the socialistic planning" what will happen? People, for whom we want socialism, they may be swayed away by interested propaganda. They are, as a matter of fact, swayed away by interested propaganda. So, it is very important that we build up a strong public opinion in favour of socialism.

I also feel that it is necessary for national integration. It is no good asking the people to feel as one nation. We are now speaking off and on about national integration. Personally I feel that in pre-independence days we lived and acted as one nation, because then we had the ideal of fighting for our freedom before us. Now it is no good telling the people of that. It is better to have some other ideology which can inspire the people to feel as one people. I feel that only socialism can do that; only that idealism can do that; only that philosophy can do that. If we can give such an inspiration to the people, that they have to build a new society, that they have to change the social structure, that they have to build a new socialist economy, then they may forget all these communal and provincial and other feelings. We have to hit the demon of communalism etc., indirectly, so that it cannot rebound. If we merely go on repeating those terms, we are only accentuating them; we are not minimising their effects; we are not lessening their effects. I think we can do away with the evils only if we can inspire the people with new ideals of building up a new country on new socialistic basis.

There is one important thing, and that is the implementation of the

Plan. The crux of the Plan is the implementation of the Plan. Nobody says that the Plan has not provided for this or that. I have read the amendments and I have also listened to the speeches. In those amendments and speeches hon. Members have made very many suggestions. There are provisions for all these suggestions in the Plan. Nobody can say that there are no provisions for all the suggestions; there are provisions. The amount allotted priorities may not be according to one's wish.

So, the main problem is how we can implement the Plan. Generally, people accept the Plan. They do not complain much against the Plan. What they complain is about its implementation. So, it is for us now to decide how we can implement the Plan and how we can achieve the targets within the scheduled time. As a great economist has stated, socialism ill-executed is worse than anything else. We must be very cautious about that. We say that we are going to have a socialist economy and we are talking of socialistic schemes in the Plan. But if in spite of that we cannot prove to the people that there is change in the social structure, then they will feel disappointed. This ill-execution of the socialistic Plan will create dissatisfaction among the people and they will lose faith in socialism. That will be a real danger, because then people will not give their full support to it. So, I think it is very important that when we talk of socialist economy in this country, we have to go to the fullest length. Half-hearted measures would not give any result and half-hearted measures cannot satisfy the people. We have to go to the fullest length.

I feel at present we are not very earnestly or enthusiastically implementing the schemes in these socialistic lines. I do not want to give very many figures, because figures

may be manipulated every way. I want to give one instance from my experience, from what I have seen in this capital city. In this capital city, New Delhi, there are many schools which have no buildings and which have no land. There are schools which have no playgrounds. It is astonishing that even after so many years nobody has paid attention to that. Yet, there are individuals who occupy big buildings and big compounds. That is an absurd state of affairs. We cannot go on allowing individuals to have such big compounds and, at the same time, deprive schools lands, buildings and playgrounds. It is an absurd state of affair and it must go. If these things continue, people will not appreciate our philosophy and and they will not appreciate that we want to have a socialistic State. This is just one instance. There are so many others, but I do not want to refer to them.

Even now, the disparity in wages and income is very much in this country. That should go. As a trade union worker, I know that the wages of the workers have not risen very much or to the expected level. There is no doubt that they have got something more, but prices have risen, everybody knows that and, according to the present price level, their real income has not gone up. It is also a general complaint that the increase in national income has not been equitably distributed. It is very important that we should see that the income is distributed equitably, at least as far as is practicable in the situation.

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

Shri Bhagavati: I will now refer to some problems in the State of Assam. As against a national Plan of Rs. 2,378 crores, Assam's first Plan was of the order of Rs. 20.84 crores, one of the most modest in the country. It did not touch even a fringe of the problem. In the Second Plan, the outlay for

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Assam was Rs. 57.9 crores, and that has not been able to do justice to the State except a co-operative sugar mill at Dergaon, nothing worth mentioning has emerged at the end of the Second Plan.

So, Assam has a very special case. The Third Plan, I hope, will compensate for the shortcomings in the first two Plans. With its vast and variegated resources, Assam presents a great challenge, a challenge not only to develop a hitherto under-developed region of the country, but of building up a sound and prosperous industrial economy in this strategic frontier State. It is hoped that the Government will take effective steps to meet this challenge.

15 hrs.

The economy of the people of Assam, specially in the agricultural sector, has always been adversely affected by floods and erosion. This is a chronic disease. Measures which have been taken so far are not enough to control the situation. A master Plan has to be drawn up. A high-powered technical body should be set up to draw up a master plan and also to implement it. The importance of it cannot be over-emphasised.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Bhagavati: I am concluding within two minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have concluded after two minutes.

Shri Bhagavati: Just a few points more.

The process of industrial growth in Assam failed to keep pace with the rapid industrial expansion in the rest of the country owing to difficulties of transport together with non-availability of power and other facilities. There are vast hill areas in Assam

with resources untapped for want of transport. The partition of the country has put Assam in a very disadvantageous position so far as transport and communications are concerned. Before partition, the distance between Gauhati and Calcutta was 394 miles. Now it is 627 miles. Increase in distance has increased the cost of transport considerably and as a result the living in Assam has become very expensive.

Assam imports roughly 10.5 lakh tons of goods per year and exports roughly 8.5 lakh tons. The imports are distributed between.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now he should not take up new points. He must conclude.

Shri Bhagavati: I request that the Planning Commission should consider to allocate more funds for improving the transport conditions, rail, road and river transport in Assam. Also, it is very necessary that new railway lines are built, specially one railway line to Garo Hills connecting Golpara with Pandu is essential.

With these words I conclude.

Shri Amjad Ali (Dhubri): Garo Hills?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has gone to every part of Assam. Now he was in Garo Hills.

Shri Amjad Ali: He was entering into my constituency.

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): Sir, I would like to take this opportunity to explain and clarify one or two points that have been raised in the course of this debate about the steel programme. I would like to state that our approach has been that in the course of the Third Plan we should build capacity for meeting our requirements in the various sectors of our economy. There

are certain built-in capacities in our three public sector plants. Our object has been to utilise this built-in capacity. That has been the overriding principle while planning for steel expansion.

The additional expansion that we propose in the Durgapur and Bhilai steel plants will meet most of the requirements of the Railways and other construction purposes. If we analyse our demand pattern over the last several years we find that a good part of the steel consumed in the Country has been utilised for railway purposes but both replacement and expansion programmes, and another major part has gone to construction in one form or the other, whether it is construction of new buildings or of new factories, projects and the like. The additional capacity that we propose to add in the course of the Third Five Year Plan to the Bhilai and Durgapur steel plants is to meet the additional requirements in the course of the Third Five Year Plan and thereafter for railways and for general construction purposes.

It is well known that this is not enough and we have our requirements in other sectors, namely, the industrial sector. Whereas certain percentage of the products that would be produced in Durgapur and in Bhilai would meet the increasing requirements of industry, particularly in a development stage where lot of construction will be undertaken the raw material as such consists generally of flat products. Even at the moment we find that whereas the supply position with regard to other products is somewhat easy, the supply position of flat products, namely, sheets and the like, is somewhat difficult. In view of this we have to plan our steel expansion in such a manner that the additional requirements of flat products are also met by expanding our existing capacity in Rourkela which the House is, no doubt, aware produces only flat products, namely, plates, strips, cold rolled strips, sheets,

tin plate and the like. We have made some assessment of our requirements of these flat products and we feel that even with the expanded programme at Rourkela which will be increased from 1 million ton capacity to 1.8 million ton capacity and after taking into consideration the additional production that would be available from the private sector steel plants, that is, the Tatas and the Indian Iron, still there will be a shortage so far as flat products are concerned. Our industries are going in a very large measure through a stage where, as it may appear even for agricultural improvements, there will be a good demand for flat products of various types. It becomes necessary, therefore, to make a provision for manufacturing additional flat products. That justifies the necessity for Bokaro because Bokaro is to produce only flat products.

Some people say that we could concentrate on expansion in the existing steel plants, namely, Durgapur, Bhilai and Rourkela, and that there was no necessity for planning a fourth steel plant, namely, the one at Bokaro. I have attempted to explain that it is very necessary.

श्री म० ला० शिवजी : मैं एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कब तक मुल्क में इतना प्रोडक्ट बनने लगेगा कि हमारी इंडस्ट्रीज की जरूरतें पूरी हो सकें। आपने टाइम लिमिट नहीं बताया।

सरदार स्वर्ण सिन्हा : जहाँ तक टाइम लिमिट का सवाल है, मेरे स्थान में प्राइवेट मिनिस्टर साहब ने एक दो बार कहा है कि आध्यात्मिक पन्द्रह साल में हम जितना प्लेट प्रोडक्ट या दूसरी चीजें पैदा करेंगे वे हमारी इंडस्ट्री की जरूरत के लिए काफी नहीं होंगी। उनका मतलब यह था कि जैसे-जैसे हम ये चीजें पैदा करने जाएंगे, हमारी इंडस्ट्रीज भी बरफार बढ़ती जाएंगी और हम उनकी सारी जरूरतें पूरी नहीं कर सकेंगे क्योंकि हमारे रिकीरमेंट ज्यादा नहीं हैं।

[Sardar Swaran Singh]

I was trying to mention this point in relation to the establishment of the new plant at Bokaro, namely, the type of products that will be manufactured there. There is another very important reason. The hon. Prime Minister explained in his opening speech—and that has been mentioned also in the plan itself—that we should take a long range view. What are going to be our requirements after the Third Five Year Plan and even thereafter? It is necessary therefore to have another nucleus for further expansion. It is, therefore, necessary that we build up Bokaro in the course of the Third Five Year Plan and this Bokaro could be the nucleus for further expansion when we can utilise whatever additional capacity is still left unutilised either in Durgapur or in Rourkela steel plant and will also be able to expand further the plant that will be started in the course of the Third Five Year Plan, namely, the Bokaro plant.

Acharya Kripalani (Sitamarhi): Have any arrangements been made against breakdowns?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Breakdowns are breakdowns. Just as Acharya Kripalani can intervene in the debate, breakdowns can also come in. They have to be faced just as I have to face, even though he is such a venerable leader, his criticism.

It has been mentioned and pointed out in a characteristic way by the revered leader opposite Acharya Kripalani, who, unfortunately, sees always the dark side of the picture and, obsessed by the present difficulties, refuses to take a long range view. I admit that the production in the steel plants has not been up to the rated capacity. It is not even up to our expectation. We have, however, to view this shortfall in a realistic manner. We have to remember that even in industrially advanced countries, capitalist as well as communist, the general experience is that these new steel

plants, particularly, if they are established in virgin areas, take anywhere between 2 to 3 years before they come up to the rated capacity. That has been the experience of advanced countries. We have to remember that in those advanced countries, there is a large reservoir of trained technicians—not only trained, but highly experienced technicians. Generally, they have got the advantage of drafting some of the experienced people for the running in period for their new plants. So far as we are concerned, we took some care. I think with a great measure of success, to train a large number of engineers and technicians. We had to recruit them from the market because, our existing private steel industry also was expanding and they could ill-afford to spare any of the trained personnel. We recruited these people, bright young people, and gave them training.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Was there any regional balance in the recruitment of these people?

Sardar Swaran Singh: That is a very minor matter.

Shri Rajendra Singh: It is a very serious matter.

Sardar Swaran Singh: That has nothing to do with planning and little to do with the point that I am developing.

Shri Rajendra Singh: It has got everything to do.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I will come to that.

The people whom we recruited, bright young people, with academic qualifications, and with the keenness and the will to learn, have really picked up the training well and with that background and with that training, they can equal any other of their counterparts in any part of the world. But with all that training, unfortunately, training is no substitute for experience. It is here that our bright

young technicians have yet to go through the period of actually handling the situation and handling the various parts of the plants. That would take some time. We are trying to strengthen them by having people with experience and that is producing results. Therefore, when we talk of the short-falls, we should view this in this background.

My hon. friend Shri Rajendra Singh has an eye on the general elections and therefore raised the regional issue. Probably he may reproduce his speech when he goes for the general elections and so attaches more importance to that regional aspect. Regional aspect is important only to a point. Let us not forget that these steel plants are national plants and it is a matter of high importance that we should get the maximum out of them. Therefore, suitability for that type of work should be the overriding principle. Even with all the regional patriotism that Shri Rajendra Singh may have, I am sure, the national outlook—because he belongs to a party which claims very high ideals—should always be there and he should not be over-obsessed, even on the eve of the elections, by the regional aspect, which, unfortunately, has gripped his mind so much.

I was submitting that the short-fall in production in these plants has to be viewed in the background of what I have submitted.

Acharya Kripalani mentioned about breakdowns.

Acharya Kripalani: I mentioned about acts of God.

Sardar Swaran Singh: Acts of God and acts of man; we have to face both. It is not only acts of God, but also acts of man that we have to face and I think we are facing them with whatever little courage or determination that we may have in spite of the temporary and short-term difficulties. We talk of these various difficulties and the like and in this effort, are,

sometimes, and if I may say so, on many occasions, likely to forget the achievements that have already been secured. To establish our steel capacity in the course of the Second Plan and quadruple it in this period is an effort which has not been undertaken elsewhere. We had to undertake that heavy burden on account of the heavy population whom we have the honour and responsibility to serve. We could not, therefore, plan lower targets, because, we knew that the requirements of the country are so large. We have to make a choice—to take an easy line, have lower targets and then try to achieve them perhaps with a greater measure of success and on the other hand, in view of the larger requirements and increasing requirements of the country, to plan higher targets and do our best to achieve them. I think we have succeeded in achieving the targets in the sense that the steel plants have been established and the expansion of the two private sector steel plants has been completed.

Low production in the steel plants, particularly in Rourkela has been the cause of concern. To that extent, I value the criticism and also the suggestions that hon. Members have been making from time to time. On this occasion, it is not my intention to go into these details, because we are discussing in an overall manner the steel programme in the context of planning.

Acharya Kripalani and also, I think, one or two other hon. Members have also said something about the higher costs. I have no intention to go into those details. At the time of the last Budget discussion, I ventured to place certain facts and figures before the House. I attempted to explain why the original estimates were exceeded. I would like to reiterate very briefly two points in this connection. If we analyse all these increases in the estimates as they were first given, they come under two categories. One is escalation, that is, higher wages in India and abroad and higher prices in India and abroad. Secondly, the civil works in relation to these sites turned

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out to be larger in magnitude and more complex as compared with the stage when these estimates were framed. So far as the first aspect is concerned, it can be roughly described as escalation factor. That is the common experience all the world over. There is nothing peculiar and nothing objectionable in that. You can say that the original estimates that were given were rather conservative and were not elastic enough and had not taken all these things into consideration. But that does not mean that the expenditure that has been incurred is incorrect or improper.

Even in regard to the reason which I submitted a moment ago, namely that the soil conditions and the conditions on the site turned out to be somewhat different, there are two approaches to it. One is that in these foundations which are generally very deep, 30 ft. or 40 ft. or 50 ft. sometimes, either at the time of framing those estimates or later, deep pits may be actually drilled at all the points where various components of the plant are to be located, and after having the detailed data, merely for the purpose of satisfying some criticism that the estimates should be prepared in a more realistic manner, we can prepare all those estimates, after incurring an additional expenditure and wasting a good deal of time, so that later on an argument may not be built, 'Oh, you said, that it will cost so much, but you have spent more.' That is one way. The other way is to have a preliminary examination of the type of site which we are likely to get and then go and start the work, saying that this is going to be the order of expenditure, and then execute the work, effecting all the economies that are possible, but not ignoring the realities as they are unravelled, when we do the boring and like, and then undertaking the construction work in accordance with the situation that we find. No one can say that the method and the procedure that were adopted have resulted in

expenditure which can be avoided. It can be said perhaps that the original estimates have been exceeded, but no one has been able to point out that the expenditure incurred either in civil works or in escalation—the two heads which account almost for the entire increase in the actual cost over and above the estimates—was incurred in an incorrect or wasteful manner.

While talking of this aspect, I would venture to submit one point more in this connection. We have to remember that even with all their experience, the Tatas also have had to incur more expenditure than what was estimated; as compared to their original estimates, their actual expenditure turned out to be 30 to 33 per cent more than the estimate, at the time when they embarked upon their expansion programme. I am not trying to criticise them. My contention is that the nature of the work is such that there is this likelihood of the original estimates being exceeded; and we should view it in that perspective and not draw unwarranted conclusions from this.

Even with all this expenditure, I am confident that we can produce steel competitively as compared to any other country in the world. It is not for me to compare our general industrial set-up and our cost of production in relation to it, with those in other countries. But I can say without fear of contradiction that there are very few spheres in our industrial economy with regard to which we can say the same thing; on account of our underdeveloped stage and on account of the lack of experience and skills which can be acquired only in course of time, we cannot say that with regard to many other industries, but I think that steel is a sector in which we can produce in competition with the world, although, for several years to come, we shall not be in the competitive market for export. We would very much like to export, if we can, but

our estimate is, our judgment is, that the requirements in the country would be expanding so regularly and so progressively that we shall be consuming most of our steel in the country. If we have to export, we may export some marginal quantities, because steel is not a bulk commodity where tonnage only decides the requirements; it is the tonnage and the various shapes of the finished product that should actually fit in with the requirements. All steel-producing countries are exporting some varieties and importing some varieties, because there can be temporary shortages and temporary surplus requirements. Everything that we sold in the world, whether it was pig iron or billets or steel, it was never sold at a price which was lower than the retention price. So, I think that that is a factor which we should always keep in mind.

We are lucky in the matter of our resources. Our iron ore is particularly good. We are not so lucky in the matter of coal, but with beneficiation of coal, we can definitely improve its quality. Our boys have got the eagerness to learn; with the training and with the encouragement that is given, I think they are also very rapidly picking up experience.

I am sometimes amazed at the note of pessimism that is struck and the way our achievements are sought to be belittled. It is a great pity that this should be so in regard to a sector where such vital achievements have been made. It is a difficult sector; a huge metallurgical plant is a very complex industrial unit. I do not want to compare, but, for instance, in a steel plant, the maintenance workshop is almost as large as, if not slightly larger than, the Chittaranjan Locomotive Workshop. The by-product plant in a steel plant is almost as large as Sindri; in certain plants, it is even larger than Sindri.

When we talk of a steel plant, we should take into consideration the complex nature of the various processes that go on. I am sure that if

Acharya Kripalani had given me the honour of accompanying me and had been good enough to pay a visit to one of these steel plants and had sized the atmosphere there by meeting people and having a look at the plant, I am sure that his attitude would have been somewhat different from what he has shown here in the course of the debate. A steel plant is one where a continuous process of smelting is involved, where nature is conquered, and the resources of nature are transformed into material for the service of mankind. It is not just a simple sort of process like grinding flour or even turning out small consumer goods, but the work is fairly complicated and difficult. Therefore, the running in period is somewhat large, but we need not take any pessimistic view of this.

Acharya Kripalani: Did not the planners consider all these things? I thought that they were clever people.

Sardar Swaran Singh: Yes, we did consider all that. But this aspect that the running in period is likely to be long was not visualised at that time. I admit that at that time we should have said that after the steel plants are completed, they will take some time to pick up production. I would like to enter an alibi now that even in the course of the next Plan period, even when we complete the expansion, we should not look forward to full production, as my hon. friend Shri Naushir Bharucha was pleased to mention in the course of the debate; we cannot expect these new steel plants to come up to rated capacity soon.

We have to keep this in mind that the production of steel is necessary to save the continuous drain on foreign exchange. Even in the initial stages, when these steel plants have just gone into production, there have been very sizable savings in the form of foreign exchange, because the material that we would otherwise have had to import to sustain our economy at the present level would have been a very

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terrible burden. Each steel plant in production saves roughly half its foreign exchange component each year. So, that is the economy that is involved both in the matter of producing essential goods and in the matter of giving impetus to our industry and to our economy, and that would also save continuously the foreign exchange that would otherwise have to go out of the country.

These were some of the points that were raised in the course of the debate, and these I wanted to clarify.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: In assessing the Third Five Year Plan which is before us, I would like, as my hon. friend, Shri M. R. Masani, did, to review the first two Plans. The only thing is that just as he used that review in order to try and argue against any form of planning whatsoever, what I would appeal to the hon. Prime Minister and the Minister of Planning is to see how this Plan could be improved so that the fruits of it would be available to a large number of people than we see today.

Yesterday, when my hon. colleague, Shri Indrajit Gupta, spoke, he emphasised the point that the weakness that we see in this Plan is that we do not see the prospect of the public sector industries dominating the flow of our economy, dominating the pattern of production and dominating the social pattern that is now developing in this country. For instance, if we take the question of the availability of cereals per capita, we find that in spite of ten years of planning, we have not yet reached that stage which we had reached in pre-war years in our country. Quoting from government figures themselves, according to the Nutrition Advisory Committee, the per capita availability of cereals in pre-war years was 16.3 ounces per day per adult. During the last four years, the figures have been as follows: in 1957, 13 ounces; in 1958, 12 ounces; in 1959, 13.7 ounces and in 1960, 13.1 ounces.

Similarly with regard to cloth, in the pre-war years, it was 16 yards per head. During the years of the Second Plan, it was as follows: 1956-57, 16.4 yards, 1957-58, 16.3 yards, 1958-59, 16.2 yards, 1959-60, 15.9 yards and 1960-61, 16.3 yards.

Within the limited time at my disposal, I cannot go into further details on all these points, but I would like to show how so far as the general economic progress that we have registered in industry is concerned, particularly in the steel plants that have been set up, about which the hon. Minister has already spoken just before me, in these big public sector industries such as HMT, HAL and so on, in spite of all that, we find that today if one has an overall picture of our country, the general position of the common man leaves very much to be desired. If we are to think in terms of mass enthusiasm being roused for the Plan—a point on which many hon. Members have spoken—then that mass enthusiasm and mass participation of the people can be generated only if the people can see before them the fruits of the Plan. If today my hon. friends, like Shri M. R. Masani and Prof. Ranga are in a position to attack the Plan, and attack the progress that has so far been registered—and in that process try to attack the very concept of planning and the very underlying principles that the majority of our people are agreed on—if these voices in the wilderness are allowed to be heard today, it is because they try to play upon these defects that do exist. We have to recognise that these defects exist.

Of course, it is a pity indeed that time and again when this question of planning is discussed, Shri Masani and Prof. Ranga draw a red-herring across the floor of this House, accusing the Government of trying to imitate the socialist planning that is taking place in the Soviet Union or the planning that is taking place in China. Immediately, instead of poin-

ting out where the defects are and how they are going to be overcome, the tendency of the Treasury Benches, unfortunately, is to get up and say, 'We have nothing to do with the Soviet Union; we are absolutely patriotic; it is an Indian Plan'. They do not go down to concrete issues and say how they are going to overcome these problems which are today very real. It is indeed very strange that people like Shri Masani and Prof. Ranga claim to speak on behalf of or in the interest of the working classes, the peasantry and the toiling middle classes, and in so doing, attack those very principles which the Plan has put forward as necessary for bettering the condition of those classes.

We are all agreed—it is not only here, but world opinion and world economists are all agreed—that if a backward country has to develop and keep pace with modern science and modern economy, then heavy industry has to be built up. Industrial progress is one of the indices of a nation's or country's prosperity. Yet we have these hon. Members talking in terms of progress, at the same time trying to tear to bits and pieces that very limited progress we have so far registered.

Therefore, it is necessary that the attention of the Government and the Planning Commission should be drawn to this fact that today, in spite of ten years of planning, we do not see sufficient progress or advance in the provision of those amenities and social services which are necessary for a prosperous and happy people. Even with regard to health, the hon. Health Minister said this at the 8th meeting of the Central Council of Health in October 1950:

"In so far as the doctor-population ratio was concerned, the country was at present practically where it was in the First Five Year Plan because the outturn of doctors had only just kept pace with the growth of population".

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It is not only with regard to the number of beds and the number of doctors that our health services are sadly lacking in this country, but we find that even schemes for drinking water supply and for drainage are very far behind the times, and need to be looked into very carefully. For instance, when one goes through the Third Five Year Plan, one finds that drainage schemes are there for important and large cities, growing industrial cities. They are not being included in the Plan.

In Madras State today, one of the cities that is growing very fast industrially is the town of Coimbatore. Water supply and drainage schemes for that town have been matters taken up time and again by the Municipality. In spite of all representations and attempts, I am sorry to find that this rapidly growing industrial town has not been given any consideration in the Plan; nor is there anything to show in the Plan that this matter is going to be taken up as one of the basic things necessary for the Plan to be a success.

With regard to education, we find that literacy has gone up by just 7 per cent from 18.6 in 1951 to 23.7 in 1961. Even the prospect of all the children in our country in the age group 6—11 being assured of education is not being held out in this Plan. Let us not be complacent about this question of education, because the future generation that is coming up will have to carry forward the fruits of freedom, and that generation will have to build up the new India. If we are complacent about it and if we allow this question of illiteracy to continue in this manner, we are certainly going to lag behind and, may be, we will have in future more Masanis and Rangas to continually try and militate against the Plan using this very factor.

As regards primary education, for the age group 6—11, we find that the percentage of the sums that are being allocated is steadily going down.

[Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan]

This is very sad because, unless side by side with your industrial progress you also have social objective of the Plan the Prime Minister referred to will not be achieved, because it is not only industrial goods that are necessary, you also want a people who will be satisfied with the conditions that they have to live in and who will be part of a growing and a developing society as a whole. It is not enough you have economic progress, you should have social progress also.

One of the things that we find here in the Plan with regard to education is that in reviewing what has happened in the past with regard to the Second Plan it is said here that there is difficulty with regard to getting the girls to attend the schools and therefore the number of girls may be much lower than we estimated or might be planned for. When that is the position, one does not find any picture held out in this Plan for encouraging girls in larger numbers to go to schools, or for guaranteeing that the girls in the various areas will be helped to go to school.

I myself have seen how the single teacher schools in the various villages are really not enabling our students in the rural areas to get adequate education. These single teacher schools are such that when the students reach the stage when they have to go on to a school of a higher grade, they are not able to compete with pupils who have had better educational facilities, greater educational attention from the teachers, and therefore a very uneven development is taking place. Really, our children of the rural areas today have not got that help or those educational facilities which will enable them to make the best of the educational facilities further on. It is no good just guaranteeing that scholarships will be there, free schools will be there, free books and pencils and so on will be given. What is necessary is that the

education that is given to them should also be of a more even type.

In the towns and cities you find that the different classes have different teachers meant for the particular levels; but in the single teacher school, one teacher has to look after from the Kindergarten to the fifth class. This is next to impossible, and naturally what happens is that it becomes more or less self-education. Sometimes the children are not interested, there is nobody to arouse their interest, so they stay at home and do not go to school. The parents find it difficult to take them to school, discipline suffers and so on. Therefore, side by side with the plan for education, there has also to go to be a very systematic plan of training a sufficient number of teachers and finding the resources to see that those teachers are employed and that the students in the rural areas, particularly of the age group six to eleven, are given the same facilities and benefits as the students who live in the big cities and towns. Then only would we have an advance in our educational system, and be able to visualise our country as a whole going forward, and the various disparities in the various regions that exist in the educational and social field also being overcome.

Prime Minister made a very fervent appeal for integration, for greater understanding between people of one State and another and so on. Surely, one of the foundations for creating such an understanding, one of the foundations for creating co-operation between the people of different States, is that our education should be on a very sound basis, and that can only be done if the teachers get a fair deal on the one hand and the students also are given the attention they deserve. Therefore, I would appeal that this question of seeing that our resources are directed in such a manner as to give the maximum benefit to the maximum people should be looked

into, and I feel that this can only be done if in the economic sphere the Government comes forward with bolder measures to see that greater control is exercised on the pattern of the economic development in our country.

For instance, my hon. friend Shri Indrajit Gupta yesterday posed the question why with regard to trade Government is different in seeing to it that the State Trading Corporation enters the field and takes up certain strategic materials where India has got a near monopoly, where the export trade can be controlled and the resources arising out of which could be certainly turned towards various social measures that are necessary.

The socialist pattern of society is not to be defined only in terms of income. We must clarify the object in relation to the means of production and in relation to trade. Today under-invoicing and over-invoicing is going on in the import and export trade, and that will have to come under control. That can be controlled if Government is bold enough to take appropriate measures.

We must recognise that it is not only through modern science and technology that we can turn our country into a prosperous one. Modern science and technology can certainly help us to march forward to an opulent society, but that does not mean that thereby we will be achieving the object of a socialist pattern of society. If we want a socialist pattern of society, let us be clear about the definition of it, about the fact that more and more fruits of the economic progress that we are registering should be shared by a larger and larger number of people. It is true that today we find that there are in the ruling party sections of the private sector who are pulling in the direction of the interests of the private sector. That is what we have been seeing time and again on the floor of the House. That is what is to be com-

bated, and I would appeal that the public sector should be strengthened.

In conclusion, I would remind hon. Ministers of a fairly well-known writer who has said:

"However refreshing the existence of the Welfare State may be, we will live in the menacing shadow of indifference unless we can spread the idea on a grand scale that society is only healthy and virile when its members believe in its democratic purposes, and are willing to play their part in maintaining its vitality."

If you want mass enthusiasm, if you want every one to participate in this magnificent endeavour that is before us, then certainly you will have to bear this in mind, and not issue directions such as the one the Home Ministry has done, saying that a clarification was sought from them by the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply whether the Government servants could attend election meetings, and that the Home Ministry advised that Government servants should not attend election meetings organised by any political party except to the extent necessary for maintaining law and order and affording normal protection to Ministers. If our administration is to serve the needs of the people, it will have to do it by arousing the mass of the people to participate in the Plan, and therefore, I would appeal that such circulars should not be issued.

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): Our Prime Minister who moved this motion the other day characterised the Plan as an exciting pilgrimage. The leader of the PSP called it a valuable strategy of economic development. The leader of the Swatantra Party called it an election manifesto. Some conservative opinion in the country has called it a blueprint of inflation. So, you would see that for the progressive people it is a *sine quo non* of progress, and for the conservatives it is the quintessence of

[Shri Morarka—

evil. So far as I am concerned, I regard this Plan as good, modest and realistic, and I feel that the persons who criticise it do not appreciate the difficulties of the planners.

I have said on a previous occasion and I think that it bears repetition that the planners have to reconcile seemingly contrary objectives. For instance, they want higher rate of saving and they want to raise the standard of living. They want to raise more and more commodity taxation and yet they want to hold the price line. Then, the planners have to satisfy certain competing claims. For instance, there is agricultural development versus industrial development, urban development versus rural development, capital goods industries versus consumer goods industries and so on. The planners have also to reconcile certain conflicting needs—private sector and the public sector, centralised industries and decentralised industries and so on.

Now, the main handicap of our planners, according to me, is the lack of reliable and dependable statistics in this country.

Acharya Kripalani: Yet, they plan!

Shri Morarka: I was saying.....

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Sir, Mr. Morarka would forgive me for my intervention. I have raised this objection ever since I had been in Parliament. Here, we are discussing the Plan for the next five years. There is no single member on the Treasury Benches who has had any direct part with the making of the Plan or the presentation of the Plan. I mean no offence to my hon. friend who is from the northern part of Jharkhand or to my hon. friend Shri Sadath Ali Khan. It is a serious thing and I do want you to protect us. It is not right that a most important thing—

the Plan for the next five years—should be discussed like this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I agree with the hon. Member. Shri Mishra was here and perhaps he has gone for a couple of minutes.

The Deputy Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): Shri Nandaji was here all along.... (Interruptions.)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There ought to be a larger number of Ministers when the Plan is being discussed. I hope it will be done soon.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I have raised this....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have said that there ought to be a larger number of Ministers when the Plan is being discussed. I hope care would be taken and immediately some more hon. Ministers would be here.

Shri Morarka: I was saying that the main raw material for preparing the Plan is reliable statistics. Unfortunately, in this country we have not yet developed proper agencies for collecting and processing those statistics.

Acharya Kripalani: What about Mahalonobis?

Shri Morarka: The planners are also faced with limited resources, planning in a democratic set-up, the present administrative set-up that we have and above all, the growing population. If all these factors are taken into consideration, I am sure the critics would sympathise with the planners and they would agree with our revered colleague, Dr. Aney, who yesterday showered some bouquets on them.

Prof. Ranga said that he was not opposed to planning but he is opposed to the development of the public sector. It is just like saying: I agree with the diagnosis but no treatment should be given.

Acharya Kripalani: It should be different.

Shri Morarka: Planning presupposes State initiative and State ownership. If the State is not prepared to come forward for certain projects and if private initiative is lacking in them, planning would remain incomplete and, in a sense, illogical.

Even in America there is a substantial sector in which the resources are organised by the State. In terms of gross national product, fully controlled and disposed of by the State, about twenty per cent of the American economy is planned by the Government.... (*Interruptions.*) In India, the comparative figure is only fourteen per cent. As you know, America is the recognised citadel of private enterprise; India is not. Professor Ranga gave up his whole argument by calling this Plan as on the eve of election Plan'.... (*An Hon. Member: Professor Ranga:* Yes, Professor Ranga. That is the biggest compliment that Shri Ranga could have paid to this Plan.

15.55 hrs.

[*DR. SUSHILA NAYAR in the Chair*]

Shri Jaipal Singh: He said, Professor Nanda.

Shri Morarka: If on the eve of the election, the ruling Party could put forth this Plan almost as its manifesto, surely the Party has the confidence of its acceptance by the largest majority in the country.

Then, Acharya Kripalani gave the figures of four countries, Germany, Japan, Italy and Canada and said that while the national income there was rising by twelve per cent, the price level was rising by only one or two per cent.

Acharya Kripalani: Not in all the countries. I said so in respect of Japan and Germany.

Shri Morarka: I stand corrected. He gave the example of four but quoted the figures of two. Now, Acharya Kripalani was comparing two incomparable things. Those countries are industrially matured.

Acharya Kripalani: Comparing donkeys with horses? It is right.

Shri Morarka: Acharya Kripalani may choose his own expression, with which he is so enamoured. I am only saying that so far as we are concerned, we have not yet established a firm industrial base; we are still in the initial stages of development and our economy has not yet become self-generating and hence the comparison is absolutely fallacious. So also, I am sorry to say, the comparison of Shri Asoka Mehta who said that Turkey, Iraq and Thailand made quicker progress than India. True. Those countries did not suffer from that growth of population as India suffers. Not only that during the last decade all our population has increased by 77 million; it has almost doubled the increase in the previous two decades.

Acharya Kripalani: It is only 1.8 per cent; in many countries it is more than 1.8 per cent.

Shri Nath Pal: There are many countries in which the rate of growth of population is more than 1.8 per cent.

Shri Morarka: I am not talking of the whole world; I am talking of the three countries whose examples were given by his Leader. In those countries the population increase has not been like this.

Shri Rajendra Singh: In Iraq the rise in population is two per cent, every year.

Shri Nath Pal: Madam Chairman, may I ask Shri Morarka who is trying to make a cogent point, one question? Shri Asoka Mehta did not mention the point of growth of per capita income where the factor of population

[Shri Nath Pai]

becomes pertinent. He spoke about the rate of growth of the national economy and I do not see the point of bringing in population at this stage.

Shri Morarka: I am sorry to say that the followers of the leader did not follow what the leader wanted to say. All that I am saying is this. He complained against the slow pace of our progress. My only justification is that so far we are concerned, we have got the problem of increasing population which nullifies our efforts to a certain extent.

Shri Nath Pai: We have followed his point.

Shri Morarka: Madam Chairman, if I may have less of these interruptions, I would like to say...

Mr. Chairman: Please allow him to proceed: time is running out.

Acharya Kripalani: We are helping him.

Shri Morarka: The leader of the Communist Party, Shri A. K. Gopalan said that while the Third Plan advertised about the achievements of the Second Plan, it did not admit its defects. I think it is very unfair criticism of the plan document, which is not only comprehensive and complete but I think it is only brutally frank; in fact, it is more frank than it ought to be. As a matter of fact, whatever criticism one wants to make, one can find in this voluminous book.

With your permission, Mr. Chairman, I would like to give some of the figures of the performance of the Second Plan which would bear out what I have said just now. The Plan says:

"During the First Plan, owing largely to the progress recorded by agricultural production, national income increased by 18 per cent as against the target of 12

per cent. During the second Plan, on the other hand, the increase in national income was 20 per cent as against the target of 25 per cent."

The Plan also says that the targeted increase of taxation was Rs. 450 crores under the head of additional taxes. But the actual tax collected under the same head was Rs. 1,052 crores. Then, so far as the balance of payment is concerned, the Plan says that the deficit over the five year period is estimated at about Rs. 2,100 crores as compared to the Plan estimate of Rs. 1,100 crores. The deficit expected was Rs. 1,100 crores, but actually it turned out to be Rs. 2,100 crores. The planners estimated that our foreign exchange resources would be drawn to the extent of Rs. 200 crores, but actually they were drawn to the extent of Rs. 600 crores. Similarly, it says that the food import provided for in the balance of payment estimate for the Plan was six million tons. The actual food imports over the Plan period were about 20 million tons. The import of raw cotton has also been on a substantial scale.

16 hrs.

Acharya Kripalani: Does it show that it is a Plan or it is confused thinking?

Shri Morarka: Then the planners say at page 453 as follows:

"The main industrial targets which have not been achieved are those set for iron and steel, fertilisers, certain items of industrial machinery, e.g., paper and cement plant machinery, heavy castings, forgings, aluminium, chemical pulp, newsprint, raw films, soda ash, caustic soda, dye-stuffs, and cement."

They further say:

Shortfalls have unfortunately occurred in some of the very indus-

tries which are of crucial importance and have deprived the economy of benefits reckoned on for the start of the third Plan."

What can be a more frank admission than this?

Acharya Kripalani: A very frank failure!

Shri Morarka: I would request Acharya Kripalani to listen. He is such a senior man and he cannot go on interrupting such a junior man like me.

Acharya Kripalani: I apologise.

Shri Morarka: The difficulty is that whenever a point is answered like that, they feel nervous, howsoever big the leaders may be. After all, this is a House where we are debating the points, and if they are so nervous they should not make the point.

Anyway, there is one other point to which I would like to draw your attention. That is again mentioned in the Plan. So far as foreign exchange requirement is concerned, from Plan to Plan it is increasing. In the first Plan—I am talking about the public sector—90 per cent of the resources was Indian and ten per cent only was foreign; in the second Plan, it was 76 per cent internal and 24 per cent foreign; in the third Plan, the ratio has changed further; it is only 70 per cent Indian and 30 per cent foreign. That shows that as we progress further and further, our requirement of foreign exchange even for the public sector is increasing larger and larger.

We have heard references to export trade. I cannot go into the details, but I must mention one point. That is again mentioned in the Plan. So far as invisible exports are concerned, they are falling rapidly. From Rs. 111 crores in the year 1956-57, it came down to Rs. 71 crores in 1959-60 and to Rs. 55 crores in 1960-61. It is expected to come down still further to Rs. 22 crores in the year 1961-62. That means, over the second Plan

period, our invisible exports have come down from Rs. 111 crores to Rs. 22 crores. This is a matter of anxiety and I think the Government and the hon. Ministers concerned will pay their attention to this malady.

I would like to make some suggestions in regard to matters where I think the third Plan is noticeably incomplete. My first suggestion is that while the Plan sets the targets for the five years, it does not set the annual targets for anything. What happened in the second Plan period? We did achieve the targeted production of coal, but we achieved it only in the final year of the Plan. Industrial development takes place from year to year. It is not as if industrial targets are achieved only in the last year of the Plan. If we do not have coal or power spread out evenly during the entire Plan period, I am afraid the Plan may run into serious difficulties. Shortage of coal or steel or power at any one stage can upset the whole appecart. Therefore, I request that over and above the fixation of overall targets for the entire Plan period, some annual targets, which need not be rigid and which may be flexible, should also be fixed.

Secondly, in our Plan, in addition to fixing the physical and visible targets that so much steel will be produced, you must fix also what are known as invisible targets, i.e., quality of the steel, price of production, productivity of human labour and so on. In this connection, I crave your permission to quote what Prof. Galbraith has said recently in Bombay:

"I think it extremely important that the modern plan set firm targets for this invisible achievement. As valuable as firm targets for steel output are firm targets for man-hour productivity, costs and returns. Goals so set become binding on all concerned. All are challenged to meet them. All have

[Shri Morarka]

a sense of failure if there is a shortfall in performance. And there is, in addition, the highly practical fact that failure can be identified with those responsible. If there are no standards then no one fails in the examination. Promotion and honour accrue to all alike. Life was not meant to be that easy."

I think this is a very valuable suggestion, particularly for fixing personal responsibility, etc. So, this system of fixing invisible targets must also be introduced in our planning.

As many hon. Members have stated, our Plan is defective in one sense. It begins with a backlog of 9 million unemployed people and it is going to end with a backlog of 12 million unemployed people, i.e., an increase of three million during the five-year period. I know such a thing is inevitable in a growing population. But one thing that the planners could have done was to give a little more emphasis to house-building activities. That is one activity which requires least investment and does not require any foreign exchange. From the performance in the second Five Year Plan period, we know that there is a backlog of 5 million houses in urban areas; in rural areas, it is still more. Therefore, if the planners had given proper attention—I am sure they could give at least now—and if they give incentives for increasing the building activities, then the unemployment problem could be solved at least to some extent.

I would like to say a word about transport and power supply. I think the transport target is again fixed on the lower side. Our planners have said that our industrial production would increase by 70 per cent, but for carrying that 70 per cent, they have fixed a very low target of increase in railway transport facility. I believe they have increased it to 245 million tons. Even on the most conservative basis, it should have been 280 million tons. Even if you have coal in the

pithead, if you have no transport facility, coal could not be transported; if coal is not transported, power is not generated and if power is not generated, then the progress of industry and to some extent agriculture would be seriously affected.

About the power position, during the second Plan, our target of power was not fully achieved. It was 6.9 million KWs, but we achieved only 5.7 million KWs. It is said that the shortfall was due to the shortage of foreign exchange. That may be so. During the Third Plan period, our industrial production is going to rise by 70 per cent. A study of the last 12 years indicates an average rate of growth of 15 per cent per annum in the consumption of power. While it is estimated that the demand progresses at 20 per cent per annum. The consumption of electricity in India bears a close correlation with industrial growth. A study of this for the period 1948 to 1955 shows that every 10 per cent increase in industrial output necessitated an increment of at least 16 per cent in power consumption. Similarly, during the period 1955-60, for every 10 per cent increase in industrial production, there was an increase in power consumption to 25 per cent. So even on this basis the power increase should have been....

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri Morarka: Madam, I was interrupted for a few minutes. I may be given a few minutes more.

Mr. Chairman: I have given the hon. Member 8 minutes more than the average time. He should finish in two minutes.

Shri Morarka: Our target fixed for the Third Plan is 12.7 million kilowatts. I think even on the most conservative basis it must be at least 15.5 million kilowatts:

Madam, since you want me to conclude, I will skip over some of the points and conclude my speech with only two quotations, again from Professor Galbraith. This is what he says in a lecture delivered by him in Madras or Calcutta:

"India is by far the largest and most populous of the under-developed countries, China apart."

Then he says:

"As a result, the world has come, in far greater degree than has been realised, to identify development as a whole with the experience of India."

Again he says:

"Students of economic development must be especially grateful to India. For, from having attempted the most, she has been our best teacher."

This is the opinion of an eminent economist for whose opinion the world cares. I do not know what the critics here have to say about it.

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): Madam Chairman. I am intervening in the debate at this stage to make some brief observations on certain points raised by the hon. Members, but the main burden of the reply, as you already know, is going to fall on my senior colleague, the Minister for Planning. We are very grateful that during this interval one of our colleagues in the Government has taken the opportunity to explain certain important aspects of our steel programme. To that extent my burden is lighter.

Now, with this Plan, I would like to say with a certain amount of pride, we are entering the next decade which is going to be characterised by history as one of the most momentous decades in our history. This decade—1960 to 1970—is going to be one of decisive transformation. In fact, even during the past there have been great

structural transformations in our economy, and they are apt to be missed by hon. Members in the maze of details. The last decade has seen a structural transformation in what we might call a pre-capitalist, largely feudal and traditional economy, and that has been mainly because of the fact that we took certain steps in all spheres of our national life which are bound to prove to be of a greatly transforming character. We are going to widen and deepen this process of structural transformation. Therefore, I say that this Third Five Year Plan is going to be of vital importance to the nation.

Let us look for a moment at industry. What has happened in that sphere? There has been a great structural change there also, in the pattern of production, in the sense that there has been a shift towards the basic and producer goods industries and also the share of industry in the domestic product has been progressively increasing. Similarly, if you take into account the rural sector, there the property relationship has been changing in favour of more functional and more productive elements of our national life. To that extent, we look forward to great increase in our agricultural production. We are also witnessing a process of diversification in our agricultural production. Thirdly, in the public sector, which has rightly been emphasised by some of the hon. Members as the spearhead of our economic and social advance, there has been great increase from Plan '60 Plan and its share in the national product has been increasing. Subject to confirmation, because I would not depend upon my memory, probably the share of the public sector has increased from 6 point something to more than 10 point something. Then, in the occupational structure which is an important thing indicating the structural change, you may not find great transformation at present but now we are looking forward in the next decade or so, may be in the next fifteen years, to a substantial change, and we are thinking of bringing

[Shri S. N. Mishra]

down the population engaged in agriculture from 70 to 60 per cent. This is going to involve us in a great and stupendous task, because the nation will have to produce about 70 million jobs in the next fifteen years, and out of these 70 million jobs, two-thirds will have to be produced in the non-agricultural sector.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): Not 70 million?

Shri S. N. Mishra: That is going to be the working force in the next fifteen years and, therefore, I say that even to produce jobs to the extent of 70 million jobs we have to undertake a stupendous task. But that is going to bring about a substantial shift in the occupational pattern.

Then we may look for a moment at the organisational and institutional changes. I have not enough time to go into these subjects and so I will only make a passing reference. You know about the *panchayat raj*, democratic decentralisation and of the development of co-operatives that we are thinking of.

On the basis of all this, I have tried to make a claim that there has been a great structural change in our economy and we look forward to the next decade for a much greater change.

Also, in the next ten years, probably within even the Third Plan, what I am hoping for is a tremendous tide of industrialisation, and this industrialisation is going to be brought about by massive capital formation, both in the public and in the private sector.

Many of my friends on the other side have taken the opportunity to point out to us that this process of industrialisation has also led to increase in the concentration of economic power. That there is a real danger inherent in this process, I admit, and therefore this country has undertaken to undergo the double process of industrialisation and socialisation. This

process of socialisation is concurrently going on with the process of industrialisation. That is, in all conscience, a tremendous task and probably it has never been attempted in human history. But with faith we have undertaken this, and the results that we have got so far justify our expectation that we would be able to accomplish this task successfully.

When this document was signed about two weeks back, the Prime Minister pointed out that this was a mere skeleton. It is, in fact, a mere skeleton, although it is a voluminous document. It may sound paradoxical, but it is so. It is mere algebra, a mere book of notations and we have to develop it. We will have to develop it not only at the official level but also at the non-official level. The full potential of the Plan, both in social, economic, emotional and other terms can be fully brought out only with the co-operation of the people and their representatives.

The ball was thrown in our court the other day when some of the hon. Members tried to say to us, "You have produced the Plan, but what about implementation?" If the attitude is taken that implementation is the exclusive concern of the Government and its representatives, I would submit with all humility that this is a wrong attitude to take. Implementation is the concern of all the people and of their representatives. Therein lies the true test of leadership.

This Plan, if it has to succeed, and more than this Plan, if the process which it initiates has to succeed, this process extends over a longer period, it will have to become the central challenge of our life. It has not become so. All of us will have to make it the central challenge. I would like to suggest to hon. Members to look into their hearts and say whether they have done all that they could do during the last decade by the Plan.

Sometimes it is pointed out to us that the full irrigation potential has

not been utilised. What more is expected of the Government? (*Interruption*). It may be that there are many things which are left which are to be done. Acharya Kripalani also pointed out this gap in the utilisation of the irrigation potential.

Acharya Kripalani: I did not expect anything better.

Shri S. N. Mishra: What I wanted to submit is this—here is an instance. How is the water that has been brought to the point where the village begins to be taken to the fields? Is it the concern of the officials alone and is it not the responsibility of the public representatives to see to it that people take the water to their fields? Perhaps this is the conclusion reached by the ex-Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, namely, that each year we will have to construct about 30,000 to 40,000 miles of field channels for utilising the irrigation potential. Here is a great challenge. It is not a challenge thrown in the face of the Government and its representatives but a challenge thrown to all the political parties because all of us are concerned in the development of agricultural production.

There is another important instance. We have got to develop about 250,000 to 300,000 village Panchayats and have to train a large number of persons to run these village Panchayats. We are pinning our faith and hope a good deal on the development of the village Panchayats, but we will have to train about 2 million persons to run these village Panchayats. Is it not the concern of all of us to see that this training takes place? I do not find many of my Communist friends now on the Benches here. My hon. friend, Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan, while speaking a few minutes ago, said that members of the Treasury Benches very assiduously try to explain to persons like Professor Ranga and Shri Masani that we are not concerned in the Soviet or the socialist plan and that we take good care to

see that their mind is completely disabused of it. But may I submit to her that in Soviet Russia there are to my knowledge about 10 million Communist workers working in the countryside to spread new techniques among the people.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: On a point of clarification. What I said was that there was no need to answer that and to compare the two, but on the other hand to constructively face those difficulties which face us.

Shri S. N. Mishra: I see the point. I was simply mentioning that because that reminded me to remind my hon. friend of the responsibility in democratic planning that has to be shouldered by political parties. I was saying that these are the two or three fields among many others in which all of us have to co-operate.

History is in a hurry. Demography, India is running so fast that unless we did our best, we cannot keep our head above water. That is what has been revealed by the last census. The only strategy that is indicated to India at the present stage of development is the strategy of the "big push." We cannot do anything less than going in for this big push. By gradual changes, let us be quite clear in our minds that we cannot solve the problem of 44 crores of people. This is the vast problem that is facing us. In fact, what I am trying to point out is that the Third Plan, by pressing two plan periods into one, has indicated that it has got this faith in the theory of the big push and it does not believe in gradual change. Whatever investment was undertaken during the last 10 years is going to be undertaken during the course of the next five years. This is indeed very inspiring.

My hon. friend Shri Indrajit Gupta, while speaking yesterday, said that there was not the same thrill and enthusiasm and expectation and all the rest of it which characterised the presentation of the Second Five Year Plan. I am a little surprised at this statement, particularly because of the

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logic which Shri Indrajit Gupta sought to advance. His logic was that the Second Plan opened before us a new vista, and that it gave to us the key to a bright future. If that is his logic, I am perfectly at a loss to understand what has happened in the Third Plan to keep us away from that kind of enthusiasm. For the structure, the build up of the Third plan, is exactly similar. In fact, what has been sought to be done during the Third Plan is to widen and deepen the process which was initiated in the Second Plan. The logic which he has advanced is completely untenable. Madam Chairman, I ask you in all humility, should people feel less enthusiastic because they would find—all of them—that their children would be going to school? Should people find themselves less enthusiastic because they would find that more and more of their fields would be coming under irrigation and good seed? Should people find themselves less enthusiastic and hopeful because they would find in every area an approach road, and in every village drinking water supply which they needed so much? Are they going to be less enthusiastic because they would find that whereas only 15 years ago, the shops contained 100 per cent of foreign goods, now there is not going to be even 1 per cent of foreign goods in any shop in the villages? Are they going to find themselves less enthusiastic and hopeful because this is the state of things in the villages in the country. I do not quite understand. It seems to be a subjective kind of pessimism from which our friends in the communist party seem to suffer. Or, it may be a kind of whipped up pessimism only for what looms ahead in the form of the next general elections so that they infect others with that kind of pessimism.

But, there is no doubt that this enthusiasm could have been much more if all the political parties had deemed it their responsibility to spread the consciousness and perspective of plan-

ning amongst the people. The enthusiasm and thrill could have been much more. I do not make any exception in favour of any political party so far as this dereliction of duty is concerned.

Secondly, it has been stated that had there not been so much of strains—in the process of development—some strains are inevitable; there can be no getting away from them—then also, this enthusiasm could have been a little more. But, here, I would like to remind you that the thing that is happening, so far as the Members of the Opposition Parties are concerned, is somewhat astounding. They advocate a particular structure of the Plan in Parliament, and they say that the Plan must have heavy-industry orientation, the Plan must have basic industries and all that. But when it comes to accepting the consequences flowing from a plan structured like this, there is going to be hullabaloo about it. This is not fair. There cannot be this kind of thing, namely, structure? Yes; Strains? No.

I would like to remind my hon. friend from the Communist Party what Marx and Engels said in their *Communist Manifesto* about the process of development and what it involves. They said:

“.....this process of development involves constant disturbance of the whole social system, perpetual agitation and uncertainty.”

Now, through the Five Year Plans, we bring about this kind of agitation and uncertainty. Would it be then fair for any political party to exploit those very strains which are generated almost inevitably during the process of this development?

Some observations were made by my hon. friend Shri Vajpayee yesterday, and since they have been taken notice of very widely, I would like to say something about them.

The first point that Shri Vajpayee made was that co-operation was not taken at the stage of formulation, and that the Plan had been formulated on a party basis. I am not able to understand how, of all persons, Shri Vajpayee could make this allegation. He happened to be a member of a very important but small committee. Perhaps, that committee consisted of 13 persons, and Shri Vajpayee happened to be a member of that committee—which was presided over by the Prime Minister. This committee was meant to give consideration to the basic principles which should have governed the Third Five Year Plan. Probably ten meetings were held of this committee, and I have looked into the record and I find that Shri Vajpayee was present at seven meetings.

Then, again, you know that we have got the informal consultative committee consisting of Members of Parliament, which consists of about 83 Members; and all parties are represented on that. It has held a number of meetings.

Pandit Brij Narayan 'Brijesh' (Shivpuri). We are not there.

Shri S. N. Mishra: 83 Members are there. I do not know whether the Hon. Speaker would have been pleased to convert the entire House into a committee; sometimes, that might happen, but he has not been pleased to do that. So, 83 Members happened to be on that committee. This committee has held a number of meetings, and has given consideration to many of these aspects.

Then, you would also be pleased to know that there are many panels on which Members of Parliament happen to be members. Probably, Madam Chairman, you also happened to be a member of one of the most important panels. All these panels have done very useful work, and about 32 Members happen to be on those panels. I would like to pay

a tribute to their work in these panels and also in many of these committees. You know what hard, useful and intensive work was done by the informal consultative committee, when it broke into A, B, C, and D committees, and it gave concentrated attention to many of these important problems. So here even at the national level so much care was taken to associate Members of Parliament with this process. You would be pleased to know that at the State level, at the district level, in all the 328 district development committees and in all the block committees, there are opportunities for all shades of opinion, for representatives of all political parties, to make their contribution to the process of planning. So I do not know how this charge would hold water.

Shri Vajpayee wanted the National Development Council to be enlarged to include Members of Parliament and of the State legislatures, to be elected on the basis of proportional representation. I do not know what I am to say about this because it betrays a complete misunderstanding of the nature of this body. This body is at the governmental level and mostly it is for giving opportunities to the Chief Ministers, on whom falls the burden of implementation, to participate in important decision making. If it is proposed to include people from outside in that, I would not be surprised if some time next hon. Member comes forward with a suggestion that the Planning Commission itself should consist of the representatives of the various political parties to make it more representative. Nothing would be more untenable than this kind of suggestion.

Another charge, of a more serious nature, made by Shri Vajpayee is that the Plan is claimed by the ruling party as its own and that the ruling party should abandon the habit of claiming the Plan's achievements as those of its own. The charge is that the ruling party exploits this Plan for political purposes. I would like to express

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myself most strongly against this charge. I do not quite know what is meant by this. If the members of the ruling party speak on the Plan, I think they do their duty by the Plan and if the members of any other party do not speak on the Plan, I do not think they show the proper amount of allegiance to the Plan. The Plan requires the allegiance of all of us once Parliament has set its seal of approval on it, and if any member of any political party speaks on the Plan, he spreads plan-consciousness and perspective. It may be that we in our ignorance also spread some kind of a wrong perspective, but that is something else. It may be that during election periods the members of the ruling party speak about the Plan. Who would deny the opposition parties the privilege of speaking on the Plan and claiming that it is their own?

Then I would like you to consider one very difficult situation which we face when such a charge is made. If at any time any member of any political party tells the people that no impression has been made on their problems of poverty, unemployment and the like, what are the members of the ruling party to say to it? Are they expected to say: 'We are complete duds; we have no imagination; we do not think about these plans?' What exactly are we expected to say about these things? We must say with a legitimate amount of pride, 'Yes, the nation has a Plan for eradicating poverty; the nation has a Plan for eradicating unemployment'. We say that this is the nation's Plan. But one would have to bear with this kind of phenomenon that some members might speak day in and day out about the achievements made by some other countries, but they would not allow us to speak about the achievements made by people in our own country! If we are doing that, we are only showing legitimate national pride; we are showing the

necessary patriotism which we must show. We cannot be accused for that. So, I would like to submit that this charge must be taken away for good. It is no use digging it up on occasions and flinging it in our face. After all, what are we expected to do?

I would not like to prescribe to them election gimmicks, but the Members of the other party could very well say to the people: "Look here, this Plan would not have been of this size and character had we not been there. If we are put in power, we shall give you a much better Plan." They can say things of that kind in a much larger measure.

Then I shall say a few words about the contribution made by Shri Asoka Mehta. In fact, I have been feeling all the time that I have not done justice to the very valuable contribution which he has made during the course of the debate. Although we do not agree with him on all points, we always appreciate the constructive spirit in which he speaks on the Plan, and in fact, it is always a pleasure to hear him, because every speech of his is, indeed, a great contribution to the process of planning. I would particularly like to commend to the House the suggestion that he made about taking taxes out of politics. I hope hon. Members on the other side would ponder over this suggestion.

This is indeed a very important suggestion because we have found in the past that there is not a total acceptance on the part of many political parties so far as the obligations of the Plan are concerned. We have seen in the Punjab the anti-betterment levy campaign being raised. After every budget session we find there are anti-tax campaigns. If this spirit pervades, I am sorry that we would not be displaying the right kind of plan consciousness. In a sense I am very much alarmed at the very dangerous attitude that is being fostered in the

country, particularly among the simple and ignorant people. We ask them to bear the burden for the sake of their children and for their own sake, but there are others who say they can achieve all these things without bearing these burdens.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: What do the capitalists say?

Shri S. N. Mishra: What happens is that a wrong attitude is gradually developing or is sought to be developed, but I have every faith in the maturity of the people that after the democratic experiment of the last 10 or 15 years they will not listen to those who do it. One seems to say: the Plan must succeed, but at the cost of others. Ultimately, it comes to this that the Plan must succeed, but at nobody's cost. That indeed cannot be. The Plan has its price, and that price will have to be paid. Once we accept the Plan, concomitantly we have to accept the price also.

To relax from the strain with which I have been speaking and to provide some amusement, I would like to tell you of a proverb in my area in Hindi which runs as follows:

“सोए हुए के भीर शादी हो गई”

That is, you can have a marriage while asleep. Consummation in anything does not come about without making an effort.

Only a few minutes remain, but I have some important points still to touch.

I wanted to say all this, for, having listened to the debate for the last two days, I wanted to bring in something which I thought was missing to a certain extent.

I would be failing in my duty if I do not refer to some points made by Acharya Kripalani. He asked very pertinently a question—and nobody is more interested in this question than, Madam Chairman, you yourself are—

“We are building machines to make machines. But what about men?” This is a question which we face in many places and this requires to be answered. We cannot afford to be deficient so far as the development of man is concerned. We are quite clear in our mind that even economic development cannot proceed without this human factor. But to think in terms of any contradiction between machine and man at this stage, particularly when we are functioning in a democratic set-up, does not seem to be quite proper. In fact, even physical capital is meant for removing the obstacles in the way of development of the mind and spirit of men and women of India; this is not meant for anything else. We stand for both steel and velvet in men and women of India. Therefore, we have taken care a good deal to see that the other aspect of life is not ignored and I will come to that in a few moments. I would also like to mention that it has been amply illustrated by the developments in some other countries also that unless there is adequate investment in personnel development, economic development cannot take place at a fast enough pace. During the course of seventy years of its history, America registered a 3.5 per cent rate of growth every year but more than half of it is accounted for by the non-physical inputs, that is, by technological advance and by improved skills.

Many hon. Members here have quoted Prof. Galbraith and I would like to mention what he has said in this connection. He says that this is the age of the transcendent man; this is not the age of transcendent machine. He says, in an inimitable style that man has not retreated before the machine; rather machine has become desperately dependant on man.

I would like to submit that we have taken good care to see through education, through health facilities and through social welfare activities that the development of men and women of India, of women and children of India who are the vulnerable and weaker

sections of our society are given adequate opportunities for development.

Since time does not permit me, I would not like to go into details but I would like to mention something about education. This point seems to have been very much in the minds of the hon. Members that in education, although we are having a quantitative increase, we are not paying enough attention to its quality.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister's time is up.

Shri S. N. Mishra: I will require five minutes as I have to deal with two or three more points.

An Hon. Member: Leave something for the Minister also.

Shri S. N. Mishra: In five minutes I will have done. We are trying to improve the quality of education. Since I have been a teacher myself, no one is more anxious than myself to see that in some places the catastrophic fall in standards that has taken place must be stopped and for that the most important thing is to pay attention to the training of teachers. We would find from the third Plan that the percentage of trained teachers of all categories is going to rise from 65 or so to 75. It is of course known to the House how the children in the age-group of 6—11 are going to have universal education. But another important point that must not be missed is that for those in the age-group of 11-14 also we hope to give universal education by the end of the fifth Plan.

There is large provision for scholarships for poor and meritorious students. The provision for these scholarships has increased from Rs. 3.5 crores to Rs. 18 crores during the last decade and we are going to have an additional provision to the extent of Rs. 37 crores. This is an important programme which must always be borne in mind.

As the House already knows, there is the programme of orientation of the elementary schools to the basic pattern and there is going to be phenomenal rise in facilities in regard to technical education.

Points were raised about health also. You will find that there has been significant increase in health facilities and remarkable results have been produced in the reduction of death-rate and in the eradication of epidemics and things like that. The provision has been progressively stepped up since the commencement of the First Plan. In the first Plan, it was Rs. 140 crores; in the second, it came up to Rs. 225 crores; and now in the third Plan, it stands at Rs. 341 crores. So, it is not a very insignificant step up, although we do think that if we had more resources we could have provided more. But in all these respects, whether it is social welfare activity, or any other sphere of social services, we will have to remember it always that on this production base, on this thin base of industrialisation, there cannot be all the wherewithals for development which we require. After all, if we had all those things, what was the need for planned development?

Then I shall refer to land reforms, because my hon. friend Shri A. K. Gopalan devoted a major part of his speech to that aspect. He mentioned that certain deficiencies are there. He said that certain 'inams' still remain to be abolished; that in several States the rents exceed the level recommended in the last two Plans; that there had been ejectments and collection of rent from tenants; and that legislation about ceiling had still to be enacted in several States and that due to transfers, the main object of ceiling and distribution of land to the landless had been defeated. He suggested that the planners should persuade the States to plug the loopholes. I would like to say that Shri Gopalan's observations about the deficiencies consisted mainly of quotations from the Plan. He has

attempted to present only one side of the picture. For example, he has not mentioned about the revolutionary nature of the programme for the abolition of intermediaries and how, as a result of it, about 20 million tenants have come to hold land directly from the State. I would also like to mention that it is not in many countries that such a change has been brought about through peaceful and constitutional means.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): What about the inams he has mentioned? What does the report say about it?

Shri S. N. Mishra: Yes, about inams. It is said that there are still some minor inams, but they comprise altogether an insignificant proportion of the total area held by the intermediaries. Whatever is required to be done will have to be done very speedily.

Now, about the rents. In many places rents have already been reduced, but there are certain places where they exceed one-fourth or one-fifth—the limit which has been recommended by the Plan. In some States they have been reduced much more, particularly in Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan. In some other States, if they happen to be higher than the one-fourth or the one-fifth, it is because of historical reasons. Sometime back they happened to be much more. But it is hoped that they will be brought down soon to the level recommended.

About ejectment, I might say that ejectment or surrender is not only a legal problem. It is more a social and economic problem. The economic weakness of the peasants comes in the way. For that, all the political parties will have to help the peasants to get rid of certain of the harassments to which they are put.

So far as ceiling is concerned, legislation has been enacted in 12 States and even in the remaining three States, legislation is on the anvil. They have been reported upon by the Select Committees. . .

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Your ceilings are a mockery.

Shri S. N. Mishra: . . . particularly in Madras, Mysore and Bihar.

Shri Tangamani: Are they not given exemptions?

Shri S. N. Mishra: I do not have enough time to reply to all these points. There is no doubt that because of the transfers, there has been substantial reduction in the expected surplus. But there is also one aspect of it, which is to be borne in mind, particularly from the point of view of the landless labour and the small peasants. Some of the lands might have been transferred to the landless and small persons and so we should take care to see that they are not put to any difficulty.

Shri Gopalan also rather tried to paint a very rosy picture that 90 million acres are available. We have already made a survey through a committee and further surveys would be made at the district level. We have identified some land which would be cultivable. All the lands are not cultivable at economic cost. Some lands are required to be left as such in the interest of soil conservation and for afforestation. I would also like to say that 50 lakhs acres are going to be made available to 7 lakh families during the course of the third Plan. That is our proposal at the present moment.

Shri Gopalan presented a one-sided picture; that was not a balanced picture. The whole picture should have been placed before the House. I am conscious that I have very much exceeded the time you had in your mind. But it often falls to the lot of a Member of the Treasury Benches to go into many of the points; otherwise, hon. Members would not feel satisfied.

There is only one point which I would deal within a minute, because that is very crucial and important. That point relates to exports. Yester-

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day, my friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta referred to this. We are now attaching a good deal of importance, rather should say the highest importance, to exports. We are talking about our economy being self-generating during the course of the next 10 or 15 years. If we want to accomplish that, export promotion becomes of the greatest and crucial importance. Therefore, we are thinking in terms of stepping up the average rate of export, which has been of the order of Rs. 614 crores to about Rs. 740 crores during the course of the third Plan. We want to step up our export efforts, so as to bring our exports to the level of about Rs. 1300 to Rs. 1400 crores by the end of the fourth Plan. That would be making it twice the present level.

In spite of the fact that we have devoted a whole chapter indicating the concrete measures which we want to adopt for the promotion of exports, my friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta, chose to characterise that chapter as completely imponderable or useless.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I only said that chapter is minus the ECM and therefore it is imponderable.

Shri S. N. Mishra: On the ECM, a very exhaustive statement has been made by the hon. Finance Minister and I would not like to say much on that. It might be that our export effort might be affected to a certain extent. But the entire export programme is not dependent on that. We do hope that we would be able to accomplish the programme that we have set before us. With these words I conclude. I am grateful to you for your indulgence.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): The hon. Deputy Minister has enunciated a very dangerous doctrine by saying that ejection is not a legal problem. I would like the hon. Planning Minister to enlighten us on that point. If this thing gets abroad, I think the case of tenants will become very hard. It is already hard and I

hope the hon. Minister for Planning would enlighten us on that point.

Mr. Chairman: I suggest that the hon. Minister for Planning make a note of it and refer to it in his reply.

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): Yes.

Shri Maniyangadan: Madam Chairman, I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to take part in this discussion. Various aspects of the Third Five Year Plan have been discussed by several hon. Members who took part in the discussion. It is gratifying to note that there is general agreement as regards the approach and also the objectives of the Plan.

17 hrs.

Some hon. Members have tried to stress the shortfalls in the Second Five Year Plan. Of course, it is true that we have not been able to achieve fully the targets in all the fields in the Second Five Year Plan, but we have every reason to be proud of the achievements we have made in the last ten years.

The most important thing is that the outlines of the country's future social and economic structure have been established. Impartial and unbiased experts from foreign countries have expressed their appreciation of the developments we have made and have praised the manner in which the Five Year Plans are working.

I do not say that there have been no mistakes. From the experience we have gained by the working of the two Plans, certain modifications have been made in the frame of the Third Plan.

It was asked by an hon. Member, what has been done during the last ten years for the benefit of the common man. Well, Sir, I would first submit that ten years is not a

very long period in the life of a nation. But it can be said without fear of contradiction that in this short period we have made tremendous progress, and it can be said that the progress we have made is much more than what any other country was able to achieve in so short a period. Countries where planning has been resorted to have not achieved so much as India has done in such a short period. Let us go to the villages of India and find out the attitude of the people. If we compare the conditions in the villages of India at present with what it was 10 or 15 years back, we can know the change. The working of the community development projects and other activities have created a sense of self-respect and confidence in the people.

It is true, much remains to be done. But it has to be remembered that we started from scrap. Now things have taken a shape and the people are coming into their own. I am not saying that everything that ought to have been done has been done. But a beginning has been established, and if things are allowed to go smoothly the face of India will be much brighter.

It has to be remembered that we are functioning in a democratic way. Authoritarian or totalitarian methods are not acceptable to us. It is in this context that the achievements we have made have to be measured.

This is a new experiment that we are trying. Planning pre-supposes controls. But the question is, how far it should go. It has been conceded by all that our planning in the democratic set up has by and large succeeded. It was said that there is concentration of wealth. Nobody denies the fact that all the wealth that is produced is not flowing to the people. And it is not contended

by anybody that it is a good thing. But the question is how to tackle it. We have a mixed economy. How could the equitable distribution of wealth be done? Several taxation and other measures have been adopted. Moreover, this problem is engaging the serious attention of the Government and the Planning Commission and it can be hoped that a solution will be found. I may also submit that in the set up we are having it is, to some extent, inevitable.

In the matter of fixing priorities in the Plan, every aspect of nation's interest, both present and future, have been taken into consideration and the perspective of the coming 10 to 15 years has been kept in mind.

17.06 hrs.

[SHRI HEDA in the Chair.]

In the matter of industries, I would like to stress that the planning of industries should be in such a way that would enable the establishment of a number of ancillary industries. The manufacturing of components of industries should be diffused widely and ancillary industries should not be allowed to concentrate in a particular centre. If an industry is established, there should be possibilities for a large number of ancillary industries concerning the very same industry, and they should be set up in various parts of the country.

In this age when science and technology are advancing so rapidly, we have to take measures in those lines also. I have to stress here the necessity for research and scientific advance in every field. I am of the view that this aspect has to be given more importance. We find that in the advanced countries machineries which are being used today are improved upon the next day and changed, and it is because of research and scientific advance. Unless we keep pace with these advances, we will be lagging behind. So, this has to be given sufficient importance.

[Shri Maniyangadan]

Then I would like to deal with the question of balanced regional development. It has been the declared policy of the Planning Commission and also the Government that balanced regional development is one of the important aims. This was so in the last two Plans. In the Third Plan also, it is stated:

"In each region the nature of the problem and the impediments to rapid development in particular fields should be carefully studied, and appropriate measures devised for accelerated development."

With special reference to the State which I represent, namely, Kerala, I may say that in achieving the objective of balanced regional development we have not succeeded. The other day, Shri A. K. Gopalan quoted certain figures to illustrate the backwardness of Kerala in spite of the over all development. I do not propose to repeat those figures, but there cannot be any difference of opinion as regards facts. Development in the agricultural field alone cannot solve the problems of Kerala, the main problem being unemployment. The pressure on land is more acute in Kerala than in any other part of India. The problem of unemployment, especially educated unemployment, is so acute that a parallel cannot be found anywhere else. Moreover, there is no further land to be brought under cultivation. The problem in Kerala is not to bring more land under cultivation, but afforestation; that is to say, convert the land already occupied by people into forests. We are seeing reports of large number of unauthorised occupations of Government land by people. It was only recently that nearly 2,000 families were evicted from Udumbuchola taluk in Kottayam district. All of them were in unauthorised occupation of Government land. It is reported that several thousands of people remain to be evicted from Government land. This unauthorised oc-

cupation by the people took place because there was no occupation for the people.

It was because of their desire for existence and of finding out livelihood that these people went and occupied the land. One solution suggested for this is migration of people from Kerala to other parts where land is available. Of course, that will give some relief. But I would submit that that would not solve the problem. Means for employment have to be found out. The problem of unemployment in Kerala is a challenge both to the Government and to the Planning Commission. Industrialisation is the only solution. But no step worth the name has been taken in that line.

One travelling from the north of India to the south finds several factories coming up, but on crossing the Western Ghats one finds the old conditions. It is undeveloped and full of unemployed people. Figures have already been quoted. It is said that in the matter of locating industries technical and financial considerations have to be taken into consideration. I do admit that. All people in Kerala expected that the Heavy Electricals would be put up there, but it is said that on technical grounds it is going to be located somewhere else. I do not allege discrimination as far as the Government is concerned. But what are the grounds for this? I do not understand that. We are entitled to know them.

Kerala is a part of India and its needs, I would stress, are to be considered as national needs, as the needs of India. The problem has to be viewed on a national plane. Has the Planning Commission taken pains to study the special problems of Kerala and attempted to devise measures for the accelerated development of that area? If there is a technical difficulty in starting one particular industry, schemes must be devised to meet such a contingency. It is a challenge, as

I submitted, and it must be met. Failure to do so is a failure of the nation. Financial considerations should not be given undue importance in this respect. That is what I have to submit.

With regard to the second ship-building yard, there is no certainty even now. Why is it not given any importance? It is included in the category of new projects for which external credit has yet to be arranged and it is said in the Plan itself that the larger element of uncertainty attaches to the projects falling in this category. So, the hope that the second ship-building yard would be started without much delay is also receding.

Has a study been made of the industrial potentialities of this region? In Kerala there is no coal, oil or iron, but there are other facilities. Power could be produced at a very cheap rate. There is the Idukky scheme the project report of which also, in spite of several months since the investigations are over, has not yet been finalised.

Then I would submit with regard to communications, namely, the railways. In the south the hon. Railway Minister said that certain railways would be provided. We find in the Plan that some have been provided for. But in this matter also Kerala has been completely ignored. When the question of starting new industries comes, one question asked is: Are railways there? Are communication facilities there? Because of absence of communication facilities, industries are not given. When the question of opening new railway lines comes, it is said that there is not much industry and therefore there is no necessity for any railway. This is a vicious circle and it must be broken.

The State Government have proposed a plan involving about Rs. 300

crores, but only Rs. 170 crores have been allowed. At that time the impression was that investment to the extent of Rs. 100 crores in the Central sector would be made available. I desire to impress upon the Planning Commission and the Government the necessity for investing this amount in the Central Sector in Kerala. Only then can small industries grow and a solution of the unemployment problem of Kerala can be found.

I may refer to the question of plantation. Rubber is practically the monopoly of Kerala. Of course, in the Plan, certain amounts have been allotted for the purpose of developing the rubber plantations. But, I would submit, something more has to be done. It is now taken for granted that the big plantations will develop by themselves. But, in the present state of affairs, it is not possible for them to develop rubber. So, my submission is that something should be done to help them to develop the rubber industry. I would suggest that a Plantation Finance Corporation must be set up. Then, again, with regard to putting up houses for labourers in the plantations, in industries other than the plantation industry, for putting up residential houses, for labourers, the Government gives 25 per cent as subsidy and 50 per cent as loan. In the case of the plantation industries, there is no grant at all. Why this discrimination, I ask? My submission is, it has to be given equal importance and the plantation industry should be allowed to flourish. This industry saves foreign exchange and in the industrial development of India, rubber is very important. Other plantation products also earn foreign exchange. My submission is, it has to be given its due place.

By the fact that I refer to certain matters immediately concerning Kerala,.....

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up. Many hon. Members are waiting.

Shri Maniyangadan: I am concluding. The fact that I referred to certain matters immediately concerning Kerala does not mean that I have not interest in other parts. I am happy at the developments taking place in India and I am proud of that. Public co-operation is of very great importance.

I will quote one sentence from the Plan and conclude.

"The foremost need now is that the attitudes of the people and the pattern of conduct which prevail in the community should be in harmony with the national purposes. Love of the nation and faith in its great destiny should become the dominating feeling in every heart."

Mr. Chairman: Shri Brij Narayan Brajesh.

Shri Rajendra Singh: One thing I would like to know: whether this debate is going to be finished today or it is going to be carried over to tomorrow.

Mr. Chairman: We sit till 6 o'clock today. It will continue till then and also tomorrow. What time will be available for other Members tomorrow, I am not certain. The Speaker will decide that.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: We sit only upto 6 o'clock?

Shri Rajendra Singh: Are we going to have some discussion tomorrow or not?

Mr. Chairman: That would have to be decided by the hon. Speaker. What is the hurry about it?

Shri Rajendra Singh: Nobody has been called from the P.S.P. side in the last two days.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I should not suffer because I do not belong to any party.

पंडित ब्रज नारायण "ब्रजेश": समापति महोदय, योजना के सम्बन्ध में समस्त दलों के द्वारा अपने विचार व्यक्त किए गए हैं। जिस समय सम्माननीय सदस्य अपने विचार व्यक्त करते हैं तो मैं ने देखा है कि दल ग्रथवा पार्टी उनके मन से जाती नहीं है। जिस दल का वे प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं, उस दल को ध्यान में रख कर योजना के सम्बन्ध में विचार करना, न्याय-संगत नहीं है। चाहे वह कांग्रेस पार्टी हो, रूलिंग पार्टी हो ग्रथवा विरोधी दल हो, शुद्ध स्वदेश की भावना से हमको योजना के सम्बन्ध में विचार करना चाहिये हि। यह कहना कि अभी तक देश में कुछ नहीं हुआ है, नितान्त असत्य है और साथ ही यह भी कहना कि सब कुछ हो गया है, यह भी वैसा ही है। देश के निर्माण के लिये, देश को आगे ले जाने के लिये योजना बनाई गई और कार्य हुआ और कुछ बना भी। अगर कोई कहता है कि बिल्कुल कार्य नहीं हुआ है तो मैं समझता हूं कि उसकी आंखें फूट गई हैं और अगर कोई यह कहता है कि इतना हो गया है कि अब और कुछ जरूरत करने की बाकी नहीं रह गई है तो मैं समझता हूं कि वह दूसरों को मूर्ख बनाने की चेष्टा कर रहा है। इतना अवश्य है कि जितनी शक्ति लगाई गई, जितना धन लगाया गया, उससे जो प्राप्त होना चाहिये था प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है, और यह बात भी सत्य है कि जनता को योजनाओं द्वारा जो सन्तोष मिलना चाहिये था, जो शान्ति मिलनी चाहिये थी वह प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। उस का कारण जो मैं समझ सकता हूं, जो समझा हूं, वह यह है कि किसी भी कार्य को सम्पन्न करने के लिये जिस प्रकार की भावना होनी चाहिये, जैसी पवित्र भावना होनी चाहिये, उस भावना का भी अभाव हो गया है, और सम्पत्ति हम उधार ले रहे हैं। पैसा बाहर से ला रहे हैं और हमारा आचार छुट हो गया है।

"आचारहीन न पुनश्च वेदाः"

अष्टाचार जब होगा तो उस से दुविचार उत्पन्न होगा और जब दुविचार उत्पन्न होगा तो उस दुविचार के द्वारा जो कार्य हम करेंगे उस कार्य में सफलता की आशा करना निराधार है, एक प्रकार से निःसार है। तब भावना एक प्रकार से प्रशुद्ध होगी, दुविचार होगा और पैसा उधार होगा। पैसा उधार, तो मन में होगा दुविचार और फिर सफलता की आशा करना भी ई बेकार। इस का परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि हम देखते हैं कि राष्ट्र निर्माण के लिये.....

श्री बाल्मीकी (बुलन्दशहर—रक्षित अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : क्या आप ने कमी उधार नहीं लिया ?

पंडित जय नारायण “ज्योतिष” : सारे देश उधार लेते हैं और देते हैं। यहां लेने का सवाल नहीं है। लोग ऋण करते हैं,

“ऋणकर्ता पिता शुभुः माता च व्यभिचारिणी”

मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि जो बड़े बड़े कार्य किये जा रहे हैं, उन कार्यों के द्वारा जो लाभ देश को मिलना चाहिये था, वह नहीं मिला है, और हम कुछ कार्य तो इस प्रकार के करते जाते हैं जिन से हानि ही हानि होती है, लाभ नहीं होता है। उदाहरण के लिये मध्य प्रदेश में माता टीला बान्ध बनाया गया। माता टीला बान्ध में करोड़ों रुपये लगे और विशेषज्ञों ने अब यह निर्णय दिया है कि न वह सिंचाई के काम आ सकता है और न बिजली के काम में आ सकता है।

श्री ज० ला० द्विवेदी : (हमीरपुर) सिंचाई हो रही है।

पंडित जय नारायण “ज्योतिष” : नहीं हो रही है।

श्री ज० ला० द्विवेदी : हो रही है, मैं खुद देखता हूँ, मेरे क्षेत्र में है।

श्री राजेन्द्र सिंह : आप के क्षेत्र में सिंचाई हो रही है।

श्री ज० ला० द्विवेदी : २६,००० एकड़ में सिंचाई हो रही है और ६५,००० एकड़ में होने वाली है।

Mr. Chairman: I would request hon. Members not to have conversation across the Bench.

पंडित जय नारायण “ज्योतिष” : मैं निवेदन कर रहा हूँ कि जो राय विशेषज्ञों ने दी है उस पर ध्यान दिया जाय। सिंचाई नहीं हो सकती है, इस का यह मतलब नहीं है कि उस में से एक बूँद पानी नहीं निकल सकता है। जितना उस पर खर्च हुआ है, जिस वृष्टि से उसका निर्माण हुआ है वह उपयोग नहीं हुआ है। एक ही उपयोग हो रहा है, कहीं अधिक वृष्टि हो गई तो ललितपुर और झांसी बच नहीं सकने जैसा कि बहुत से बान्धों से हुआ है। पहले जब प्रतिवृष्टि देश में होती थी तो केवल फसलों को हानि होती थी लेकिन अब यहां प्रतिवृष्टि होती है तो फसलों के साथ साथ बाढ़, पशु और बालबच्चे, इन सब का पता नहीं लगता है। सभी कुछ साफ हो जाता है। (Interruptions) मेरा निवेदन है कि मुझे आप बोलने दें। यदि आप बाधा डालेंगे तो मेरी हानि नहीं है। यदि आप मेरे समय में से लेंगे तो दूसरों की हानि होगी। मेरा कुछ नहीं बिगड़ेगा।

मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि जो कार्य हुए हैं जो बान्ध बनते हैं व ठीक से नहीं बनते हैं। सड़कों के बारे में देख लीजिये एक छोर से दूसरे छोर तक सड़क बन नहीं पाती है और उस का खूबना प्रारम्भ हो जाता है। किसी कार्य में जो दक्षिणता, सावधानी और पवित्रता बरती जानी चाहिये उसी बरती नहीं जाती है। उसमें हमारा पैसा भी लगता है और समय भी लगता है। बन सकित भी बनती है, लेकिन परिणाम

[पंडित ब्रज नारायण "ब्रजेश"]

निकल सकता है वह नहीं निकल पाता है। एक योजना को सफल करने के लिये जिस प्रकार का वायुमंडल देश में निर्माण होना चाहिये, जैसी भावना सरकारी कर्मचारियों में और जनता में होनी चाहिये, उस भावना का अभाव देश में हो रहा है। न तो जनता इस विषय में गम्भीर है और न शासन के कर्मचारी गम्भीर हैं। इस लिये यदि विरोधी लोगों को यह कहने का अवसर मिलता है कि यह सभी प्रयत्न पार्टी को फलरिश करने के लिये, पार्टी का पोषण करने के लिये योजना के रूप में किया जा रहा है, तो यह असय बात नहीं हो सकती है क्योंकि उन में इस चीज को गम्भीरता से लेने का जितना प्रयत्न होना चाहिये उतना नहीं है। लोग समझते हैं कि पैसा बाहर से आ गया, अब खूब खाओ, मीज उड़ाओ। लोग समझते हैं कि यह कर्जा देना ही पड़ेगा। स्थिति यह है कि करोड़ों रुपया का व्याज हर वर्ष हमें देना पड़ रहा है। यह हमारी सब से बड़ी गैरजिम्मेदारी है कि हम जिस सन्तान को आनन्द देना चाहते हैं उन पर इतना कर्जा लाद कर जाये कि उन को कपड़ालतः भी पहिने के लिये न मिले। विदेशी लोग इस लिये प्रसन्न हो रहे हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान को स्वतन्त्रता राजनीतिक दृष्टि से मिल गई पर आर्थिक दृष्टि से देश धीरे धीरे जकड़ा जा रहा है और इतना जकड़ा जायेगा कि उस को सांस लेने के लिये भी अवसर नहीं रहेगा। इस लिये कर्जा लेने की जब स्थिति होती है तो कर्जा लिया जाता है, जैसा पीछे से एक माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा कि क्या मैं ने कर्जा नहीं लिया है, लिया है। लेकिन कर्जा बाहर से बिच की तरह लिया जाता है। जिस प्रकार से शरीर को रोग मुक्त करने के लिये बिच खाना परमावश्यक हो जाता है तो वह बिच की तरह खाया जाता है, आहार की तरह नहीं खाया जाता। इस लिये जो कर्जा आज लिया जा रहा है वह बिच समझ कर लेना चाहिये और अत्यन्त लीज हमें कर्ज को लौटाना उड़ेगा व दृष्टि से विचार करना चाहिये। लेकिन

ऐसा मालूम होता है कि हम कर्जा लेने के बिचभ्रम होते जा रहे हैं। जनता में यह स्थिति होती जा रही है कि बाहर से आँख मूंद कर कर्ज लिया जा रहा है, यह समझ कर कि शायद इसे चुकाना नहीं पड़ेगा। जिन के पास खेती बाड़ी नहीं है, भूमि नहीं है, उन लोगों ने कर्जा लिया हुआ है। हमारे ऊपर कर्जा लदता जा रहा है। जिन को जरूरत नहीं है वे कर्जा लेते हैं और जो सो काल्ड लीड्स बीच में होते हैं वे कमिशन खाते हैं। वे समझते हैं उन को तो देना नहीं पड़ेगा, अगर देना भी पड़ेगा तो दूसरे लोग देंगे, हमें क्या करना है। इस तरह से बीच में ही सारा पैसा खत्म हो जाता है। इस प्रकार सम्पत्ति का अपव्यय हो रहा है। बाहर से कर्जा जो आ रहा है उस कर्ज का जिस प्रकार से उपयोग होना चाहिये वैसा उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है।

“माले मुप्त दिले बेरहम”।

इस प्रकार की स्थिति देश में निर्माण हो गई है कि लोग समझते हैं कि मुप्त का माल है, खाओ पियो और मीज उड़ाओ। मुझे यह दुख हो रहा है कि यह जो कर्ज के रूप में सम्पत्ति आ रही है उस का उपयोग ठीक से नहीं हो रहा है कोई इस को देखने भालने वाला नहीं है। इस प्रकार की गैर जिम्मेदारी देश में चलने लगी जानी चाहिये। जो हमारे संयोजक लोग हैं, उन को इस बात को क गम्भीरतापूर्वक समझना चाहिये था कि दो योजनाओं समाप्त हो जाने के बाद भी उन का जो परिणाम निकलना चाहिये था अगर वह नहीं निकला तो तो उस का कारण क्या है? कारण है अष्टाचार जब हमारे आदमी ही अष्ट हो गये हैं तो हम किसी कार्य को सम्पन्न कैसे कर सकते हैं?

दूसरा मेरा निवेदन यह है कि राष्ट्र के हित को धर की तरह से लीजिये। धर को सम्पन्न बनाने के लिये सब से पहली चीज

यह होनी चाहिये कि घर के लोगों को घनाज पूरा मिलना चाहिये, देश को रोटी मिलनी चाहिये। गृहणी समस्या यह है कि हम लोगों को, प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को तृप्त करें। उस को भूख से मुक्त करें फिर राष्ट्र और संसार की ओर देखें। आदमी संसार की ओर तभी देख सकता है जब उस को पेट भर रोटी मिले। यदि उसे रोटी नहीं मिलती है तो उस के सामने संसार की बात करना व्यर्थ है। मैं कहता हूँ कि जब देश में लोग भूखें हों तब हमें गदियों पर बैठने का, पंखा चलाने का और तरह तरह के नाच नाचने का क्या अधिकार? यह सब से गृहले बन्द होना चाहिये। यदि हम हयमैनिटी का नारा लगाते हैं तो पहले यह होना चाहिये। यदि हम सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न का नारा लगाते हैं तो मिनिस्टर में और बाहरी लोगों में कोई फर्क नहीं होना चाहिये।

मेरा निवेदन यह है कि देश में अन्नोत्पादन करने की दिशा में हमें जिस प्रकार की सावधानी बरतनी चाहिये थी वह वास्तव में बरती नहीं गई है और अन्न के उत्पादन में हम जागरूकता से काम नहीं कर रहे हैं। हम ज्यादा घनाज पैदा करने का नारा लगाते हैं। कौन किसान है जो नहीं चाहेगा कि अधिक घनाज पैदा करें? लेकिन होता यह है कि यदि उस के पास जेत है तो बैल नहीं, यदि बैल है तो खाद नहीं है, खाद है तो घनाज नहीं है, घनाज भी है तो उसके ऊपर बीकीयर है, पटवारी है, कलक्टर है, मिनिस्टर है और साबर है। इतने आदमी उसके सिर पर है, अब आप बतलाइये कि इस स्थिति में वह ज्यादा घनाज कैसे पैदा करेगा? उस के ऊपर कम से कम बोझ हो, उस के सिर पर बजन न हो और वह क्षातिपूर्वक तथा सफलतापूर्वक अधिक से अधिक अन्नोत्पादन कर सके। आप हम उस को इस की सुविधा प्रदान करें तब तो ठीक है, पंडित जी की तरह से उपदेश करने से क्या फायदा है कि ज्यादा घनाज पैदा करो। आप मुझ से कहें कि

तुम पैसा पैदा करो तो पैसा पैदा करें कैसे यह भी तो बतलाना पड़ेगा। सब चाहते हैं कि उन के पास ज्यादा पैसा हो और कृषक भी चाहते हैं। इसके लिये कृषकों को जितनी सुविधा देनी चाहिये वह आप नहीं दे रहे हैं, केवल उसे उपदेश दे रहे हैं। मैंने अनेक स्थानों में देखा है कि पहले खुदाई आरम्भ हुई लेकिन लोगों को खाद नहीं मिली, यदि खाद भी बांट दी गई तो यह नहीं बताया गया कि खाद डालने के बाद पानी कितना देना चाहिये। परिणाम यह हुआ कि खाद ने फसल का जला दिया। इस खाद के लिये ज्यादा पानी लगता है। उस के साथ में इतना तीव्र पदार्थ होता है कि यदि उस को पूरी तरह पानी नहीं दिया जायेगा तो वह फसल को जला देगी। इस लिये पहले उनको खूब पानी दिया जाय। तो वह खाद बेकार हो जाता है। और अन्न का जो सरकार ने संग्रह किया है उसमें अन्न सड़ जाता है, कुछ आपस में बंट जाता है, और उसके बाद जब हिसाब लगाया जाता तो है। कम हो जाता है कम हो जाता है तो फिर उसके लिये भी हिसाब बना लिया जाता है, और हमारी प्रांतों में भूल भोंक कर सरकार के पास पहुंचा दिया जाता है। तो इस प्रकार की अन्न कोष की स्थिति है। पर्याप्त अन्नकोष बने नहीं हैं, और जो बने हैं वे उत्तम नहीं हैं, उनमें अन्न सड़ता है, खराब होता है और ठीक प्रकार से उसका वितरण नहीं होता। तो यह अन्न की स्थिति है।

फिर कहा जाता है कि दुग्ध का अधिक उत्पादन किया जायेगा। कलकत्ते के बाजार में गायों का जून बहाया जा रहा है। यदि गोहत्या होती है तो साम्प्रदायिकता बढ़ती है। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि किस मुसलमान ने यह मांग की है कि गायों की हत्या की जाये, लेकिन गायें कटवायी जा रही हैं और उसका दोष उनके सिर पर लादा जा रहा है, जिस के कारण हिन्दू और मुसलमानों में द्वेष पैदा होता है और फिर आप कहते हैं कि मुझ को आपस में

[पंडित ब्रज नारायण "ब्रजेश"]

लड़ना नहीं चाहिये । पहले तो झगड़ा पैदा करते हैं और फिर पंच फैसला करने बैठते हैं । तो इस चीज को क्यों जीवित रखा जा रहा है जिस से देश में दो वर्ग में द्वेष पैदा होता है और झगड़ा बढ़ता है ।

इस के अतिरिक्त खेतों के लिये बैलों की आवश्यकता है उसको पूरा करने के लिये भी आपको गायों की रक्षा करने की आवश्यकता है । एक और आप मुद्रा स्फीति के कारण ट्रेडराइजेशन नहीं कर सकते दूसरी ओर गायों की हत्या के कारण बैल कम हो रहे हैं । जो साधन हमारे पास हैं उनको हम नष्ट कर रहे हैं और जो साधन नहीं हैं उनको हम प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते । हमारी स्थिति यह है :

यो ध्रुवाणि शरितज्य, अध्रुवाणि निशेवते ।
ध्रुवाणि तस्य नश्यन्ति, अध्रुवम नष्ट मेव हि ॥

जो हमारे पास है उसको पहले साफ कर दिया और जो नहीं है उसको प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं, यह हमारी नीति है ।

फिर भूमि के वितरण के सम्बन्ध में यह व्यवस्था है कि जो पहले से खेती करते आ रहे हैं उनको गारंटी नहीं है कि उनकी जमीन उनके पास रहेगी या नहीं और जिन्होंने कभी खेती नहीं की है वे ताल लगाये बैठे हैं कि जमीन मिलेगी तो फिर देखेंगे कि उसका क्या किया जाये । तो इस प्रकार भूमि वितरण में भी गड़बड़ी है । और अब तो किसान के मन में यह भावना उत्पन्न हो रही है कि उसकी भूमि छीन ली जायेगी ।

दूसरे यह जो योजना बनी है इसके सम्बन्ध में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि यदि लड़ाई छिड़ गयी तो फिर कुछ नहीं हो सकेगा । यदि ऐसी अवस्था है तो फिर कोई कैसे योजना के गीत गाया करे । लड़ाई तो कभी भी छिड़ सकती है । तो फिर हमको युद्ध का सामना करने के लिये रहस्य इतना करना चाहिये और इस योजना में सुरक्षा

के सम्बन्ध में जितनी गम्भीरता से सोचा जाना चाहिये था उतनी गम्भीरता से विचार नहीं किया गया है । इस में वर इंडस्ट्रीज पर ज्यादा पैसा लगाया जाना चाहिये था, और इस देश के शत्रुओं का मुकाबिला करने की तैयारी का वायुमंडल निर्माण करने के लिये योजना कमीशन ने कुछ करना चाहिये था ।

फिर शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में मेरा निवेदन यह है कि इस देश में या तो अशिक्षित हैं या कुशिक्षित हैं, सुशिक्षित इस देश में नहीं हैं । यदि देश में सुशिक्षित होते तो देश का वायुमंडल खराब न होता । इसलिये शिक्षा के बारे में भी गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिये और उसके लिये उचित धन राशि खर्च की जानी चाहिये थी जो नहीं की गयी ।

अन्त में मैं एक और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ । यद्यपि मैं इस वृत्ति का नहीं हूँ, पर मध्य प्रदेश के लोगों में यह भावना उत्पन्न हो रही है कि जब सरकार हम को डाकुओं से नहीं बचा सकती वह चीन और पाकिस्तान से हमारी रक्षा कैसे कर सकेगी । वहां आज तक डाकुओं की समस्या हल नहीं हो पायी है । एक डाकू मारा जाता है तो दूसरे चार उसकी जगह भर दे जाते हैं । कारण यह है कि पुलिस और डाकुओं के बीच में गठबंधन है और वे दोनों मिल कर जनता को त्रस्त करते हैं और सारे इलाके में हाहाकार मचा हुआ है ।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो योजना बनी है उस से कुछ फल तो होगा ही । पहली जो दो योजनायें बनीं उनसे भी फल हुआ लेकिन जितनी धासा भी उतना नहीं । इस लिये यह तो नहीं कहा जा सकता कि यह योजना किसी काम की नहीं है और इसको फेंक देना चाहिये । लेकिन जितनी जागरूकता से और दक्षिण होकर

काम करना चाहिये या वह नहीं किया गया ।

अन्त में मैं आपको अन्यायवाद देता हूँ और बहुत सी अन्य बातें कहने की इच्छा होते हुये अपने लोभ का संवरण करके अपना स्थान ग्रहण करता हूँ ।

Shri Rajendra Singh: The hon. Deputy Minister made a very spirited and eloquent speech. I heard him with all the care at my command, and I have been left unconvinced. My worst fear has been confirmed, the fear that this Government has a rigid and fixed mind and will not re-orient its policy in the light of the facts which are available to us today in this country.

Sir, in the last one decade that we had been through the economic planning, has brought out in sharp relief that the present political leadership of this country is inept to take the ship of this nation to the heaven of incessant progress and general satisfaction. The strain and tenor in which the Prime Minister made his introductory speech epitomises the hesitancy and the indecisiveness of the present leadership to perform the task with courage and conviction and determination. This is the situation which this country is facing so far as the leadership is concerned.

So far as the last two Plans are concerned, I have no manner of hesitation or doubt in my mind that both of the Plans have failed miserably in terms of political and social objectives.

17-37 hrs.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

The Deputy-Minister said that there had been structural changes and foundations were being laid for more vital and bigger changes in the years to come. I feel completely confounded. I can concede that there has

been certain increase in the industrial production and similarly certain increase in agricultural production although not to the extent or in proportion to the investments that had been made. But if anybody claims that any structural change has been made or certain direction has been devised for the future, then most humbly but determinedly, I disagree. It is being made out or claimed persistently by the ruling party that the expansion of the public sector in the Third Plan or whatever has been done in the Second Plan has created a basis where social transformation can take place. Nothing is far from truth. Public sector is only in those industries or those projects are brought into being in sectors where the Indian private capital could never have gone, either because of its inability to make an investment of that size or because of the very long gestation period required in those industries. It took so many years for Tatas to found a steel industry which had a capacity of one million ton production. I do not understand whether there is any single business house which has the capacity of putting up a steel mill on its own within a span of two or three years. Therefore, there is nothing in unique; there is nothing surprising; there is nothing for this Congress Government to take credit of for a steel mill having been put in the public sector. This was inevitable in the circumstances. Similar is the case with regard to heavy engineering works, big irrigation works, dams, power projects, roads and transport, etc. All these industries are inevitably taken up by the Government because Government alone have the resources, either domestic or foreign, to undertake them.

Now, about structural changes, what structural changes have been made? So far as the realm of ownership is concerned, we have seen in this country many a time—I do not have so much time to dilate upon it and to document it—and we know that all the business-houses, whether

[Shri Rajendra Singh]

big or small, in this country, have increased their assets and their capital. They have increased their volume of business on an average by 300 per cent during the last ten years. The claim of the authorities is that there has been a rise of 42 per cent in our national income and nearly 50 per cent in *per capita* income. That might be so. I do not dispute it. But where has it gone? Even an hon. Member like Shri M. R. Masani, who is opposed to the human aspirations of having a society of brotherhood and equality, has conceded in this House that the working class, the landless labour, the peasants and even the lower middle-classes have suffered devastating erosions in their income. Where has this accretion in the national income gone? Naturally it has gone to those people who had been at the Olympian heights during the time of the Britishers and who have largely, I should say mostly, profited by the Plan. I do not deny that there has been some improvement in industrial and agricultural production. But my contention remains: as the Deputy Minister has said, when a process of social transformation takes place, the nation has to be prepared to accept disturbances in the normal life. They have to suffer not only hardships but even great difficulties to which the present imagination might not go. But the question is this: an individual or a nation makes sacrifices, suffers difficulties, only when it knows that the fruits of such sacrifices are to be owned communally, are to be owned jointly. But in this country, during the last decade, what do you find? You find that every industrialist has added more and more industries to his business. Even where there has not been any further addition to his business, there has been a phenomenal rise in profits. There has been a phenomenal rise in the increase of his assets. So, this is the situation which calls for correction, for very bold measures and steps on the side of the Government.

When the draft Plan was being discussed last time, the Prime Minister confessed that there has been such a lopsidedness in this Plan, in the working of the Plan and in the results of the Plan that a committee was set up to enquire into it. But before we await the recommendations of that committee, we should have also devised at least certain tentative measures to see that this lopsidedness does not aggravate in the years to come. There is nothing in the third Five Year Plan to suggest that this type of lop-sidedness would be checkmated. This is our grievance.

It has been said by many hon. Members that our projects have cost more than what was estimated and the performances have been and are much below what was expected. That might be so; that is so. My allegation against the Government is that it is suffering from a certain shortsightedness which scientific planning should not. As you know, in these three steel mills which we have put up, 50 per cent of the fabrication works and even 20 to 25 per cent of designing works and structural works could have been done in this country. But we did not do it. We are dependent even for a small nut on foreign exports. In Rourkela, Durgapur and Bhilai, we find there are officers and engineers, but they are just something like fixtures with no courage; they think that something has been put into their hands safely, and easily. Possibly Government did not give them an opportunity to behave as go-getters. Even a small screw which is needed is imported.

Even in the consultative committee, I have said many times that so far as fabrications and designs are concerned, it has to be done on the spot and it has to be given the highest priority, if you want that you should be free from dependence on imports of foreign machinery. But in the third Plan, I see nowhere a line suggesting that fabrication work and

structural work and designing work would be given the highest priority. No accelerated economic development can take place and no freedom from foreign dependence can take place unless these things are given top priority.

There is another aspect of it.

Mr. Speaker: He should finish in two minutes.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Yesterday nobody from my party has spoken.

Mr. Speaker: Does not Shri Asoka Mehta belong to his party?

Shri Rajendra Singh: He spoke day before yesterday.

Mr. Speaker: Must I allow his party every day?

Shri Rajendra Singh: Every day Members from the Communist party and the Congress party have spoken.

Mr. Speaker: The Communist party has a strength of 33, but his party has only 19. I will give him 2 more minutes. I have already allowed him 15 minutes. I want to call one more member.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Sardar Swaran Singh intervened and said—
-oad jo jaqumu a[re] s are are[re] 1[re] 1[re]
ple who are being trained to man our industrial enterprises. I asked him whether the people are being trained keeping in view the balanced development of all the regions. He made a mockery of it and said that I am asking this question since the next elections are coming. I want to submit that ever since I came into this House, I have consistently insisted that the people of all regions should be given an opportunity to develop themselves. But my experience has been quite different. At Hatia, there is an industrial enterprise of a huge size. The sons of the soil could have been given an opportunity to train

themselves and to acquire the proper type of skill. They have not been touched even with a pole.

Again, socialism does not mean simply the development of this class or that class or this section of the people or that section of the people.. The benefits and advantages have to be evenly spread over.

Now, I am very glad—and I congratulate the Minister—that at Bokaro we are going to have our fourth steel plant. But so far as the State of Bihar is concerned, Sir, I think possibly only disappointment is in store for us, because although the first steel mill was put up in Bihar and three steel mills have already been put up in its neighbourhood not even one fraction of the people required in steel mills are being trained in Bihar. Now, what would happen is, although Bokaro is situated in Bihar, the people of Bihar who are suffering beyond all descriptions are not going to have any advantage. The only thing is, they will have to part with their land, their homes and in return they are going to get nothing. Therefore, Sir, I would say to the Planning Minister that so far as balanced development of all the regions is concerned the undeveloped parts of the country have to be taken due note of.

Sir, I do not know whether you ever had an opportunity to go through my constituency. I am not saying this because I come from that area or from that constituency. I say this because there is not a single instance anywhere else in this country where an area presents such a catastrophic picture. There you have 5,000 people in one square mile and there is not a single industry worth the name, not even a small-scale industry.

Mr. Speaker: Bihar is the most highly industrialised State in the whole of India.

Shri Rajendra Singh: I am not talking of that, I am talking of Sonapur, I am talking of North Bihar.

Mr. Speaker: Does he say that each tahsil also must have a separate industry?

Shri Rajendra Singh: I am not talking of tehsils. I am talking of districts. I just want to bring it on record that whereas before independence there were 6700 industrial works in our district, after independence, after the two Plans have been completed and the third one is in the offing, the number has come down to 5400. It is pitiable, it is very disconcerting that while development and progress are being registered in other parts of the country a certain part which is as vital to the country as any other part should not be given its due share in the total prosperity of this country.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नियोजन हमारे देश में नव निर्माण के मंगल प्रभात के रूप में आया, जिसके प्रकाश की किरणों से भारत के प्रत्येक कोने को आलोक मिला है, और इस सुखद प्रयास के लिये हम मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देंगे। लेकिन अनेकों भाग ऐसे भी हैं जिन पर पिछड़ेपन के मघन बादल अब भी छाये हुये हैं। इन भूभागों का दुर्भाग्य है कि योजना के सूर्य का प्रकाश अभी तक पिछड़ेपन के बादलों का भेदन नहीं कर पाया।

Mr. Speaker: Is it poetry that he is reading?

Shri M. L. Dwivedy: No, Sir, I am not reading.

An Hon. Member: It is prose-poetry.

श्री नाथ पाई (राजापुर) : राष्ट्र भाषा का प्रचार चल रहा है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : इसका प्रत्यक्ष फल यह हुआ है कि इन भूभागों में अब भी अन्धकार छाया हुआ है। यह बात सही है कि उषा के रूप में प्रथम योजना आई और

चली गई। दूसरी योजना में हम ने उन कमलों को विकसित किया जिन को शहरों और नगरों के नाम से पुकारा जा सकता है। लेकिन तीसरी योजना में हम जिस सुगन्धमय समीर को बहाना चाहते हैं वह हवा इन पिछड़े हुये क्षेत्रों तक पहुंचेगी, इस में मुझे सन्देह है।

पहली और दूसरी योजना के सम्बन्ध में हम ने जो काम किये हैं वे, भविष्य में जो हम आश्वासन दे रहे हैं उसके लिये दर्पण हैं, आइने के समान हैं। उस दर्पण में हमें क्या चित्र मिलता है? भारत मां के दिल्ली रूपी दिल पर हम ८१ करोड़ रुपयों के मणियों की माला पहनाने जा रहे हैं, जबकि बूंदेलखंड में उतनी ही आबादी है जितनी कि दिल्ली में है पर वहां पर १ करोड़ से अधिक योजना का खर्च होने नहीं जा रहा है जब पिछड़े हुये इलाकों की यह स्थिति है तब हम एक शहर दिल्ली के ऊपर ८१ करोड़ ६० खर्च करेंगे। यह योजना का सबसे विकराल रूप हमारे सामने आया है। आप देखिये, शहरों रूपी आभूषणों पर रत्न जड़े जा रहे हैं, बड़े बड़े बांन्धों के बावजूद, पाजेब और कंकण मां की शोभा बढ़ा रहे हैं, बड़े बड़े कारखानों के उद्योगों के, चूल्हे, चक्की, बेलन, तबा और कड़ाही मां के पास रख दिये गये हैं, समाज कल्याण का सुरमा, सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम का पाउडर और सामुदायिक विकास का उबटन मां के शरीर पर लगाया गया है। लेकिन ग्रामीण जनता रूपी मां के शरीर पर अब भी वही पुरानी और फटी साड़ी लटक रही है, हां उस पर सामुदायिक विकास के चमकदार कागज के सितारे हम जरूर जड़े जा रहे हैं।

हम देख रहे हैं कि नियोजित विकास होते हुए भी पिछड़े क्षेत्र अभी पिछड़ बने हुए हैं। इस से भी आश्चर्यजनक बात यह है कि योजना के फलस्वरूप कुछ बड़े बड़े क्षेत्र और भी पीछे से जाये जा रहे हैं। उदाहरण

के लिए मैं उत्तर प्रदेश की बात कहना चाहता हूँ। सदस्य लोग कहें "उत्तर प्रदेश दैट इज इंडिया दैट इज भारत", लेकिन उन को मालूम नहीं है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की हालत क्या है। आप देखिये कि औद्योगीकरण की दिशा में सरकार ने कुल १५ करोड़ ६० लाख रुपये खर्च किये। उस में से पश्चिमी बंगाल को २ करोड़ ६६ लाख ६०, मद्रास में १२ लाख ६५ हजार ६०, सौराष्ट्र में १ करोड़ ४० लाख ६० लाख खर्च किये गये, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश को सौराष्ट्र से भी कम यानी १ करोड़ २६ लाख ६० लाख रुपये दिये गये, जब कि वहाँ की आबादी सारे भारत का १५ है। एक तरफ वहाँ जो पुरानी कम्पनियाँ हैं उन को ऋण नहीं मिलता है और नईयों को खोलने की इजाजत नहीं मिलती। तमाम देश में जब १४७ उद्योग खोले गये तो उत्तर प्रदेश में केवल ५ उद्योग खोलने की इजाजत दी गई।

अब शिक्षा की दिशा में देखिये। शिक्षा की दिशा में उत्तर प्रदेश अब सोलहवाँ राज्य है जब कि पहले प्रथम था।

श्री हरिश्चन्द्र बाबुर : १५ ही तो रियासते हैं, १६वाँ कैसे हो गया ?

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैंने हिसाब लगा कर बतलाया है, आप जोड़ लीजियेगा। उत्तर प्रदेश में छोटे उद्योगों की स्थिति बहुत खराब हो रही है। हम ने सन् १९६० के आँकड़े जब देखे तो पता लगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में ५ लाख ८४ हजार लोग बेकार थे। उन में से उस योजना में केवल ६४ हजार को रोजगार मिला, बाकी ५ लाख और कुछ हजार आदमी बेकार बने रहे। नये बेकार और बढ़ते जा रहे हैं।

श्री बी० चं० ज्ञाना : यह आँकड़े कहाँ से लाये हो ?

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : आँकड़ लाया हूँ किताबों से।

श्री हरिश्चन्द्र बाबुर : धरे भाई, १५ स्टेट्स हैं, १६वाँ नम्बर कैसे हो गया ?

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : जहाँ पर शिक्षा न हो, उद्योग न हो, बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही हो, वहाँ के लोग भाग कर क्या करेंगे ? मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ सदन की सूचना के लिए कि जहाँ सौराष्ट्र में ७७ हजार, बंगाल में १ लाख ३४ हजार, मद्रास में १३ हजार लोगों ने इनकम टैक्स दिया है, जिनकी आमदनी १०,००० ६० सालाना या इस से अधिक कूती गई है, वहाँ उत्तर प्रदेश में केवल १०,००० आमदियों ने इनकम टैक्स दिया है। इतनी आमदनी वहाँ के लोगों को है। (Interruptions) वहाँ के लोगों की आमदनी नहीं बढ़ पाई है।

अब आप शिक्षा की दिशा में देखिये विश्वविद्यालयों को अनुदान दिये जाते हैं। १९५९-६० में बम्बई विश्वविद्यालय को २४ लाख, बड़ोदा को २१ लाख, गुजरात को ४ लाख, पूना को १८ लाख, मद्रास को ३९ लाख, कलकत्ता को ४३ लाख और आन्ध्र प्रदेश विश्वविद्यालय को २८ लाख ६० विश्वविद्यालयों के अनुदान के रूप में दिये गये। अब उत्तर प्रदेश की सुनिये। आगरा को २ लाख, लखनऊ को २ लाख और गोरखपुर को ४ लाख ६० दिये गये, और इस के बाद इतिथी हो गई। इस तरह से उत्तर प्रदेश को, जो किसी समय में अग्रगण्य कहलाता था, गवर्नमेंट पीछे ले जा रही है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : अलीगढ़ को क्या दिया गया है ?

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : अलीगढ़ का यहाँ पर कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है क्योंकि वह केन्द्रीय यूनिवर्सिटी है। मैं ने बंगाल के शांति निकेतन के बारे में नहीं बतलाया है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : लखनऊ को क्या मिला ?

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : लखनऊ का नाम मैं ने गिनाया है। इस प्रकार से उत्तर प्रदेश के कुल विश्वविद्यालयों के लिए, जिन की संख्या ७ या ८ है, केवल १२ या १३ लाख रु० दिया गया जबकि दूसरे विश्वविद्यालयों में से एक-एक को २४ लाख, ३६ लाख, २१ लाख रु० तक दिया गया। आप भ्रन्दाज लगा सकते हैं कि इस योजना के फलस्वरूप जो क्षेत्र किसी समय में सम्पन्न और बड़े हुए थे उन को पीछे ढकेला जा रहा है। पिछली दफा जब बहस हुई थी तो श्री गुलजारी लाल नन्दा ने पिछड़े हुए इलाकों के लिए एक योजना बतलाई थी। सेकेन्ड फाइव इयर् प्लान में लिखा गया था :

"The NDC (i.e., the National Development Council) recommended that there should be a continuous study of the problem of diminishing regional disparities and a suitable set of indicators or regional development evolved."

उस समय नन्दा जी ने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि पिछड़े क्षेत्रों की जांच करायेंगे। लेकिन आज तक इस सदन के सामने ऐसा कोई प्रतिवेदन नहीं आया है जिससे पता चले कि रीजनल डिसरेटिटीज की जांच कब की गयी है, और न यह बताया गया है कि पिछड़े हुए इलाकों की परिभाषा क्या है।

18 hrs.

मैंने कहा था कि मेरे इलाके में किसी नदी पर पुल नहीं है और सड़क नहीं हैं, और कोई उद्योग भी नहीं है, तो नन्दा जी ने कहा कि आपके यहां की सब सड़कें डामर की बन रही हैं, सब पुल बन चुके हैं, केवल एक कालपी का पुल नहीं बना है पर उसकी मंजूरी दे दी गई है। वहां तो केवल एक कालपी के पुल को बनाने की मंजूरी दी गयी थी जो बना नहीं, और किसी पुल का सवाल ही नहीं था। सड़कें वहां अब भी नहीं हैं

जब मैंने कहा कि हमारे यहां जो विकास खंड है उसमें बड़ा भ्रष्टाचार है तो उन्होंने कहा कि जांच कराएंगे। फिर बाद में कहा गया कि वहां जांच की गयी पर वहां कोई भ्रष्टाचार नहीं है। लेकिन जब कांग्रेस कमेटी ने बराबर ६ महीने कोशिश की तो २५ आदमी गिरफ्तार किए गए। वहां यह अवस्था थी कि ब्लाक डेवेलपमेंट आफिसर कुर्बे बनाने के लिए रुपये देते थे जो कभी नहीं बनाये गये। जिस आदमी को रुपये देते थे उसको केवल ३०० रुपये देते थे और स्वयं ५०० रुपये अपने पास रख लेते थे। इस तरह आठ सौ रुपये का वितरण होता था। इसी तरह से झांसी में भी हुआ है। जब एक साल कोशिश की गयी तो लोग पकड़े गए और उन पर मुकदमे चल रहे हैं।

विकास का चिन्ह यह होगा कि माता का शरीर ढके। लेकिन आज हो यह रहा है कि और और चीजें तो हो रही हैं लेकिन माता का बदन नंगा है। ग्रामीण जनता की पुकार नहीं सुनी जाती। हम बड़े बड़े आश्वासन देते हैं। दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में लिखा था :

"The Plan seeks to rebuild rural India, to lay the foundations of industrial progress and to secure to the greatest extent feasible opportunities for the weaker and under-privileged sections of our people and the balanced development of all parts of our country."

मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या आज भी ग्रामीण जनता की बही हालत नहीं है जो कि उस समय थी जब कि पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना लिखी गयी थी। पहली योजना में यह लिखा था :

"The size of the agricultural holdings has progressively diminished, the old cottage and small-scale industries have been decaying and the rural population which

constitutes about 83 per cent of the total population suffers from chronic unemployment and low income."

क्या आज भी वही हालत सही नहीं है। अगर नन्दा जी कह दें कि यह हालत आज नहीं है तो मैं मात खा जाऊंगा और भागे कभी ऐसी बात नहीं कहूंगा और केवल पंचवर्षीय योजना की तारीफ करूंगा। मैं योजना का समर्थक हूँ और जनता में जाकर इसका प्रचार करता हूँ लेकिन मैं देखता हूँ कि आपका ध्यान ग्रामीण जनता की ओर नहीं है। कानपुर शाह में आप यूनीवरसिटी भी बना रहे हैं। मेडिकल कालेज भी है। इंजीनियरिंग कालेज भी वहीं बन रहा है, इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट भी कानपुर में ही बनायी गयी। ये सब काम कानपुर में ही होंगे। मेरा मतलब कानपुर से ही नहीं है। ऐसे काम दिल्ली मद्रास आदि बड़े शहरों में ही हो रहे हैं। लेकिन ग्रामीण जनता के लिए कुछ नहीं किया जाता। जो डिसेंट्रलाइजेशन की बात कही जाती है वह सामने नहीं आती। यह प्रक्षरशः सत्य है।

हमारी प्लान को अधिकारी, जिनको देहात का कोई अनुभव नहीं होता, बनाते हैं, और मंत्री महोदय बगैर देहात का दौरा किए हुए उसको मंजूर कर लेते हैं। कहा जाता है कि यह जनता का प्लान है, जनता के द्वारा बनायी गयी है और जनता के लिए है। लेकिन मेरा दावा है कि यह कर्मचारियों की प्लान है, कर्मचारियों द्वारा बनायी गयी है और उनके ही उदरपोषण के लिए है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय मुझे धन्य बहुत कुछ कहना है। मुझे कुछ समय कस को दे दिया जाए।

Shri D. C. Sharma: He should be given more time.

Shri M. L. Dwivedy: I speak for all the backward areas of India. I

will bring facts and figures. I should be given five minutes more than the normal time.

Shri D. C. Sharma: He is speaking for my constituency. He should be given more time.

Shri M. L. Dwivedy: I am speaking for your constituency and for everyone's constituency. I am speaking for the rural population that has not been cared for by the Planning Commission. The Block Development workers are simply putting the money into their pockets and are not doing anything in the rural field. The houses of the Block Development officers are built, their gardens are laid and tea parties are arranged for Ministers and officers. But for the rural population, the village street, the village bridge, the village roads are not constructed and they are in the same absurd condition in which they were 15 years ago.

Mr. Speaker: Is there any provision for tea parties in the Plan?

Shri M. L. Dwivedy: Yes, Sir; there is.

Shri D. C. Sharma: He should finish his speech today because he is in great form today.

Mr. Speaker: I will give five more minutes.

श्री म० ल० द्विवेदी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने एक समय पर सदन के सम्मुख पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए प्रस्ताव रखा था और उस प्रस्ताव को सदन ने पास कर दिया होता लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने आश्वासन दिया कि हम पूरा प्रयत्न करेंगे और पिछड़े क्षेत्रोंकी परिभाषा करेंगे। और उसके लिए एक कमेटी भी नियुक्त करने का आश्वासन दिया था लेकिन आज तक कोई कमेटी नियुक्त नहीं की गयी।

[श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी]

योजना में कहा गया है :

There should be dedicated leadership.

जो इस योजना का उद्देश्य वह यह बताया गया है :

At each step, the Third Plan will demand dedicated leadership.

मैं कहता हूँ कि डेडीकेटेड लीडरशिप उस समय आती है जबकि आप जनता के नेताओं की आवाज को सुनें। यदि आप ऐसा करेंगे तो जनता में से त्यागपूर्ण नेतृत्व पैदा होगा और वह देश के लिए काम करेगा। लेकिन आज उसका अभाव है।

दूसरे मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि योजना तभी सफल हो सकती है जब कि अधिकारी दक्षता से काम करें। लेकिन प्लान को देखने से नहीं मालूम होता कि कर्मचारियों की दक्षता बढ़ाने की ओर भी ध्यान दिया गया है, न यह मालूम होता है कि भ्रष्टाचार को कम करने के लिए क्या किया जाएगा। आज दफ्तरों में यह अवस्था है कि अगर कोई एक घंटे का काम होता है तो उसमें दो दिन और दो हफ्ते लगा दिये जाते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने इस योजना में क्या व्यवस्था रखी है जिसके अनुसार कर्मचारियों की दक्षता बढ़ेगी और उनमें ईमानदारी आएगी। यदि वे ईमानदारी और दक्षता से काम करने लगे तो हम को प्रसन्नता ही होगी क्योंकि वे हमारे भाई-ही हैं और उस अवस्था में हम उनके कंधे से कंधा मिला कर काम कर सकेंगे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस योजना में आप ऐसी व्यवस्था करें कि इस बात की जांच भी की जाए कि जो लोग इस योजना को चलाते हैं वे कहां तक निष्पक्षता से और ईमानदारी से काम करते हैं।

माताटीला बांध का यहां जिक्र आया तो मैंने कहा कि उससे सिचाई हो रही है, लेकिन

जब वह बांध बना तो यह हाल था कि अगर तीन ट्रक सीमेंट आता था तो दो ट्रक रास्ते में ही बेच दिये जाते थे और केवल एक ट्रक सीमेंट बांध में इस्तेमाल होता था। आप अनुमान लगा सकते हैं कि ऐसा बांध कितना अच्छा हो सकता है।

तीसरी बात यह कही गयी है कि जनता को इस योजना के लिये अधिक करों का बोझ बरदाश्त करना चाहिए। जनता तो इस बोझ को बरदाश्त करने को तैयार है लेकिन उसकी आमदनी तो नहीं बढ़ती। दूसरी योजना में जो देहांतों में औद्योगिक संस्थान खोलने की बात थी वे नहीं खोले गए, कम से कम बुंदेलखण्ड में तो नहीं खोले गए। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वे आमदनी जिनकी आमदनी नहीं बढ़ी है और महंगाई बढ़ गयी है वे अधिक करों का बोझ कैसे बरदाश्त कर सकते हैं। जो आमदनी भुखा है वह अधिक कर कैसे दे सकेगा। वह कर दे सकता है लेकिन उसकी आमदनी बढ़नी चाहिए। उस तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

आपने बड़े बड़े शहरों में अधिक रोजगार के अवसर उपलब्ध किये हैं लेकिन ग्रामीण जनता के लिये रोजगार के अवसर नर उपलब्ध नहीं किए गए हैं। आपने देश की ८३ प्रतिशत जनता के लिए रोजगार के अवसर उपलब्ध नहीं किए हैं।

जहां तक शिक्षा का सवाल है आप कहते हैं कि हमारा धर्म निरपेक्ष राज्य है। हम धर्म की तरफ से उदासीन हैं। लेकिन हमारे देश में धर्म कोई मजहब नहीं है। धर्म तो हमारा कर्तव्य है। और जब हम उस धर्म की ओर से जो कि हमको कर्तव्य की शिक्षा देता है उदासीन रहेंगे तो हमारी शिक्षा योजनाओं से क्या लाभ होगा। स्कूलों में सबकों को न गीता पढ़ायी जाती है, न कुरान पढ़ाया जाता है न बार्बिस पढ़ायी जाती है। सबके सिनेमा आदि देखते हैं जिनका

उन पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता है और वे भागे जाकर भ्रष्टाचारी बनते हैं।

राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने बार बार कहा है कि इस देश की शिक्षा पद्धति में ग्रामूल परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है, लेकिन प्लानिंग कमीशन ने और उसमें जो बड़े बड़े विगणज हैं उन्होंने शिक्षा पद्धति में कोई परिवर्तन करने की बात नहीं सोची और न सरकार ने सोची। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप ६ से ११ वर्ष तक के बच्चों को शिक्षा देने जा रहे हैं, पर वह शिक्षा किस प्रकार की होगी? क्या वह शिक्षा इस प्रकार की होगी कि मंत्री के लड़के तो पब्लिक स्कूल में पढ़ें और जनता के लड़के बेसिक स्कूल में। बेसिक स्कूलों की यह हालत है कि पढ़ने के कोई साधन नहीं है, स्थान की वहाँ कमी है, टाट बैठने के लिए नहीं है, पानी टप टप गिरता है और यह उन लोगों के बच्चों की हालत है जिन को ग्राज मालिक कहा जाता है, जिनके बोट से हम सब चुन कर भाते हैं। पानी का वहाँ कोई इतिजाम नहीं है, टैक्स नहीं है। आपके बच्चे तो पब्लिक स्कूलों में जायें और जो मालिक हैं उनके बच्चे बेसिक स्कूलों में जाएँ जिन की हालत मैंने अभी ध्यान की है, तो यह आपकी योजना कैसे चल सकती है। इस प्रकार की शिक्षा होगी और इस प्रकार से विकास किया जाएगा तो यह जो आपकी योजना है, चल नहीं सकती है और मैं सच कहता हूँ कि जनता इसका बोझा बर्दाश्त करने के लिए तैयार नहीं होगी। मेरे जिले में एक एडवाइजरी कमेटी है। वहाँ पर हम से सुझाव मांगे गए और कहा गया कि सड़कें बनानी हैं, एक बीस साला योजना बना दीजिये। हमने केवल दस छोटी-छोटी सड़कें बताई, लेकिन उसमें से एक या दो या तीन को भी स्वीकार नहीं किया गया। जब ऐसी हालत है तब कैसे कहा जा सकता है कि यह जनता का प्लान है। जनता के प्रतिनिधियों और जनता के मत, के अनुसार अगर हम प्रायोरिटीज मुकदर करते हैं तब तो हम कह सकते हैं कि जनता का

प्लान है लेकिन जब जनता के प्रतिनिधि सुझाव देते हैं और उनमें एक को भी नहीं माना जाता है तो कैसे कहा जा सकता है कि जनता इसको बलाये। हमें समिति में बताया गया कि ऊपर से कहा गया है कि सुझाव आप अलग से दे सकते हैं। अगर सुझाव वहाँ पर नहीं देने हैं और अलग से देने हैं तो कमेटी किस लिए है। अफसरों ने योजना बना दी और उसी पर वहाँ मुहर लगा दी गई तो उससे लाभ क्या होगा। उस सूरत में कैसे यह जनता का प्लान हुआ। कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी बना दी, उसकी कुछ कुछ बैठकें हों गईं वहाँ पर चाय पानी पिला दिया गया और उसके बाद संसद में इसको रख दिया गया और थोड़ा सा समय बोलने का दे दिया गया, इससे क्या लाभ हो सकता है। यह इतनी मोटी किताब है कि इसको तैयार करने पर आपके अफसरों को भी दो तीन वर्ष लगे होंगे और बार-बार घंटे भी मौका नहीं दिया जाए इस पर विचार करने का इसका क्या मतलब है। देहांत के स्तर पर, प्लाक के स्तर पर, जिले के स्तर पर और डिबीजन के स्तर पर जनता इस पर विचार करे और उसको इसका पूरा मौका दिया जाए कि वह सुझाव आदि दे तब तो मैं मान सकता हूँ कि यह जनता का प्लान है।

इस सदन के साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि मैं कांग्रेस का एक निष्ठावान सदस्य हूँ और कांग्रेस का और सरकार का इस मामले में साथ होगा लेकिन मेरी प्रार्थना यह है कि वास्तव में अगर आप इसको जनता की योजना बनाना चाहते हैं तो इस को आप लचीला रखिये और समय समय पर जहाँ जहाँ भी आवश्यकता हो, इस में सुधार कीजिये, इस में संशोधन कीजिये। अगर आप न ऐसा किया तो इस को जनता का पूरा पूरा सम्बन्ध प्राप्त होगा और यह सपना भी हो सकेगा।

जहाँ तक बिरोधी दलों का सम्बन्ध है, बिरोधी दलों के माननीय सदस्यों का सम्बन्ध है वे निर्माण कार्यों में कोई हाथ नहीं बंटाते हैं

[श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी]

और जब चुनाव आयेंगा तो झंडा ले कर खड़े हो जायेंगे, स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के, प्रजा सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के, जनसंघ पार्टी के और जनता से कहेंगे कि कुछ भी नहीं हो रहा है। ये लोग दुर्गुट नहीं उठावेंगे, फावड़ा हाथ में नहीं उठावेंगे। और न ही कोई निर्माण का काम करेंगे। ऐसे ऐसे लोग भी चुनाव में मत मांगने के लिये खड़े हो जाते हैं। इस प्रकार का विपक्ष जहां हो, विरोधी दल जहां हों, जो केवल चुनाव को दृष्टि में रख कर काम करना चाहता हो, चुनाव पर ही जिस की नजर हो और कोई रचनात्मक काम न करता हो, तो जो योजना है वह कैसे सफल हो सकती है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। विरोधी दल हो और सच्चे तौर पर निर्माण की दिशा में जनता को ले जाये और कुछ काम कर के दिखावाये और तब बोट ले, तब तो मैं समझूंगा कि उस का विरोध सच्चा है अन्यथा यह विरोध उन का केवल निकम्मा विरोध है और केवल वोट को खातिर है।

इसलिये मेरा कहना यह है कि जहां मैं सरकार से योजना के सम्बन्ध में तरह तरह की बातें कह सकता हूं वहां पर मैं विरोधी पार्टियों के माननीय सदस्यों से भी कह सकता हूं कि वे अपने कर्तव्यों को समझें और जब तक वे अपने कर्तव्यों को नहीं समझेंगे तब तक देश आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता है। हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि चीन का खतरा है, लड़ाई का खतरा है और प्रतिरक्षा की योजनायें बनाई जानी चाहियें। लेकिन वह क्या कर रहे हैं? हिन्दू महा सभा के वह माननीय सदस्य माथे पर तिलक लगा कर और टोपी लगा कर चुमेंगे जनता में और बोट की मांग करेंगे लेकिन जनता में जागृति पैदा करने की कोशिश नहीं करेंगे। अगर हम सब कहें कि हमें तैयार होना पड़ेगा और देश की रक्षा

करनी होगी, देश से गरीबी को मिटाने के लिये तैयार होना होगा और हम सच्चे अर्थों में तैयार हो जायेंगे तो सरकार को बाध्य होना पड़ेगा —

Shri Tangamani: May I make a submission? This kind of reference to an hon. Member of this House should not be allowed. Making a reference to a Member here and particularly referring to a particular person is not proper.

Shri M. L. Dwivedy: I am referring only to a Member, only to a particular person, but I have not mentioned any name. If I have mentioned any name, I am prepared to withdraw it. I do not want to mention any particular name. The hon. Members opposite are all my friends. I withdraw that word which may be offensive.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The hon. Member also should withdraw now!

श्री० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया। समय नहीं है कि मैं और अधिक कुछ कह सकूं और किसी अन्य अवसर से लाभ उठा कर मैं अपने विचार व्यक्त करूंगा। लेकिन मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि जो कुछ मैंने कहा है उस को मंत्रीगण अन्यथा न समझें। जो कुछ मैंने कहा है वह देश के रचनात्मक विकास की खातिर और भारत माता के प्रति प्रेम होने के कारण कहा है। मैंने, सच्चे अर्थों में सुधार हो, इस वास्ते यह सब कुछ कहा है, वैमनस्यवश नहीं।

18.14 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till eleven of the clock on Thursday, August 24, 1961/Bhadra 2, 1883 (Saka).

[Wednesday, August, 23, 1961/Bhadra 1, 1883(Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.	
S.Q. No.	Subject	S.Q. No.	Subject
856	New weights and measures	882	Amendment to Employees' State Insurance Act
857	Trespass by Pakistanis	883	Committee on Fatigue among mine workers
858	Amendment to Factories Act, 1948	884	Implementation of recommendations of Cement Wage Board
860	Sale of Khadi through Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis	885	Cement factories
861	Production of salt	886	Export of black pepper etc.
862	Contract labour in coal mines	887	Export of low grade tobacco to Russia
863	Contributions to Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme	888	Aluminium plant in Madhya Pradesh
864	Implementation of recommendations of Textile Wage Board	889	World fair in New York
865	Buildings for Posts and Telegraphs Department	890	Shahpur and Durgapur Refugee Colonies, Calcutta
876	Export of iron ore	891	Foreign aid to India
868	Polystyrene powder	892	Trade team from Tunisia
873	Manufacture of coalite	893	Prices of raw jute
875	Exports		
876	Slum clearance		
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		U.S.Q. No.	
	4170-4253	2089	Graphite electrodes
S.Q. No.		2090	Recording of events connected with Mahatma Gandhi's life
859	Tube-wells in New Delhi	2091	Industrial Estates in Punjab
866	Manufacture of transformers	2092	All India Handicrafts Board
869	Cost Accounting System in Public Undertakings	2093	Joint Management Councils
870	Aid for Housing Programme	2094	Export of plywood to Ceylon
871	Tea brokers in Calcutta	2095	Trade with South East Asian countries
872	Manufacture of type recorders	2096	Export of handloom cloth
874	Indian Exhibition in Moscow	2097	Licences for new industries in Maharashtra
877	Influx of Minority Community from Pakistan	2098	Explosives in NEFA area
878	Satgram colliery	2099	Expenditure on publicity material
879	Development Plan for Sikkim	2100	Industries in Uttar Pradesh
880	Newspprint Plant in U.P.	2101	Recruitment by State Trading Corporation
881	Training of Teacher Administrators	2102	Industrial estate in Bhopal

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
2103	Commodities exported by State Trading Corporation . . .	4191-92
2104	Sale of Khadi . . .	4192
2105	Stainless Steel utensils . . .	4193
2106	Reserve Bank guarantee for small scale industries . . .	4193-95
2107	Kanjiroba mountain range in West Nepal . . .	4195-96
2108	Import of cloth . . .	4196-97
2109	Imports by India International centre . . .	4197-98
2110	Tenders in Hindi . . .	4198
2111	Powerlooms . . .	4199
2112	Survey work in Patharia forest . . .	4199-4200
2113	Industries in Madhya Pradesh . . .	4200
2114	Slum Clearance Scheme in Punjab . . .	4200-01
2115	Woollen industry in Kulu valley . . .	4201
2116	Applications for passports . . .	4201-02
2117	Industrial Training in Himachal Pradesh . . .	4202-03
2118	Feature films . . .	4203
2119	Film festivals . . .	4203-04
2120	Aid to Nepal Govt. . .	4204
2121	Cases of raids, shooting, etc. by Pakistan nationals . . .	4204
2122	Shifting of slum dwellers . . .	4205
2123	New measures for milk . . .	4205-06
2124	Construction of quarters at Panchkuin road . . .	4206
2125	Public sector undertakings . . .	4206-07
2126	Indian Film Festival in Djakarta and Bangkok] . . .	4207
2127	Agricultural lands, rural evacuee houses etc. . .	4207-08
2128	Rural programme of Delhi station of All India Radio . . .	4208-09
2129	Misuse of newsprint . . .	4209
2130	Production of Khadi . . .	4209
2131	Survey of property occupied by displaced persons . . .	4209-10
2132	Research to improve quality of soap . . .	4210-11

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
2133	Legislative Council in Nagar Haveli . . .	4211-12
2134	Speculative trading in jute . . .	4212
2135	Industrial development of Punjab . . .	4213
2136	Trade with Tibet . . .	4213-14
2137	Amendment to Workmen's Compensation Act. . .	4214
2138	Naga rebels . . .	4215
2139	Regional hospital at Kurasia . . .	4215
2140	Furniture for Ministers . . .	4216
2141	Manufacture of milk-food . . .	4216-17
2142	Delhi Small Scale Service Institute . . .	4217
2143	Representation from knitting wool yarn processors in Delhi . . .	4217-18
2144	International Trade in agricultural commodities . . .	4218
[2145	Central Listener Board for light music . . .	4218-19
2146	Indian students over-staying in foreign countries . . .	4219-20
2147	Assamese language in N.E.F.A. . .	4220
2148	Industrial estate at Jagatpur (Orissa) . . .	4220-21
2149	Apprenticeship Training Scheme in West Bengal . . .	4221
2150	Delegation sent abroad to study problem of packaging . . .	4222
2151	Export of Indian footwear . . .	4222
2152	Production of wool tops . . .	4222-23
2153	Price of Camphor . . .	4223
2154	Class IV employees residing in Andrews Ganj . . .	4223-24
2155	Pondicherry Assembly Resolution . . .	4224
2156	Trepass into Indian Territory by Pakistani nationals . . .	4225
2157	Tea industry . . .	4225-27
2158	Export of jute goods to Russia . . .	4227-28

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
2159	Export of consumer goods	4228
2160	Messages in Hindi	2228-29
2161	Liquidators	4229
2162	Regional Labour Institutes	4229-30
2163	Establishment of schools and colleges in Dandakaranya	4230
2164	U.S. missile in Indian ocean	4231
2165	Shifting of U.N. Headquarters	4231
2166	Intrusion into Indian territory by Portuguese	4231-32
2167	Production of Kraft paper	4232-33
2168	Research Institute for Cottage and Small Scale Industries	4233
2169	Visit of Dr. Ram Subhag Singh to Ladakh	4233-34
2170	Recovery of water charges	4234
2171	Refund of rent	4234
2172	Records from West Pakistan	4235
2173	Forged passports	4235-36
2174	Divisions in C.P.W.D. . . .	4236
2175	A.I.R. station at Cuttack	4236-37
2176	Documentary film on Himalayan lakes	4237-38
2177	Printing of forms in Hindi	4238
2178	Industrial expansion of Ghaziabad	4238
2179	Allotment of billets in Maharashtra	4239
2180	Export of monkeys	4239-40
2181	Hindustan Lever Limited	4240-41
2182	Foreign companies	4241
2183	Industrial estates in Orissa	4242
2184	Manufacture of X-Ray equipment	4242-43
2185	Tractors	4243-44
2186	Quarters in Sarojini Nagar	4244-45
2187	A.I.R. programme for Industrial Workers	4245
2188	Import of cement from Pakistan	4245-46

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
2189	Management of cotton textile concerns	4246
2190	Newspapers	4246-47
2191	Chinese companies in India	4247-48
2192	Class IV staff quarters in Andrews Ganj	4248
2193	Allotment of 'G' type quarters	4248-49
2194	Paper pulp from jute sticks	4249-50
2195	Licences granted in Jammu and Kashmir	4250
2196	Indian tea convention	4250-51
2197	Sino-Indian border dispute	4251
2198	Advertisements	4251-52
2199	Market in Andrews Ganj, New Delhi	4252
2200	Loans under Middle Income Group Housing Scheme	4252-53
MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT		4253 62
The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of the following adjournment motions given notice of by the Members shown against each :		
(1)	Flood situation arising out of the wide breach in marginal bund of the river Jamuna. Sarvashri S. M. Banerjee, Balraj Madhok and Braj Raj Singh.	
(2)	Activities of Naga hostiles in Nagaland. Shri Hem Barua.	
(3)	Border violation by Pakistanis in Ramgarh sector of Jammu and Kashmir State on 21st and 22nd August, 1961. Shri Balraj Madhok.	
CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE		4264-70
Shri Prabhat Kar called the attention of the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs to the reported request of the Government of West Bengal to the Government of India regarding continuance of the Ministry of Rehabilitation.		

**CALLING ATTENTION
TO MATTER OF UR-
GENT PUBLIC IMPOR-
TANCE—*contd.***

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna) made a statement in regard thereto.

**PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE**

4262-64,
4270-71

- (1) A copy of the correspondence between the Prime Minister and Master Tara Singh and Sant Fateh Singh.
- (2) A copy each of the following Reports of the Productivity Teams :
 - (i) Report (1960) on plastic industry in U.S.A., Italy and Japan.
 - (ii) Report (1961) on factory building, layout and construction in Japan, U.S.A. and Italy.
 - (iii) Report (1961) on marketing and distribution in U.K., U.S.A. and West Germany.
 - (iv) Report (1961) on Bituminous coal mining industries in U.S.A., U.K., France and West Germany.
 - (v) Report (1961) on packaging industry in Switzerland, U.S.A. and Japan.

**MINUTES OF ESTIMATES ;
COMMITTEE—LAID
ON THE TABLE . . .**

4271

A copy of the Minutes relating to 122nd and 123rd Report was laid on the Table.

**REPORT OF ESTIMATES
COMMITTEE PRESEN-
TED**

4271

Hundred and fortieth Report was presented.

**REPORT OF COMMITTEE
ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'
BILLS AND RESOLU-
TIONS PRESENTED .**

4272

Eighty-seventh Report was presented.

**STATEMENT BY MINIS-
TER**

4272-77

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon) made a statement correcting the replies given on the 16th August, 1961 to supplementries on Starred Question No. 526 regarding the trial of Col. Bhattacharjee in Pakistan.

BILL INTRODUCED .

4277

The Delhi Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1961.

**MOTION *RE.* THIRD
FIVE YEAR PLAN .**

4278-4428

Further discussion on the motion *re.* Third Five Year Plan and the substitute motions thereto moved on the 21st August, 1961 continued. The discussion was not concluded.

**AGENDA FOR THURS-
DAY, AUGUST 24, 1961/
BHADRA 2, 1883 (Saka)**

Further discussion on motion *re.* Third Five Year Plan and further consideration and passing of the Income-Tax Bill, 1961.