



Thursday
18th March, 1954

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

OFFICIAL REPORT

(Part I- Questions and Answers)

VOLUME I, 1954

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**PARLIAMENT SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

THE
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
(Part I—Questions and Answers)
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1211

1212

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Thursday, 18th March, 1954

The House met at Two of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SUPPLY OF MILITARY STORES TO PAKISTAN

*1141. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether any portion of the military stores purchased from England subsequent to Partition were supplied to Pakistan; and

(b) if so, whether the price of these stores has been received?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): (a) No portion of the Defence stores for which indents were placed by the Government of India after partition has been supplied to Pakistan. The Government of Pakistan were however entitled to get on payment basis a certain share of the stores that had been indented for by the undivided Government of India but which materialised after partition. A portion of such stores received in India from England as well as other sources after partition has been supplied to Pakistan in accordance with this arrangement.

(b) No.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Have we supplied to Pakistan her share of the

stores that were in India when partition took place?

Shri Tyagi: Yes, the bulk of Pakistan's share of the stores which belonged to India before the Partition took place has been supplied to Pakistan, but as regards the joint stores which came into India after the Partition, only Rs. 14 lakhs worth of stores had been supplied to Pakistan as her due share.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Was there anything left in Pakistan when Partition took place, out of which we had some share to take, and if so, has that share been given to us by Pakistan?

Shri Tyagi: They have not given our full share which is due from them.

Sardar Hukam Singh: When there was thus no excuse on the part of Pakistan that the necessity to receive military aid arose because of the refusal of India to give Pakistan the due share in the stores that were left here before Partition, have Government done anything to contradict that allegation of Pakistan?

Shri Tyagi: The exchange of stores was not a reciprocal arrangement. Stores were coming in weights and wagonloads on account of exchange from one side to the other, and in the balance we found that the bulk of whatever was due to them was sent to them, and the bulk of what was due to us was not received.

Shri Joachim Alva: Are Government aware, and if they are aware, have they publicised the statement

made by a former British Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan which has appeared in the *Hindustan Times* of yesterday? This is the report:—

“Gen. Messervy referred to the controversy over the division of military stores and asserted that India did fulfil her part and despatched the stores, but surprisingly enough, nobody seemed to know what happened to the vast quantity of material sent to Pakistan.”

This news item has appeared from Bareilly only yesterday.

Shri Tyagi: It is for the Pakistan Government to reply, not for us.

सरकारी कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी पढ़ाना

*११४३. **सेठ गोविन्द दास :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सितम्बर, १९५३ और जनवरी, १९५४ में हिन्दी पढ़ने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी कितनी थी ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): 619 during September 1953 and 506 during January 1954.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : यह जो संख्या सितम्बर से जनवरी तक में घट गई है, इस का क्या कारण है ?

Dr. M. M. Das: Government tried to ascertain the causes for this dwindling in the number of students, and they found factors like admission being voluntary proceeding on leave, dropping out after some time owing to illness, domestic reasons etc. are the causes.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या हिन्दी सीखने वाले इस प्रकार के कर्मचारियों को प्रोत्साहन मिले जिस से कि वे और अधिक संख्या में यहाँ पर आ सकें और आगे चल कर जो उन की तरक्कियां होने वाली हैं, उन में भी इस सम्बन्ध में कोई विचार किया जाय, इस

प्रकार की कोई सरकारी योजना बनाई जा रही है ?

Dr. M. M. Das: Government have tried their best to make it easy for the officers to learn Hindi. The classes have been fixed outside office hours and the centres have been distributed in such a manner that officers living in particular places do not find any difficulty in attending the classes.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : मेरे इस प्रश्न का कोई उत्तर नहीं मिला कि उस में क्या खास प्रोत्साहन दिया जा रहा है ?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am going to the next question. He should better put the questions in English for the benefit of those who do not understand Hindi properly.

Shri Govind Das: I can put it in English.

Mr. Speaker: All right. Next time.

VISVA BHARATI

*1144. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state at what stage is the scheme for the expansion of facilities for the teaching of foreign languages of the Near, Middle and Far East and Indological studies in the Visva Bharati University?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): Details of the schemes are being examined by the University Grants Commission.

I may inform the hon. Member, Sir, that no specific scheme for the expansion of facilities for the teaching of foreign languages of the Near, Middle and Far East and Indological studies has been submitted by the Visva-Bharati University. However, in 1952-53, the Visva Bharati University submitted a scheme for the development of Vidya Bhavan, college of post-graduate studies and research, and China Bhavan, Institute of Sino-Indian studies under the Five-Year programme.

Shri S. N. Das: In answer to a question of mine it was stated that this scheme along with other schemes submitted by other Universities would be considered under the Five Year Plan. May I know whether they have been considered and if so, whether any amount has been sanctioned for this purpose to any University?

Dr. M. M. Das: I am not at present in a position to speak about other Universities. But so far as the Visva-Bharati University is concerned, the Central Government approved in principle a scheme which was submitted by the University and they gave some advance grant also and asked the University to submit detailed schemes. The detailed schemes have been submitted by the University and they are under consideration of the University Grants Commission.

مہسٹر آف ایجوکیشن اینڈ نیچرل

ریسرچ اینڈ سائنس (مولانا آزاد): میں انڈیا اور بڑھا دوں کہ یونیورسٹی گرانٹس کمیشن کو یہ معاملہ سپرد کیا گیا ہے وہ اس پر غور کر رہا ہے - اور اگر اس کی یہ تجویز ہوگی کہ دوسری یونیورسٹیوں میں بھی اس کا انتظام کرنا چاہیئے تو گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا ضرور اس پر دھیان دے گی -

[The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): I may add that this matter has been referred to the University Grants Commission and they are considering it. If they propose that arrangement for this should also be made in other Universities Government of India would themselves consider it.]

Shri S. N. Das: May I know, Sir, what is the total amount of recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved in this scheme that has been submitted to the Government?

Dr. M. M. Das: Sir, the latest schemes that have been submitted by the Visva-Bharati University regarding the development of Vidya Bhavan and China Bhavan are as follows:

		Rs.
Development of Vidya Bhavan	Non-recurring	77,300
	Recurring	25,000
		per annum approx.
Development of China Bhavan	Non recurring	35,700
	Recurring	14,500
		per annum approx.

CORRUPTION

*1145. **Shri Dabhi:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether there was any case in the last two years where a Government servant against whom an allegation of corruption appeared in the press was required to clear his name by instituting legal action?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The required information is being collected and will be laid out the Table as soon as possible.

Shri Dabhi: May I know, Sir, whether the Government have accepted the recommendation of the Planning Commission that a Government servant against whom an allegation of corruption appears in the Press should be required to clear his name?

Shri Datar: Government are considering that recommendation.

ARRESTS OF FOREIGNERS

*1146. **Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that some foreigners were arrested at Sankeshwar, near Belgaum, Bombay State;

(b) whether any investigation has been held into their case; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes: two Germans were arrested.

(b) Yes.

(c) They were found to be world tourists who had strayed from the route prescribed by competent authority.

Shri Gidwani: They were not spies from Goa?

Shri Datar: They were not spies from Goa. Information was found out that there was nothing suspicious about them.

DELHI PUBLIC LIBRARY

*1147. **Shri Radha Raman:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the annual grant given to the Delhi Public Library;

(b) the annual grant given by the UNESCO; and

(c) whether Government propose to increase the grant for further expansion of its activities?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). A statement of grants received by the Delhi Public Library from the Government of India and the Unesco is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 37.]

(c) As the future of the Delhi Public Library has not been settled so far, nothing can be said at this stage about the future grants from Government.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether recently the Advisory Committee of this Library had submitted a scheme to the Government of India and, if so, what was it like?

Dr. M. M. Das: So far as I know there is no Advisory Committee; but, there is the Delhi Public Library Board which administers this Library. This Board did not submit any plan recently to the Government of India.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know how long will the Government take to find out what will be the future of this Library?

Dr. M. M. Das: Negotiations are at present going on with the Delhi State

Government and the UNESCO about the future of the Library.

PRIVATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS

*1148. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that private individuals and parties, interested in ancient history and culture of India, are engaged in exploration and excavation works:

(b) if so, what sort of encouragement or help has been given to them;

(c) whether it is a fact that the circles formed by the Government of India for exploration and excavation works are insufficient to cover the whole of India; and

(d) if so, whether new circles are contemplated to be formed in the near future?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, some universities and institutions are engaged in exploration work.

(b) Technical assistance and advice and in one case, some financial assistance also.

(c) Circles are primarily intended for preservation of monuments but may undertake exploration and excavation whenever necessary, provided it will not interfere with the primary work of preservation.

(d) No

श्री एस० सी० सामन्त : क्या मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जान सकता हूँ कि कोसाम्बी में जो खुदाई का काम चल रहा है उस में कितनी मदद दी जा रही है ?

Dr. M. M. Das: The Allahabad University which have taken up this work of excavation at Kausambi has been given Rs. 5,000 in addition to technical advice.

श्री एस० सी० सामन्त : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि किसी प्राइवेट इंडीवीजुअर

को जोकि इस काम में लगा हो कोई मदद दी गई है ?

Dr. M. M. Das: Up till now Government has not received any application from any private individual. They have received applications from private organisations, non-official organisations, research institutes and universities.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: May I know whether it is the policy of Government to encourage such private excavations?

Dr. M. M. Das: It is not the policy of Government; but, so long as adequate funds are not at the disposal of the Government to work out the excavations in all parts of the country, Government do not see any objection in giving permission to these private organisations.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether it is the intention of Government to encourage all the archaeological units in the Universities?

Dr. M. M. Das: Yes.

BOMBAY GARRISON ENGINEER'S OFFICE

*1150. **Shri N. P. Damodaran:** (a) Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a number of allegations of fraudulent activities and payment of bogus bills were made against the office of the Garrison Engineer (W), Bombay Division of Military Engineering Services?

(b) If so, what action has been taken against the guilty officers?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Yes.

(b) The question of prosecution of two of the officers concerned is under consideration of the Special Police Establishment. A third officer is being proceeded against departmentally. The proceedings have not yet been completed.

Shri N. P. Damodaran: May I know whether Government are taking any steps to prevent such malpractices in future.

Shri Satish Chandra: All possible precautions are taken. If malpractices come to light, suitable action is taken.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether any complaints have been received against the Garrison Engineer's office in Secunderabad?

Shri U. C. Patnaik: May I know if there are a large number of cases where the British officers in charge of the M. E. S. are supporting the delinquent officers?

Shri Satish Chandra: In this particular case, the Engineer-in-Chief who is a British officer has recommended action against the officers.

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

*1151. **Shri Thimmaiah:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether the orders relating to reservation of posts for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is applicable also to Government-owned and Government-aided industries and other concerns in the country?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The orders referred to are applicable to industries and concerns owned and managed directly by Government, but not to those managed by autonomous Corporations e.g., Sindri Fertilisers, nor to Government-aided industries.

I may add that Government desire that such Corporations also should follow our reservation quota and some of the bodies have already agreed to do so.

Shri Thimmaiah: May I know what steps Government propose to take to see that these industrial concerns carry out this order completely?

Shri Datar: All that the Government can do is to advise them as strongly as possible.

Shri Thimmaiah: May I know whether the Government propose to appoint any Committee to see that the order of the Home Ministry is properly carried out by various Government departments and Government concerns?

Shri Datar: So far as Government departments and industrial concerns conducted by Government are concerned, Government are sure that they are being carried out.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether any cases have been brought to the notice of the Home Ministry that in these Government Corporations due representation is not given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and, if so, what action has so far been taken?

Shri Datar: This has not so far come to the notice of the Government, but I shall make enquiries about it.

EDUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT IN BIHAR

*1152. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state whether under the Educational Scheme for relieving educated unemployment any progress report is being received by the Central Government from the Bihar State in connection with the employment of rural teachers and basic education workers?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): According to the information received from the State Government of Bihar, 2500 Primary (including 500 Basic) Schools and 250 Social Education Centres are being opened in connection with the scheme to relieve educated unemployment in that State.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या जितने बेकार हैं उन की समस्या इस से तै हो जाती है ?

مستتر آف ایجوکیشن اینڈ نیچرل

ریسورسز اینڈ سائنٹیفک ریسرچ (مولانا

آزاد) : یہ کسی نے دعویٰ نہیں کیا ہے۔

[The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): Nobody has made such a claim.]

श्री विभूति मिश्र : देखने से मालूम होता है कि जब तक शिक्षा प्रणाली में कोई खास

परिवर्तन नहीं किया जायेगा तब तक यह समस्या हल नहीं होगी। क्या सरकार इस के बारे में कोई सुधार करने की सोच रही है।

Dr. M. M. Das: Government is contemplating ...

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister may address the Chair.

Dr. M. M. Das: Two Commissions have already submitted their reports, which contemplate some far-reaching changes in the education system of the country.

Shri L. N. Mishra: Are Government aware of the fact that not even 10 per cent. of the proposed educational centres have been opened in Bihar so far? If so, may I know the difficulties in the way?

Dr. M. M. Das: The Bihar Government may be able to give the reasons, but so far as we are concerned, we have not got the reasons with us.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know the proportion of the educated people in Bihar that are going to get jobs?

Dr. M. M. Das: I beg to ask for notice of the question.

केन्द्रीय अनुवाद-पुस्तकालय योजना

*११५३. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय अनुवाद-पुस्तकालय योजना के अधीन अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): There is no "Central Translation Library Scheme" under the Ministry. Probably, the hon. Member has in his mind the library which the Central Government has proposed to set up for Hindi which will contain the original or translation of outstanding books and pamphlets in the field of social education in the various regional languages in the country. In that case, I beg to inform the hon. Member that

a request has been made to all the State Governments for sending us lists of such literature, books and pamphlets, and several State Governments have already sent such lists.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : इस में ट्रांसलेशन का जो काम होगा वह हिन्दी में होगा और संस्कृत में होगा या और भी किसी भाषा में होगा ।

Dr. M. M. Das: The translation will be only in Hindi.

HYDRO ELECTRIC SCHEMES IN ASSAM

*1155. **Shri L. Jogeswar Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Canada is shipping under the Colombo Plan, \$1,200,000 worth of hydro-electrical equipment to help build India's hydro-electric projects in Assam?

(b) If the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what are the places where such projects are to be launched?

(c) What is the responsibility of the State Government in these projects?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). There is a proposal that the Umtru Hydro-Electric project in Assam may be financed by Canadian aid under the Colombo Plan. The proposal is still under consideration.

(c) Such aid if received will be treated as a loan to the State Government. The actual execution of the project will also be the responsibility of the State Government.

Shri L. Jogeswar Singh: May I know the factors that weigh in the consideration of selection of sites?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The usual factors are the economic and technical facilities of the project and the benefits in power that will accrue to the State.

Shri L. Jogeswar Singh: May I know when this work is expected to be taken in hand?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The proposal is still under consideration.

CONTROLLER OF MINES

*1156. **Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha:** (a) Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state whether it is a fact that new posts of Controller of Mines and Conservator of Minerals have recently been created and if so, when?

(b) Have these posts been filled by direct recruitment?

(c) Under whose control are these posts?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir—with effect from the 31st July 1953.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research.

Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha: In view of the fact that the Geological Survey of India with its six zonal circles and the Dhanbad Inspectorate of Mines with its eight zones, are already working effectively, why were the new assignments not entrusted to them?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Work has increased. As a result the new assignments have been entrusted to Government officials in the administration who are considered suitable for these new jobs.

Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha: May I enquire whether Government are aware of the instances of overlapping in the functional jurisdiction?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No, but if the hon. Member draws the attention of the Government to any such overlapping, certainly we will examine this.

Shri P. C. Bose: There is a Coal Control Board which will control the coal industry and there is also a Coal Controller. I wish to know if there will be a clash in their functions.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No please I may state here that the work under the Indian Bureau of Mines has been

expanded very considerably and as a result it has been considered very necessary that such a Controller be appointed.

EX-SERVICEMEN IN MANIPUR STATE

*1157. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of *ex-servicemen* in the State of Manipur;

(b) the amount of grants made by the Central Government to the Government of Manipur for the benefit of *ex-servicemen* of the State since 1950;

(c) the rehabilitation and development schemes which have been or are proposed to be undertaken by Government for the *ex-servicemen* in Manipur; and

(d) whether there is any organisation in the State to look after the welfare of *ex-servicemen*?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): (a) 842 *servicemen* of Manipur State have been released from the Indian Army since 1950.

(b) Nil. (Rs. 593,402 and 413 were allotted to the State in 1950, 1951, 1952 respectively from the Flag Day Collection organised by the Central Government).

(c) The State Government have been giving preference to *Ex-Servicemen* in filling up appointments in certain Government Departments. They have also settled *Ex-Servicemen* on land on an individual basis.

(d) Yes, the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board, Manipur.

Shri Rishang Keishing: What is the area of land allotted to each of these *ex-servicemen*?

Shri Tyagi: I have no information about the area of land allotted to each soldier.

Shri Rishang Keishing: How many of the *ex-servicemen* have been employed?

Shri Tyagi: Sir, according to my information, the State Government giving preference to *ex-servicemen* have already employed 2 officers and 13 other ranks in Government employ there; 46 *ex-servicemen* have been settled on land on an individual basis.

Shri Rishang Keishing: May I know, Sir, if Government have any scheme of giving employment to those people who have not yet been employed?

Shri Tyagi: Sir all the soldiers who retire from the army, on retirement take with them the usual retiring benefits. In the case of *ex-army* personnel who are released after a war in bulk there is a reconstruction fund. All the States have a trust for that fund. Out of that fund money is invested in big agricultural farms and other rehabilitation schemes. Accordingly about Rs. 21,736 was placed at the disposal of the Residency for Assam States. When this Fund was distributed, I believe out of that some share must have gone to Manipur State too.

EGYPTIAN MILITARY MISSION

*1158. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Egyptian Military Mission which has just concluded its tour, was invited by Government; and

(b) if so, the purpose of the tour?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): (a) Yes.

(b) It was a goodwill visit.

श्री भागवत झा आज़ाद : क्या मिस्री सैनिक मिशन व हिन्दुस्तान के रक्षा विभाग के अधिकारियों में पारस्परिक रक्षा के सम्बन्ध में किसी प्रश्न पर विचार हुआ था ?

श्री त्यागी : पारस्परिक मैत्री स्थापित करने का उद्देश्य था ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : क्या इस मिशन ने आप के सामने कोई लिखित सम्मति भी पेश की है ?

श्री त्यागी : नहीं यह मिशन असल में यह देखने के लिए आया था कि यहाँ पर ट्रेनिंग वर्गों के क्या क्या इन्तजाम हैं और यहाँ पर किस किस किस्म की चीजें हम बना रहे हैं। शायद वह इन का इस्तेमाल करना चाहें।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : क्या इस सद्भावना मिशन के फलस्वरूप आप का भी कोई मिशन भेजने का इरादा है ?

श्री त्यागी : अभी सरेदस्त तो कोई खास मिशन भेजने का इरादा नहीं है, लेकिन मिस्र के साथ हमारी सर्विसेज के ताल्लुकत बहुत अच्छे हैं और हमारी जल सैना के जहाज वगैरह जब वहाँ जाते हैं तो उन का खासा स्वागत होता है।

FOREIGNERS UNDERGOING IMPRISONMENT

*1160. **Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of foreigners who are undergoing imprisonment in India at present;

(b) how many of them are undergoing imprisonment for political reasons; and

(c) how many for other causes?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Information from the States of Kutch and Tripura has not been received yet. As regards the other States, the replies are:

(a) ...	29
(b) ...	I and
(c) ...	28

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know to which countries these prisoners belong?

Shri Datar: They mostly belong to the neighbouring countries of Afghanistan, Burma and China

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know whether there are any cases among these prisoners who have been convicted for spying?

Shri Datar: None except in the case of one prisoner whose conduct has been found suspicious and who has been detained.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इन कैदियों में तिब्बत के कितने कैदी हैं और उन को किन-किन अपराधों पर कितने साल की सजा हुई है ?

Shri Datar: No, Sir. I have not got the figures for Tibet.

BILASPUR COMMERCIAL CORPORATION

*1161. **Shri K. C. Sodhia:** (a) Will the Minister of States be pleased to state the total amount invested in the Bilaspur Commercial Corporation by the Central and the State Governments?

(b) Since when is it working and what is its total capital?

(c) What was the dividend, if any, declared last time and what was Government's share?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The Bilaspur Commercial Corporation is wholly financed by the Central Government; the amount invested was Rs. 3,23,386/- on 31st March 1953.

(b) The Corporation was established in January 1945 by the former State Government. The Central Government's investment of Rs. 3,23,386/- represents the total capital of the concern.

(c) The entire profits earned are credited to the Government. The profit earned during 1952-53 amounted to Rs. 35,074/-.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: May I know in what business they are engaged?

Shri Datar: They are engaged in purchasing and selling commodities like cloth and others.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: What will happen to it after the merger?

Shri Datar: The Corporation is continued after merger.

INCOME-TAX ASSESSMENTS IN MYSORE

*1162. **Shri Kachiroyar:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) when the financial integration of Mysore took place;

(b) whether it is a fact that income-tax assessments were re-opened prior to the date of integration of Mysore; and

(c) whether any complaints were made to Government in this connection?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) On the 1st April, 1950.

(b) Yes, where an under-assessment was due to evasion on the part of an assessee.

(c) Yes. The complaints were removed by appropriate instructions.

Shri Kachiroyar: May I know whether these complaints were received before or after the integration?

Shri M. C. Shah: After the integration.

Shri Kachiroyar: May I know the action taken by the Government on these complaints?

Shri M. C. Shah: I have said appropriate instructions were issued. The Chamber of Commerce met the Minister of State for Finance. Wherever it was not necessary, these cases were dropped but where there was actual concealment and we had some evidence about that or where there was an under-estimate, they were proceeded with.

Shri Kachiroyar: May I know whether such assessments were made in respect of any other State before integration?

Shri M. C. Shah: The Mysore Act provided for section 34 so that we

could reopen the assessments in these cases.

I. A. S. EXAMINATION

*1164. **Shri N. M. Lingam:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of candidates who passed the I.A.S. examination, 1953; and

(b) the number of candidates who appeared for the Indian Foreign Service examination, 1953 and the number who passed?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 47 candidates out of 1958 who competed for the I. A. S. attained the qualifying standard for this Service.

(b) 16 candidates out of 1697 who competed for the I. A. F. attained the qualifying standard.

Shri N. M. Lingam: Is it a fact that the first sixteen candidates who have qualified for the I. A. S. examination are also among the first seventeen candidates who have qualified for the I. F. S. examination?

Shri Datar: Perhaps it is so.

Shri N. M. Lingam: Have Government any reason to believe that the present examination for these services is too much academic? It takes too little account of other vital requirements such as aptitudes and social aims and therefore selections by one type naturally perpetuates its own type of people. May I know whether the Government have any scheme for changing the structure of the examinations?

Shri Datar: Government have no scheme for changing the system; in order to provide against academic preponderance in studies a personality test has been provided for and that gives some good results.

Shri N. M. Lingam: May I know the number of candidates that appeared at the London centre of the

examination and the number that have passed?

Shri Datar: I have not got that figure.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: May I know how many of these Indian Foreign Service candidates who qualified in the examination were sent abroad for training, and what kind of training they are having there?

Shri Datar: There is no question of training at present. The results were declared only the other day and appointments have still to be made.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: May I know whether there is any expert on the Public Service Commission to judge the personality of the candidates?

Shri Datar: All the members are fully aware. They have been carrying on this work, and they know what personality is.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: There is no psychologist.

Mr. Speaker: We will go to the next question.

SCHOLARSHIPS TO STUDENTS OF LOWER INCOME GROUPS

*1165. **Shri C. R. Chowdary:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state how many scholarships have been granted to the applicants from the State of Andhra under the Scholarship Scheme to benefit lower income groups?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): If the question refers to the scheme for giving Merit Scholarships at Public Schools, the information asked for is not available. I may add for the information of the hon. Member that since these scholarships were to be awarded on merit alone without any State or regional consideration, candidates were not asked to state in their application forms what State they belong to.

Shri C. R. Chowdary: Is it a fact that application forms were not available to intending applicants?

Dr. M. M. Das: Government has no information about it. There were five centres all over India and the application forms were made available.

TERRITORIAL ARMY

*1166. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether the sanctioned strength of the urban units in the territorial army was made up during 1953-54 or the units are still short of their strength?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): Some improvement took place in the strength of the urban units of the Territorial Army during 1953-54 but they are still short of their sanctioned strength.

Sardar Hukam Singh: What is the total sanctioned strength of the Territorial Army at present?

Shri Tyagi: I am afraid I cannot put all my wares on the table. I would have had no objection, but for reasons of security I cannot give the strength of the Territorial Army.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Is the Territorial Army also a matter for security, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: Perhaps it is desirable not to give out the figures as to what the military strength of the country is.

Sardar Hukam Singh: If we are still short of the sanctioned strength, are we taking any additional steps to make up that strength or to induce young men to join this?

Shri Tyagi: Sir, I am thankful for the opportunity supplied by the hon. Member. I want to announce that to improve the recruitment position it is proposed to make enrolment in the Territorial Army compulsory for government servants and employees of public utility concerns, in certain age groups. I propose to introduce a Bill to this effect in the House, if possible this session.

Sardar Hukum Singh: So far as I could know, we were getting enough recruits for the general units; we were short of technical units. Are we doing anything now to invite technicians to join our units?

Shri Tyagi: Yes, Sir. For some time past attempts were made. Difficulty arose because for these technical units known as Urban Units, Persons who are expected to offer themselves for recruitment are mostly engaged as labourers either in Government concerns or in some other private factories or otherwise. Therefore it becomes difficult for them to spare time. But I think the improvement has been encouraging and we are getting better response.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: May I know if it is a fact that the Urban Units of the Territorial Army are primarily reserved for specialised technical units and, as such, the bulk of our civilian youths in the towns, who are non-technicians, are deprived of the privilege of getting training in the Territorial Army?

Shri Tyagi: Not in the Territorial Army. My friend is right when he says that the bulk of the people who come from the urban areas are such as are technicians and laymen of the urban areas do not get the benefit of the Territorial Army organisation for the simple reason that the training periods are fixed according to the leisure hours of the labour working in the factory—two hours or so per week.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Defence (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I would just like to say in regard to this question that it is our present policy to encourage in every way recruitment to the Territorial Army, both urban and the other,—rural you may call it, or non-urban,—as well as N. C. C. For both these, some months back, we added an auxiliary section too, which would have some lesser training, and now we are proceeding with them further, I hope, in consultation with the Advisory Committees

for the Territorial Army and the N.C.C.

सरकारी कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी पढ़ाना

*११६७. सैठ गोविन्द दास : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे ।

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी पढ़ाने के लिये सितम्बर, १९५३ में कितने अध्यापक रखे हुए थे और उन की प्रस्तुत संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ अध्यापकों को निकाल दिया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Ten part-time teachers were teaching Hindi to Central Government employees in September, 1953. Their present number is 8.

(b) and (c). The services of two teachers were dispensed with as there was not enough work due to fall in the number of students.

सैठ गोविन्द दास : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब मैं ने एक प्रश्न पहले हिन्दी में पूछा था तब आप ने कहा था कि डा० मनमोहन दास उस को समझे नहीं। यह विषय शिक्षा विभाग से सम्बन्ध रखता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यदि मेरे प्रश्नों का उत्तर मौलाना साहब दें तो मैं हिन्दी में प्रश्न पूछूँ। नहीं तो मुझे अंग्रेजी में पूछने के लिए विवश होना पड़ेगा ?

Mr. Speaker: I do not know whether the hon. Minister is prepared with the answer to this particular question.

ملسٲر آف ایجوکیشن ایٲڈ نیچرل

دسورسٲز ایٲڈ سائٹیفک ریسرچ (مولانا

آزاد) : آپ ہندی میں یوجھے میں

بخوشی جواب دونگا -

[The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): You can put the question in Hindi. I will be glad to reply.]

सेठ गोविन्द दास : यह जो शिक्षकों की संख्या घटी है उस का कारण अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह बतलाया था कि विद्यार्थियों की संख्या घटी थी मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस संख्या को बढ़ाने के लिए क्या सरकार की कर्मचारियों को कोई प्रोत्साहन देने की योजना है। या कोई इस प्रकार की योजना है कि अगर वे हिन्दी नहीं सीखेंगे तो उन की आगे की तरक्की में बाधा पड़ेगी। क्या सरकार इस प्रकार की किसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है।

مولانا آزاد - سروس کے آدمی یہ اچھی طرح سے سمجھتے ہیں کہ اگر انہوں نے ہندی سیکھ لی تو اس سے ان کا فیوچر محفوظ ہو جائیگا اور زیادہ اچھا ہو جائیگا - لیکن ابھی تک ان کے لئے کوئی خاص ایسی چیز رکھنا کئی باتوں کو سامنے رکھتے ہوئے مناسب نہیں معلوم ہوا لیکن گورنمنٹ سوچ رہی ہے کہ اس بارے میں کچھ نہ کچھ قدم اٹھایا جائے۔

[Maulana Azad: The employees very well understand that if they learn Hindi their future will be secure and better. But for various considerations it is not proper to lay any such conditions. The Government are, however, thinking of taking some steps in this connection.]

सेठ गोविन्द दास : यह जो हमारे कर्मचारियों को शिक्षा दी जा रही है इस का पाठ्य क्रम क्या है और यह कितनी कक्षाएँ

चलाई जा रही हैं जहाँ पर उन को शिक्षा दी जा रही है ?

مولانا آزاد : چونہر بیسیک اسکولوں کے لئے جس درجے کی ہندی پڑھائی ہے وہ دکھی گئی ہے -

[Maulana Azad: The standard of Hindi is the same as in Junior basic Schools.]

COST OF LIVING INDEX

*1168. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of the preparation and publication by a competent authority of a broad-based All-India Cost-of-living index on an up-to-date basis has been considered by Government as suggested by the Dearness Allowance Committee; and

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. As stated in my reply to unstarred question No. 381, on the 9th Dec. '53, an all-India working Class Cost-of-living index, with base 1944 is being regularly published by the Labour Bureau since the publication of the Report of the Dearness Allowance Committee. The question of compiling a parallel series of all-India Middle Class Index and also of later integrating the two series into a composite all-India index is under active consideration, in consultation with the Central Statistical Organisation.

Shri S. N. Das: In reply to the question referred to by the hon. Minister it was stated that the matter was under active consideration, in consultation with the Central Statistical Organisation. This was said on the 9th December 1953. May I know whether any progress has been made?

Shri M. C. Shah: Yes. A committee has been appointed. This committee

has met in February 1954 and the work is progressing.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether it is proposed to give this work to the Central Statistical Organisation, or whether any other body is going to be entrusted with this task?

Shri M. C. Shah: For the time being it is proposed to give this work only to the Central Statistical Organisation attached to the Cabinet Secretariat.

BOMBAY CUSTOMS APPRAISING DEPARTMENT

*1169. **Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been any cases of less customs charges in the Appraising Department of the Bombay Customs, during 1951-52 and 1952-53;

(b) whether any claims were withdrawn on the basis of original assessment; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Demands for customs duties and other charges short levied by the assessing officers through inadvertence, errors, collusion or misconstruction on the part of the Officers of Customs, or through mis-statement as to real value, quantity or description on the part of the owner are required under Section 39 of the Sea Customs Act to be made within three months. In the Custom Houses there is a system of second scrutiny of assessment documents, and if on such scrutiny *prima facie* there is reason to believe that duty has been short levied, due either to incorrect value or classification, a demand is made immediately pending further investigation in order to avoid it becoming time barred. If on further investigation and study of the documents the original assessment is found to be correct, the provisional demand made under section 39 is withdrawn; most of the withdrawals were for this reason.

Shri Gidwani: The answer was not audible to me at least. It was a big answer in the form of a statement. It could have been placed on the Table of the House or given to me earlier.

Mr. Speaker: If he wants, it can be placed on the Table of the House. But he will have no opportunity to ask supplementary questions.

Shri A. C. Guha: There is nothing new in it. If you will kindly permit me, Sir, according to a certain section of the Sea Customs Act, if there is any suspicion that certain articles are short levied, within three months a fresh assessment is to be sent. Otherwise, after that period, it will be time barred. In certain cases a fresh assessment is sent and after final scrutiny if it is found that the previous assessment was correct, the second assessment is withdrawn or if it is found that the previous assessment was not correct an amount according to the fresh assessment or some other amount as found suitable is realised from the party.

Shri Gidwani: What is the difference between the amount which would have been realised if the original assessment had been imposed and the subsequent assessment?

Mr. Speaker: That would depend on each individual case.

Shri A. C. Guha: I can say...

Mr. Speaker: I do not want that question to be answered. It is obvious it will depend on each individual case.

Shri K. K. Basu: May we know the number of cases which have been time barred regarding assessment?

Shri A. C. Guha: I think no case is allowed to be time barred. In 1950-51, in 2076 cases fresh demands were made out of which 730 were withdrawn on the final assessment. In 1952-53, in 1154 cases second assessment was made and 358 were withdrawn.

POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION FUND

***1170. Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount available now in the **Ex-Servicemen's Post-War Reconstruction Fund**;

(b) the **Statewise figures of the amount allotted during 1952-53 and 1953-54**; and

(c) how this fund is generally built up from year to year?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): (a) Approximately Rs. 6.68 crores.

(b) The entire fund was allocated among the various States in 1947, and no further allotments have been made thereafter.

(c) The Post-War Reconstruction Fund was created by the Central Government by contributing Rs. 2/- per Combatant and Re. 1/- per Non-Combatant (enrolled) p. m., from 1 April 1942 to 31st March 1945. No contributions have been made thereafter.

Shri Rishang Keishing: On what basis is the allotment of the amount to the different States done?

Shri Tyagi: The allotment was made on the basis of soldiers, combatant and non-combatant, who came from the various States. It was in proportion to the number of soldiers who were enrolled.

Shri Rishang Keishing: May I know if the hon. Minister can assure us that even Part C States like Manipur and Tripura are also entitled to this fund?

Shri Tyagi: Yes, Sir. In connection with the previous question, I have stated that the share of Manipur and Tripura which fell to them according to the number of soldiers provided by these States, was sent to the Agent of these States in Assam.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: May I know whether this fund is invested

separately or incorporated in the Consolidated Fund of India?

Shri Tyagi: This fund is mostly invested in Government securities.

Shrimati Kamlendu Mati Shah: Considering that a big amount of the soldiers came from Garhwal, may I know what amount has been allotted for them?

Shri Tyagi: I may inform my hon. lady friend that it is not allotted district-wise. We only allot State-wise.

INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION

***1171. Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the concerns to whom loans have been sanctioned by the Industrial Finance Corporation in 1953-54; and

(b) the amount of loan in each case?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) and (b). A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexe No. 38.]

With your permission, I may add that the financial year of the Industrial Finance Corporation starts from 1st July. So, the table relates to the period from 1st July, 1953 to 28th February, 1954.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: What is the total number of applications for loans received by the Corporation during this period?

Shri A. C. Guha: I would like to have notice for that.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: What is the total amount sanctioned during this period?

Shri A. C. Guha: I think all this information is given in the statement. The amount sanctioned in each case is given there.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know if certain applications for loans have been hanging fire for the last 2½ years without the applicants being told whether they will get it or not?

Shri A. C. Guha: I think the annual report for the year ending 30th June has been published and has been laid on the Table of the House. The hon. Member can get the information from there. I have no information with me at present.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know whether the loan that has been given to the Sodepur Glass Works during this period has been given on an application from them or whether the Corporation gave the loan *suo motu*?

Shri A. C. Guha: During this period no loan has been sanctioned to the Sodepur Glass Works.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know how many applications there were from the State of West Bengal and how many were granted and the amount involved?

Shri A. C. Guha: As to how many applications there were from West Bengal and the amount sanctioned will be found in the statement.

Shri N. L. Joshi: May I know the number of applications rejected?

Shri A. C. Guha: I would like to have notice.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I put Question No. 1149, of Pandit D. N. Tiwary?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

FOREIGN FIRMS

*1149. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad** (on behalf of **Pandit D. N. Tiwary**): Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether firms and companies not incorporated in India are working in this country;

(b) if so, the number thereof;

(c) the number of firms incorporated in India but with (i) totally foreign capital and (ii) partly foreign capital; and

(d) the income-tax paid by them?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 39.]

(d) No information is available as statistics are not separately maintained in respect of these firms and companies. Compilation of the information will involve scrutiny of assessment records by Income-tax Officers all over India and the time and labour involved therein will not be commensurate with the result to be achieved.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether these companies with foreign capital are asked to reinvest their profit or a part of their profit in the business here, or whether they are allowed to send it outside the country freely?

Shri M. C. Shah: I do not think we can ask the companies to invest their profits here.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know if there is any condition imposed at the time of the entry of such foreign capital, or if they are treated on a par with Indian companies?

Shri M. C. Shah: They can just get themselves registered under the Indian Companies Act. There are about 851 such companies which are incorporated abroad, and others are incorporated in India, and they have to abide by the sections in the Indian Companies Act.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: The statement gives the number of companies with foreign capital as on 30th June 1948. May I know whether within the last six years there has been an increase or decrease in the number of such companies?

Shri M. C. Shah: This census was taken by the Reserve Bank of India, as on 30th June 1948. Thereafter, no

census has been taken. The information that we have given is from the census taken by the Reserve Bank of India.

Shri K. P. Tripathi: May I know whether all these companies are directly managed by managing agencies and if so, how many managing agencies are controlling them?

Shri M. C. Shah: I have not got the information as to how many companies are managed by managing agencies or others. I require notice.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know the terms and conditions in the case of companies with partly foreign and partly Indian capital, and also whether these terms and conditions are intimated to Government or not?

Shri M. C. Shah: Where there is partly Indian and partly foreign capital, the companies are registered under the Indian Companies Act, and therefore they have to abide by all the provisions of it

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Is it a fact that these foreign companies have certain legal or administrative assurances that they can take away the profits to their countries of origin? May I also have information as to the total amount of money taken out during the past one or two years, in terms of profits?

Shri M. C. Shah: I have not got that information, I would require notice for that.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

NATIONAL PHYSICAL LABORATORY

***1142. Th. Lakshman Singh Charak:** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Physical Laboratory has started the work of treating samples of Graphite Ore;

(b) if so, the work done so far in this field; and

787 PSD.

(c) whether the laboratory has sold any material to any indigenous producers?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Work on treating samples of graphite ore with a view to provide proper grade graphite for the manufacture of dry cells, pencils and brushes, is at present being carried out on a laboratory scale at the National Physical Laboratory. Equipment is being fabricated to put it on a pilot plant scale.

(c) No, Sir.

EXCHANGE CONTROL ACT

***1154. Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases instituted under the Exchange Control Act, from the 1st January, 1951, to date for contravening the provisions of Sections 4, 5, 6, 12 and 13 of the Act;

(b) the number of prosecutions that were successful;

(c) the expenses involved in each the above prosecutions; and

(d) the number of cases in which the offences under the above sections were condoned by the Exchange Control without reference to the Court?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): (a) The number of prosecutions launched under sections 4, 5 and 13 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act since 1st January, 1951 is 21. Section 6 of the Act relates to blocked accounts and the question of filing complaints under this section does not arise. No case for contravention of section 12 of the Act has been filed.

(b) Judgment has been passed by the courts in 14 cases and in all these cases the parties involved were found guilty and punished.

(c) The information cannot be supplied as it is not possible to work

out the expenses incurred in the various Departments concerned.

(d) Nine.

FOREIGN CAPITAL

*1159. **Shri Madhao Reddi:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the amount of foreign capital that has been withdrawn from the country due to purchases of foreign concerns by Indian capitalists or by Government in 1953-54?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): During the period April to December 1953, Rs. 58.47 lakhs were remitted on account of sale of foreign concerns. Information for the period January to March 1954 is not available.

INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES

*1163. **Shri C. R. Narasimhan:** (a) Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether there is any institute of actuaries in this country?

(b) What are the present arrangements for training actuaries in this country?

(c) Has the need for having an Institute of actuaries in this country been examined by Government?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) There is no Institute of Actuaries in India.

(b) The Institute of Actuaries, London, issues a complete correspondence tuition course to each student on payment of the requisite fees.

(c) The Government does not find it necessary at this stage to consider

the question of having an Institute of Actuaries in India.

LAWRENCE SCHOOL AT LOVEDALE

216. **Shri N. M. Lingam:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the rates of Travelling Allowance and daily Allowance admissible to members of the Board of Administration of the Lawrence School at Lovedale;

(b) whether the expenditure on these Allowances is met from the school funds; and

(c) the amount drawn by Members on this account after the school was handed over to a Board of Administration?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) to (c). The Government of India are not concerned with the rates of travelling allowance and daily allowance paid to the members of the Board of Administration of the Lawrence School, Lovedale, which is autonomous and competent to decide these rates for itself.

CULTURAL SCHOLARSHIPS

217. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the number of applications received by Government for the grant of scholarships to young artists?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): 1959, from young artists in different cultural fields.

Contents

Thursday, 18th March, 1954—

Message from the Council of States	2527—2528
Paper Laid on the Table—	
PEPSU Rules of Executive Business (Validation) Act	2529
Special Marriage Bill—Report of Joint Committee presented	2529
General Budget—General Discussion— <i>Not concluded</i>	2529—2587
Motion <i>re</i> Fourth Report of Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—Adopted	2587—2588
Resolution <i>re</i> Family Planning—Withdrawn	2588—2640
Resolution <i>re</i> Second Chamber at the Centre—Discussion— <i>Not concluded</i>	2640—2652

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

2527

2528

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Thursday, 18th March, 1954

The House met at Two of the Clock

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

2-50 P.M.

MESSAGE FROM THE COUNCIL OF STATES

Secretary: I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of the Council of States:

"I am directed to inform the House of the People that the Council of States, at its sitting held on the 16th March, 1954, has passed the enclosed motion referring the Hindu Marriage and Divorce Bill, 1952, to a Joint Committee of the Houses and to request that the concurrence of the House of the People in the said motion and the names of the Members of the House to be appointed to the said Joint Committee may be communicated to this Council."

MOTION

"That the Bill to amend and codify the law relating to marriage and divorce among Hindus be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses, consisting of forty-five Members, fifteen Members from this Council, namely, Dr. P.

36 P.S.D.

V. Kane, Shrimati Rukmini Devi Arundale, Dr. Raghu Vira, Shri Indra Vidyavachaspati, Diwan Chaman Lall, Shrimati Maya Devi Chetty, Shrimati Chandravati Lakhanpal, Shri M. Govinda Reddy, Shri T. S. Pattabiraman, Shri Sham Sunder Narain Tankha, Shri Surendra Mahanty, Shri K. Suryanarayana, Shri B. M. Gupta, Shri S. N. Mazumdar, Shri C. C. Biswas, and thirty Members from the House of the People;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee, the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of Members of the Joint Committee;

that in other respects, the Rules of Procedure of this Council relating to Select Committees will apply with such variations and modifications as the Chairman may make;

that this Council recommends to the House of the People that the House do join in the said Joint Committee and communicate to this Council the names of Members to be appointed by the House to the Joint Committee; and

that the Committee shall make a report to this Council on or before the last day of the second week of the next session."

The above motion was passed by the Council of States at its sitting held on Tuesday, the 16th March, 1954."

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

PEPSU RULES OF EXECUTIVE BUSINESS
(VALIDATION) ACT

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Patiala and East Punjab States Union Rules of Executive Business (Validation) Act, 1954 (President's Act No. 6 of 1954), under subsection (3) of section 3 of the Patiala and East Punjab States Union Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1953. [Placed in the Library. See No. S-82/54].

SPECIAL MARRIAGE BILL

The Minister of Law and Minority Affairs (Shri Biswas): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide a special form of marriage in certain cases, and for the registration of such and certain other marriages.

GENERAL BUDGET—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now continue the general discussion on the General Budget.

As the House will be sitting today till 7-30 p.m., the Private Members' Business will be taken up from 5-00 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. instead of from 4-30 p.m. to 7 p.m.

श्री जांगड़े (बिलासपुर—रक्षित,—अनु-सूचित जातियाँ): अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मैं कह रहा था कि पांच वर्षों के बाद हमें यह देखने को मिल रहा है कि हमारी आर्थिक और उद्योगीकरण की व्यवस्था में बहुत फ़र्क हो रहा है। हमारे यहाँ के ३६ करोड़ लोगों में से ३५ करोड़ लोगों का इससे कोई विशेष फायदा नहीं हो रहा है। हमारे अनुभवी लोग अमरीका और रूस और चीन से हमारी तुलना करते हैं पर वह यह भूल जाते हैं कि अगर संसार का हर एक देश यंत्रीकरण की ओर झुक जावे और हर एक देश उद्योग की ओर झुक जावे

तो संसार में कौन सा देश उनकी चीजों को खरीदने के लिये तैयार होगा और कैसे सारा सामान बाहर के देशों में वितरित हो सकेगा। आप देखें कि उत्तर अमरीका की जनसंख्या कितनी है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर कोई भी देश उसके माल की खपत न करे तो भी उनके पास इतने खनिज पदार्थ हैं और जन संख्या इतनी कम है कि वह अपने पर निर्भर रह सकते हैं। अगर आप रूस और चीन की तुलना करें और उनकी संख्या को देखें तो आप पायेंगे कि यद्यपि चीन में जनसंख्या ज्यादा है, लेकिन चीन और रूस दोनों का साम्यवाद की तरफ झुकाव है और रूस के पास साइबेरिया का इतना बड़ा प्रदेश है कि उसका क्षेत्रफल हिन्दुस्तान से पांच गुना है और उसका उपयोग करके वह आत्म निर्भर हो सकता है। इस लिये हम हिन्दुस्तान के गृह-उद्योग की अमरीका और रूस और चीन से पूरे तौर पर तुलना नहीं कर सकते। मैं इस बात के पक्ष में हूँ कि जो बड़े बड़े उद्योग हैं और जो खासकर डिफेंस से सम्बन्धित उद्योग हैं, या रेल और जो दूसरे बड़े बड़े उद्योग हैं उनको सरकार ले और उनका यंत्रीकरण हो। इन उद्योगों को इस प्रकार बढ़ाया जाय इसमें मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। लेकिन जहाँ तक छोटे उद्योगों का प्रश्न है उनका विकेन्द्रीकरण होना नितान्त आवश्यक है। यह होगा तभी हम अपने देश के करोड़ों लोगों को काम दे सकेंगे। आज हमारे देश में एक आदमी के पास करोड़ों रुपये की पूंजी रहने दी जाती है जिससे वह जिस तरीके से चाहे दूसरे के लिये कठिनाई पैदा कर सकता है। आप देखिये कि जमींदारी उन्मूलन के बाद गांव में जो रुपये वाले हैं वह अपने रुपये और अनाज को न मालूम किस कोने में रखे दिये हैं और उसको दबाये बैठे हैं वे देहातियों को काम नहीं देते, बल्कि ताना

भारते हैं कि आज प्राप्ति वाले रुपये अनाज देंगे। आज गांवों में करोड़ों लोगों को काम नहीं मिलता है। इसलिये वह बड़े बड़े शहरों में बड़े उद्योगों में काम करने के लिये जाते हैं। वहां एक मजदूर को ७० या ८० रुपये महीना मिलता है, लेकिन खोजने पर भी ३० या ३५ रुपये महीने में एक छोटा सा कमरा नहीं मिलता। तो इन मुसीबतों में आज गांव वालों को शहरों में जाना पड़ता है।

आज लोग कहते हैं कि मध्यम श्रेणी के लोगों को काम नहीं मिलता। लेकिन आज उनसे अधिक देहात वालों की हालत खराब है। वह उन से ज्यादा बेकार हैं न उनका संगठन है, न उनकी आवाज बुलन्द हो पाती है और न वे पढ़े लिखे हैं। और आज तक उनका मसला हल नहीं होता तब तक हमारी सरकार को शांति से नहीं बैठना चाहिये। उनके लिये कोई न कोई कदम उठाना चाहिये एक ओर कुछ लोगों के पास सैकड़ों हजारों एकड़ जमीनें हैं और दूसरी ओर करोड़ों में से प्रत्येक के पास दो दो एकड़ भी जमीन नहीं है। इस लिये मैं कहता हूँ कि जमीन का बटवारा जल्द से जल्द होना चाहिये। अब लोगों ने जमीन के बटवारे से अपने को बचाने के लिये कानूनी दांव पेंच सीख लिये हैं और वह पटवारियों और सरकारी कर्मचारियों से मिलकर अपने बेटों और भतीजों के नाम जमीन को दे रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से इस बात का निर्धारण होना चाहिये कि प्रति व्यक्ति को कितनी जमीन दी जाय। और प्रदेशीय सरकारों को आदेश जारी किये जायें कि किसानों को काश्तकारी के लिये जमीन मिले। सिद्धांत तो यह होना चाहिये कि जो जमीन को जोतता है उसी की जमीन होनी चाहिये और जो खाली बैठा रहत है और दूसरों के सहारे पूँजी एकत्रित करता

है और शहर या दूर गांव में बैठ कर खेती करावे उसकी जमीन नहीं होनी चाहिये। इसी प्रकार बड़े बड़े पूँजीपतियों के धन में भी राशनिग की जावे।

अब मैं राष्ट्रीय विस्तार सेवा और सामूहिक विकास योजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। यह कार्य अच्छा चल रहा है। स्कूल खोले जा रहे हैं, सड़कें बनाई जा रही हैं और दूसरे उन्नति के काम किये जा रहे हैं। परन्तु एक कमी है। वहाँ पर गृह-उद्योग की कोई स्कीम नहीं है। हमारे वित्त मंत्री हमको इस के आँकड़े दें कि आज तीन वर्ष हो गये उसमें ७४ सामूहिक विकास योजनाओं और ६०० राष्ट्रीय विस्तार योजनाओं में इस ओर कितना काम हुआ है कितने लोग गृह-उद्योग में स्वावलम्बी बन चुके हैं। आज नहीं तो वह हमको यह आँकड़े दो साल बाद बतलावें कि कितने आदमी स्वावलम्बी बने। यह बता देना तो मैं समझता हूँ उनके लिये बहुत जरूरी होगा।

इसके अतिरिक्त मैं आपको यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार तो एस्टीमेट बनाती है, अनुमान लगाती है कि हमारी योजना पर इतना रुपया खर्च होगा। आपको मालूम होगा कि कई बार पब्लिक एकाउंट कमेटी और अनुमान कमेटीने यह बतलाया है कि ऋणशः प्रत्येक वर्ष योजनाओं का खर्च अनुमान बढ़ता ही जा रहा है। आज इस बात को कहने में कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता कि जो हमारे ठेकेदार हैं उनके कारण इस मामले में हम बदनाम होते हैं और दूसरे लोग हमको बदनाम करते हैं। चाहे सरकारी कर्मचारी कुछ न करते हों, सरकार कुछ न करती हो, लेकिन यह ठेकेदार वास्तविक से कहीं कई गुना अधिक

[श्री जांगड़े]

अनुमान, सरकारी कर्मचारियों से मिलकर बना लेते हैं और करोड़ों रुपया बरबाद कर देते हैं। यदि वह रुपया बच जाय तो वह दूसरी योजनाओं में लागया जा सकता है और हमको डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग की और यू० एन० ओ० से सहायता लेने की और नेशनल सेविंग की कोई जरूरत न पड़े। हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री मौलाना साहब कहते हैं कि उनके पास स्कीमें तो बहुत हैं पर उनकी पाकेट खाली है। अगर यह रुपया बच जाय तो उनको यह बात कहने की जरूरत नहीं होगी।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I might request the hon. Member that he should address the Chair. That is the proper parliamentary convention.

3P-M.

श्री जांगड़े : अध्यक्ष महोदय समा करें। मैं कुछ शिक्षा पद्धति के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं इस बात के लिये तैयार हूँ कि यदि कुछ सालों के लिये इस शिक्षा पद्धति को रोक दिया जाय तो अच्छा है क्योंकि अगर हम इस पद्धति को जारी रखेंगे तो हम बेकारों को बहुत बढ़ा देंगे क्योंकि यह शिक्षा केवल मानसिक ज्ञान देती है, शारीरिक ज्ञान नहीं देती। आज मिडिल पास करने वाला विद्यार्थी भी केन्द्रीय या प्रान्तीय सरकार और स्थानीय संस्थाओं की ओर नौकरी के लिये देखता है। आज जितनी भी शिक्षण संस्थायें हैं वह मुंशियों के कारखाने बनी हुई हैं और उनको परावलम्बी बनाती हैं और वह सरकार के लिये बहुत बड़ा मामला हो जाता है। चार पांच साल हो गये इसमें कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ। इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस पद्धति में सारे देश में परिवर्तन होना बहुत जरूरी है।

हम देहातों में सड़क बना रहे हैं, स्कूल खोल रहे हैं, तालाब खुदवा रहे हैं, लेकिन वहाँ के लोग अब भी गरीब बने हुये हैं क्योंकि देहात का अधिक ढांचा नहीं बदला। हम चाहते हैं कि देहात के लोग शहरों की ओर न जाय। शहरों में जो जन संख्या है वह अब न बढ़ने पाये और देहात हरे भरे बनें। जैसा कि महात्मा जी ने कहा था, go back to the villages गांव की ओर पुनः जाओ जैसा कि सर्वोदय सिद्धांत कहता है उसी सिद्धांत को, गो पालन और गोसंबर्द्धन के सिद्धांत को भी हमें पूर्ण करना है। गांव के लोग गांव में ही रहें और गांव का पशु संवर्धन ही राम राज्य स्थापित हो लोग स्वावलंबी हों, यही हम को करना है। गांव का जो काम काज हो और जिन चीजों की वहां जरूरत हो, वह गांव में ही तैयार हों। इस तरह से काम करें तभी जाकर हम गांव के किसानों को सुखी बना सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यहां दो प्रश्नों का समाधान चाहता हूँ। अभी हमारे वित्त मंत्री ने कहा था कि पाकिस्तान के उपर भारत का कर्जा है। पर पाकिस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री ने अपने बजट सत्र में यह नहीं कहा कि हम हिन्दुस्तान को इतना अदा करने वाले हैं। पाकिस्तान को इतना रुपया अदा करना है, इस सम्बन्ध में वह बिल्कुल चुप रहे। इस बाबत में हिन्दुस्तान क्या करने वाला है यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ। दूसरी बात में स्टलिंग बैलेंसज के बारे में जानना चाहता हूँ। स्टलिंग बैलेंसज हमारे विलायत में बहुत ज्यादा है और स्टलिंग बैलेंसज का उपयोग भारत को अपने प्लान और उन्नति के लिये करना है। वह रुपया हमको कितने वर्षों में मिलने वाला है और कब तक मिलने वाला है

किस तरह मिलने वाला है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ ।

इस के उपरान्त मैं आप के सामने मंत्री महोदय को यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि चमड़े का जो उद्योग है, उस में खास चीज यह है कि नुकसान हमारे गरीब भाइयों को पहुंच रहा है, क्योंकि चमड़े के उद्योगों को यंत्रीकरण का रूप दिया जा रहा है । आज हमारे लाखों लोग, बेकार हो रहे हैं । उन को कोई सुरक्षा, कोई बढ़ावा, नहीं दिया जा रहा है । आज हम अमुक अमुक जगहों से चमड़ा मगाते हैं और साथ ही यह बात भी है कि हम अमुक अमुक चमड़े को चीन जैसे देशों को निर्यात भी करते हैं । तो यह कैसी उल्टी बात है, यह मैं समझना चाहता हूँ । इस के लिये सरकार को देखना चाहिये ।

अब मैं सोप इंडस्ट्री, साबुन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि केवल गृह-उद्योग में बनाये जाने वाले साबुन को ही नहीं, बल्कि आधुनिक तर्ज से चिकनाई में कोई यन्त्र का उपयोग करते हैं तो उनको भी कर से मुक्त करना चाहिये ।

अन्त में मैं मध्य प्रदेश के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ । आप को मालूम होगा कि हिन्दुस्तान में प्रत्येक प्रदेश में बड़ी बड़ी योजनाएँ चल रहीं हैं, प्रत्येक प्रदेश को कुछ न कुछ रकम केन्द्र से मिलती है । परन्तु मध्य प्रदेश को कुछ भी नहीं मिलता । न वहाँ कोई नदी घाटी योजना है और न कोई बड़ा कारखाना है, न प्लान में कोई बड़ी चीज वहाँ के लिये रक्खी गई है । आपको मालूम होगा कि छत्तीसगढ़ के जो तीन जिले हैं जो मध्य प्रदेश को ही नहीं बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान के बहुत से कमी वाले प्रदेशों को सौ साल से अनाज, चावल, प्रदान करता रहा है, उस की ओर सरकार ने कभी भी ध्यान नहीं दिया । उन जिलों की हालत

को सुधारने के लिये और उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये क्या किया गया ? अभी भी सरकार ने ध्यान नहीं दिया यह मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ । पता नहीं प्रांतीय सरकार ने कुछ किया है या नहीं, पर भारत सरकार ने नहीं किया । वहाँ की वास्तविक बात मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ छत्तीसगढ़ के इन तीन जिलों में ६० लाख की जन संख्या है, उस में से दस बारह लाख लोगों के क्षेत्रफल में अकाल पड़ा हुआ है । आज वहाँ से हजारों लोग खड़गपुर कलकत्ता की पलारी बगीरह की तरफ भाग रहे हैं क्यों कि वहाँ सिंचाई के कोई साधन नहीं हैं । आप को मालूम होगा कि वहाँ दस दस पंद्रह लाख लोगों के बीच में जो बस्ती है, वह जो वहाँ का क्षेत्रफल है, वहाँ पर १२ वर्षों में पांच बार अकाल पड़ चुका है, पर किसी भी सरकार ने, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने या किसी भी सरकार ने, उस ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया । इस कारण से हम हिन्दुस्तान के अन्न के अभाव को दूर नहीं कर सकते । हम को इस लिये इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये । प्रांतीय सरकार ध्यान दे या न दे, पर केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह कर्तव्य है कि हिन्दुस्तान का वह एरिया जो ग्रँनरी रहा है, जो मध्य-प्रदेश हिन्दुस्तान का ग्रँनरी रहा है, और जहाँ से लाखों टन चावल दूसरे प्रांतों को दिया जा रहा है, उसकी उपेक्षा न की जाय । इस के लिये मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार से बिनती करता हूँ कि वहाँ माइनर इरिगेशन छोटी सिंचाई की योजनाओं को चालू करे । प्रांतीय सरकार खर्च करे या न करे, लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस के लिये प्रयत्न करना चाहिये, तभी हम अनाज का उत्पादन बढ़ा सकते हैं । इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आपको कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ मध्य प्रदेश के लिये कोई भी योजना नहीं है, न इरिगेशन प्लान है, न आयरन स्टील फैक्टरी ही

[श्री जांगड़े]

कोई वहां के लिये है। मँगनीज के सम्बन्ध में भी शायद २० लाख का प्लांट खोला गया है, इस के लिये मैं सरकार को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मध्यप्रदेश की हमेशा उपेक्षा की जाती है, क्योंकि यहां पर उनकी तरफ से बोलने वाले सदस्य नहीं हैं, उनकी आवाज बुलन्द नहीं होती और न वहां की प्रांतीय सरकार की ही आवाज बुलन्द होती है। इस लिये मध्य प्रदेश को नगण्य माना जाता है। इस के लिये मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह मध्य प्रदेश की ओर अधिक ध्यान दें।

श्री चाबदा (बनस्कंठा) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं पिछले दो तीन दिनों से बजट के ऊपर जो आलोचना हो रही है, बजट के पक्ष में और उसके विरोध में, उस को ध्यान से सुनता रहा हूँ। लेकिन फिर भी मैं यह कहूंगा कि आज के जो हमारे माली हालात ह, और देश की जो दूसरी परिस्थितियां हैं, उन सब को मद्देनजर रखते हुये अगर बजट को देखा जाय तो मैं यही कहूंगा कि हम देश के विकास की ओर स्थिरता और संयम से आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। कुछ हद तक तो मैं यहां तक कहूंगा कि हमारा बजट एक क्रांतिकारी बजट भी कहला सकता है। कुछ बातें बजट में ऐसी हैं कि जिनके लिये हम कह सकते हैं कि इस में कुछ रद्दोबदल किया जाय।

आज नौबत यह आ गई है कि बाहर से प्रदेशों की हमें कितनी मदद मिलेगी, मिलेगी या नहीं मिलेगी, यह सब सोचना पड़ रहा है। फिर डेफिसिट फाईनेन्स की ओर भी हम जा रहे हैं और कुछ टैक्सेज भी ऐसे लगाने को हम लुभा गये हैं कि जो नहीं लगाते तो अच्छा होता।

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair.]

इन सब बातों को देखते हुये हमें कुछ किन्ता सी होती है कि जो हमारे विकास

का काम है, जो हमारा प्लान का काम है, वह इस तरह हम कैसे बढ़ा सकेंगे। मैं इस विषय में तो अधिक नहीं जानता कि यह कहां तक संभव हो सकती है, लेकिन एक गंभीर बात कहना चाहता हूँ। वह यह है कि हमारा देश मुश्किल में है और हम अपना विकास करना चाहते हैं, तो ऐसे मौके पर देश में जितना भी धन हो, जो कोई काम में न आ रहा हो, करीब करीब जो सड़ रहा हो, ऐसा धन हमें प्राप्त करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये। वह धन या तो राजा महाराजाओं के पास है, या बड़े बड़े धनी सेठ साहूकारों के पास है। और बहुत सा धन ऐसा है कि जो मस्जिदों और मन्दिरों के पास है, मठों के पास है। हम यह करके किसी का नुकसान नहीं पहुंचाना चाहते और न किसी की धार्मिक भावना को दुखाना चाहते हैं। लेकिन वह ऐसा धन इतना धन है कि जिस से हमारे तीन चार प्लान आसानी से बगैर किसी तकलीफ के चलाये जा सकते हैं। वह धन जिनके पास है उन से हम को विनती कर के लेना चाहिये। हम ने अभी राजप्रमुखों और राजाओं से विनती की थी कि वे अपनी पेंसन में से दस टका बा खुशी कट करवा दें। ऐसे ही हम ऐसी संस्थाओं से कि जहां पैसा पड़ा सड़ रहा है, वह भले ही अपने उपयोग के लिये, अपने कार्य के लिये उसको रखें हों, फिर भी जो पैसा पड़ा हुआ है, उसको अगर वह हमें बगैर ब्याज के लोन पर दे सकें तो अच्छा है, नहीं तो कुछ मामूली ब्याज से भी दें, इस के लिये हमें प्रयत्न करना चाहिये। इस में किसी तरह का संकोच नहीं करना चाहिये।

मैं अब अनएम्प्लायमेंट के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। अनएम्प्लायमेंट को हम दो विभाग कर सकते हैं। एक तो शहरी बेकारी है और दूसरी ग्राम्य बेकारी है।

शहरी बेकारी के लिये तो प्लान में काफी गुंजायश है, और फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब भी और हमारे कामर्स और इंडस्ट्री के मिनिस्टर साहब भी, इसके लिये काफी सचेत रहते हैं कि कैसे इस बेकारी को कम किया जाय। लेकिन जहाँ तक ग्राम्य बेकारी का सवाल है, उसके ऊपर हमें ज्यादा गौर करना चाहिये। मैं एक मामूली सी मिसाल दूंगा कि ग्राम्य बेकारी किस तरह की है और वह कैसे बढ़ती है। आज तक गांव में खेती के अलावा कई पूरक धंधे किसानों के हाथ में थे। उन में एक सब से बड़ा उद्योग जो उन के हाथ में था वह किराये पर बैलगाड़ी चलाने का था। वह जब खेती के काम से फारिग हो जाते थे तो किराये से बैलगाड़ी चलाते थे, और उससे कुछ पैसा कमा लेते थे, जिस से वह खेती के लिये बीज और दूसरे खेती के साधन वगैरह जुटा लेते थे। आज गांव गांव में पब्लिक कैरियर मोटर लारियां हो जाने से वह काम उन का बिल्कुल टूट गया है। मैं एक मिसाल दूंगा कि एक मोटर लारी जो ४ टन वजन लेकर १०० मील जाती है, एक दिन में, तो उसका असर जो किराये से बैल गाड़ी चलाने वाले हैं उनके ऊपर क्या पड़ता है। इस से आप को अन्दाजा होगा कि ग्राम्य बेकारी कितनी बढ़ती है। एक मोटर लारी जो १०० मील ४ टन अनाज लेकर एक दिन में जाती है, उस के असर से नौ बैलगाड़ियां, १८ बैलगाड़ियों के साथ काम करने वाले इन्सान दस दिन के लिये बेकार हो जाते हैं। अगर एक इन्सान के पीछे पाच इन्सानों का कुनबा परिवार, हम समझें तो ९० आदमी एक साथ एक दिन में एक लारी के १०० मील जाने से बेकार हो जाते हैं। उनको खाने को नहीं मिलता। अब इसके साथ साथ गाड़ी बनाने वाले, लकड़ी के काम में लगने वाले, बैलों का काम करने वाले, गांव में जो दूकानों का

काम करते हैं, इन सब पर इसका असर पड़ता है, उनको काम नहीं मिलता। इस तरह ग्राम्य बेकारी दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ती जाती है। यह तो उन किसानों की बात है कि जो खेती करते करते यह काम करते हैं। इस के अलावा और भी कई लोग हैं जो ऊंटों पर, घोड़ों पर, गधों पर और बैलों पर भी बोझ ढोते हैं, और हमारी तरफ, खास कर राजस्थान में, हजारों बैलों की कमर पर बोझ रखकर वजन ढोया जाता है। वह सब आदमी इस तरह बेकार हो गये हैं और इन पशुओं को सिवाय कल्लखाने में जाने के और कोई चारा नहीं रहा। तो यह तो एक मामूली सी बात है।

ऐसे ही तेल के घानी की समस्या है। बड़े बड़े इंजिन हम लगाने की इजाजत दे देते हैं और कई इस तरह के काम हैं जो कि मशीनरी से होते हैं, उस की वजह से यह ग्राम्य बेकारी बहुत बढ़ती जाती है।

अब आज मैंने हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में देखा कि यह बताया गया है कि गवर्नमेंट कहीं विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज की प्रोत्साहन देना चाहती है, सबसिडी देना चाहती है। लेकिन सिर्फ सबसिडी देने से तो विलेज इंडस्ट्री पनपने वाली हैं नहीं। यह तो अजीब सी बात है कि एक तरफ तो हम बड़ी बड़ी मशीनरी बढ़ा रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ विलेज इंडस्ट्री को भी बढ़ा रहे हैं। यह तो उस तरह की बात हुई कि धी को और अग्नि को साथ साथ रखें और धी को पिघलने न दें। यह कभी होने वाला नहीं है। अगर हमें विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज को बढ़ाना है, काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज का विकास करना है, तो बड़ी इंडस्ट्री को कहीं न कहीं हमें रोकना होगा। अगर नहीं रोकते तो किसी भी क्षण में यह छोटी इंडस्ट्री पनपने वाली नहीं है।

[श्री चावदा]

प्लान के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट एक हमारे पास ऐसा साधन है कि जिस की वजह से आज हम हजारों गांवों में पहुंच सके हैं। भले ही कोई कहने को कह दे कि कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट से या प्लान से देहातों में कोई फायदा नहीं होता, यह गलत बात है। हमें कबूल करना पड़ेगा कि उस से जरूर कुछ हद तक देहातों की हालत में, किसानों की माली हालत में फर्क पड़ा और अच्छा असर हुआ है। लेकिन हमें प्लानिंग के बारे में एक दृष्टि यह रखनी चाहिये कि जहां तक हो सके हमें उन प्रदेशों को भी लाभ देना है कि जो काफी पिछड़े हुये हैं। मैं अपने प्रदेश की बात कहूंगा। करीब पांच हजार चौरस मील का वह एरिया है और वहां उस पांच हजार चौरस मील के एरिया में एजुकेशन के परसेंटेज को हम देखें तो वहां पर तीन परसेंट एजुकेशन है।

हाई स्कूल सिर्फ दो हैं, अगर हम रास्ते बनाना चाहें और सीरियसली उन की जरूरत समझें तब तो १४०० मील के रास्ते वहां होने चाहियें। इस की जगह पर आज हमारे पास सिर्फ ५४ मील के रास्ते हैं। सब से बड़ी बात तो यह है, आप को सुन कर हैरानी होगी, दुनिया में हर चीज की चोरी होती है, लेकिन वहां पानी की भी चोरी होती है, पानी की चोरी इस तरह होती है कि वहां हजारों चौरस मील के प्रदेश ऐसे हैं जहां पीने को पानी नहीं और वहां लोग गड्डे वगैरह, जिन को आप तालाब कहते हैं, बना रखते हैं। बारिश में वह भर जाते हैं। बारिश में भर जाने के बाद लोग उसी में से लेकर पानी पीते हैं। उसी में से इन्सान भी पीते हैं और पशु भी जैसे बैल, घोड़े, गधे वगैरह, पीते हैं। उसी में कपड़े धोते हैं, उसी में नहाते

हैं, उस पानी के पीने से लोगों को गिनी वर्म्स हो जाते हैं और यहां तक कि एक एक इन्सान में २५, २५, ३०, ३० गिनी वर्म्स हो जाते हैं। जबान पर होते हैं, आंखों पर होते हैं, यहां तक कि कई कई लोग तो जिन्दगी भर के लिये अर्पण हो जाते हैं। ऐसी ऐसी जगहें हैं।

जहां तक मैं समझता हूँ, हमारे प्लान बनाने वालों को और जो इस के लिये जिम्मेदार हैं, उन्हें अपनी दृष्टि में यह रखना चाहिये कि जहां पहले विकास की जरूरत हो, मैं तो विकास भी नहीं चाहता, आप हमें पीने को पानी दीजिये और नहाने धोने की पानी दीजिये, अगर आप इतना भी कर दें तो काफी है, तो जो प्रदेश ऐसे हैं जहां पर कि जीवन की पहली जरूरियात भी नहीं पूरी हो सकती, उनको आप पहले हाथ में लें और वहां के लिये जहां तक जल्दी हो सके, पानी का इन्तजाम करें।

अब मैं कुछ थोड़ा सा टेक्सेज के बारे में कहूंगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : एक बार, दो बार मैंने घंटी बजाई। अब बहुत हो चुका।
Shri Sarangadhar Das. Not in the House.
Shri B. S. Murty.

Shri B. S. Murthy (Eluru): Sir, I thank you for having given me an opportunity to speak on the Budget which has been very ably presented by our Finance Minister. The Budget is something like the outcome of a Rip Van Winkle. We have been given a plan. As usual, our plan began with a predetermined objective of raising the standard of living of the people of India. In accordance with this predetermined objective this is the fourth Budget our Finance Minister, a scholar and a philosopher.....

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): He has not claimed to be.

Shri B. S. Murthy:.....has presented to us.

I do not want to call this Budget as unimaginative. In fact this Budget suffers from over-imagination. But at the same time I must say that the fundamental problems confronting the country today have not been appreciated by the Finance Minister.

Before I come to these fundamental problems, I would like to give a warning to the ruling party. The party has been in power for nearly seven years in the Centre and it so happened that at the time of the presentation of the Central Budget there were two States in which elections were taking place, one in the South and the other in the North. In the South the Congress has failed; in the North the Congress has gained.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): We have maintained the *status quo*.

Shri B. S. Murthy: The hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs says they have maintained *status quo*. Well, *status quo* according to Malthus is a decaying process and the decaying process should be arrested if the party wants to stay for some time more. I am not saying this in disparagement. I want the Congress to be abreast of facts. In the South the intelligentsia has voted the Congress out; in the North the capitalists have mobilised behind the Congress. Another notable fact is that in the South the women have voted the Congress out. In Kerala the intelligent voters of the fair sex have voted the Congress out.

Shri Algu Rai Shastri (Azamgarh Dist.—East cum Ballia Dist.—West.): They are likely to become homeless!

Shri B. S. Murthy: That shows that the domestic front is rather precarious for the Congress. What I wanted to tell the Congress is that their proposals are not being accepted by the masses as they are. Therefore, there

must be a reorientation in presenting the projects and plans. This was the thing which I wanted to say when I said about Kerala and PEPFU—nothing more or nothing less. It is for the Government to see whether there is any writing on the wall in the results of the two elections and to reassess their values, their projects and plans.

This Budget is not only not progressive but it is regressive; especially when the Minister of Finance has taken recourse to deficit financing for as much as Rs. 250 crores, I do not understand why he has thought it advisable to tax the poorer sections of the people. He has taxed footwear, taxed soap and taxed betel-nut. Especially in the South, betel-nut—I should say for the edification of the Finance Minister—is an apology for food.....

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam): Substitute.

Shri B. S. Murthy: It is an apology for food, I want to tell the Finance Minister and the House also. The worker when he is not able to get a morsel of food because of lack of money with him, goes to the nearest shop and spends a couple of pice and gets some betel-nut and betel-leaves and he goes on chewing it thinking that he has been munching some food and this is the appalling state of poverty in which the South Indian worker is found today.

This reminds me of a poem which, I think, has been written by Mary Lamb wherein she said that a poor and hungry boy not having food for two or three days went to a sweetmeat shop and saw the sweetmeats there for a number of hours and satisfied himself that at least he saw something there though he was not able to eat it. In the same way, the worker in the South has to take this betel-nut as an apology for food because he cannot get food. The Finance Minister has not provided work for him. Unless work is given, there is no earning; if there is no earning there is no purchasing power and if there is no purchasing power there is no food—this

[Shri B. S. Murthy]

is the vicious circle in which our present rulers are keeping the masses in India.

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): We can grow more betelnuts.

Shri B. S. Murthy: The Finance Minister's suggestion will help him to get more revenue but not in giving more nut for the worker.

About soap, I think I better leave it to the Industry Minister who has made a thorough study of it, to see whether it will yield anything or not without hitting the smaller fry in the industry. About footwear it is again the consumer who has to pay the tax. All the taxes the Finance Minister has brought in are taxing only the consumers and also the lower strata of the community. Therefore, I think that when they are taking recourse to deficit financing to the extent of Rs. 250 crores they could also forgo this and leave it to the future how to manage it.

About this deficit financing I must say a word. The Minister has not been able to explain to us the result of the deficit financing. So far as employment is concerned, according to the figures supplied on the floor of this House recently, it looks as if nearly 20,000 people per month—mostly skilled labourers—are coming to the employment exchanges and registering themselves. I do not know how far the Finance Minister with his Plan and the Budget will be able to give employment for these people who are trying to eke out their daily bread. In this connection I must say that the two fundamental problems confronting the country today are poverty and unemployment. If you go to the rural areas you will see that poverty in all its nakedness is having its sway. There are people today who are not having even one square meal a day. What is the use of telling these people wait for some time more, the Plan will fructify in God's good time and then you will get food? Today, after all,

food is the prime concern, though it is stated that bread is not the only question. We know

बिन भोजन के भगवान कहाँ ।

If there is no food there is no God, and if there is no food there cannot be any government also. Government has to think seriously about this problem. The poorer classes, the landless labour, the toilers and the moilers of the country are not having anything. Therefore there must be a proper appreciation of the problem. Unemployment is the source of all evils. You know why there is more and more uprising in the country, not in the revolutionary sense; but after all they must ask, and they are asking you to give food. But you are telling them: wait, take this Plan, read it and digest it and it is food for you. I think it is high time that the Finance Minister came with concrete plans to obliterate poverty as well as unemployment in country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member wants the Minister to give food without a plan.

Shri Namblar (Mayuram): If possible.

Shri B. S. Murthy: The child asks for food. It is for the mother to go on with the plan or the project.

Because you have given me only one minute more I want to say something about Community Projects. Community Projects are welcome. But today I am afraid most of these Community Projects are being manned by persons having antediluvian ideas. They are people who do not have any progressive ideas. They think they have got it because of their past service to the country by belonging to a certain party. These people must be soon replaced and young and energetic blood must be brought into the field. We should see that they make full use of the help we are getting from other countries. It is no use putting persons there who have no progressive ideas, who have reached the maximum of the

progress that they could ever make. I want to see that the Community Projects give as much help to these rural areas as possible. That is only possible if they are manned by persons with a better outlook than most of the people who are manning them today.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): This is the fourth day of discussion of the fourth budget of the Finance Minister. It is really very heartening that both in the House as well as in the country there has been a very large measure of support and appreciation of this Budget. I should like, with your permission, Sir, to intervene at this stage and clear up a few factual points arising out of the discussion in these four days.

Before I go to other points I cannot but refer to the paradoxical manner in which Mr. H. N. Mukerjee has propounded his thesis about increased employment and increased production and some other matters. He has found very serious defects in the Budget and he said that this is the worst budget of all the four budgets of the Finance Minister. And still he says that he likes him. I cannot but recall to this House the meaning of the famous poem, which I cannot forget, of the great Hindi poet Surdas, where he describes the divine spouse Radha as finding fault with Lord Krishna in his mischief and everything, and still liking him or loving him.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur): Will the hon. Member quote that poem?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am sorry, it is not with me just now.

Shri Nambiar: He did not like it—he disliked.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Sometimes speeches become romantic.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: With these remarks I cannot but point in a very surprising manner to the statement made by my hon. friend Shri V. G. Deshpande, where he has charged the Government that it is not doing every-

thing possible to rehabilitate the refugees. It is good to make politics out of it, but I must point out that it is not fair for an hon. Member to make incorrect statements. I heard his speech and just to check up, I also went through the official report. He says that a sum of Rs. 4 crores has been provided for the rehabilitation of refugees, and according to him he has rightly charged the Government for neglecting the cause of the refugees. I would request him, Sir, through you, to just read a bit more carefully the budget papers. A sum of Rs. 34.32 crores distributed over a number of demands has been clearly earmarked for Rehabilitation, including about a little over 10 crores on the revenue account and over 23 crores on the capital account. The mistake that he has made is that, capital budget for Rehabilitation includes a some of Rs. 4 crores for compensation to the refugees, and this amount has been taken by him as the total amount allotted for the rehabilitation of refugees this year.

Shri V. G. Deshpande (Guna): What I said was that only a sum of Rs. 4 crores was being allotted towards compensation to refugees, and that more should have been allotted.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I may inform the House in this connection,—as he has laid this charge at our doors,—that up till now the total amount spent on rehabilitation (including this year), is to the tune of Rs. 205 crores, and I think the greatest chit of appreciation that this Government can get is that it has been able to solve the problem of refugees in the best manner possible. I feel that there are items on which some more progress has to be made, but the work so far done has been quite appreciable.

I would now refer to another point raised by my hon. friend Shri S. N. Das. He complained that there has been inordinate delay in the rural credit survey, and charged Government for treating the rural areas, their prosperity and the credit which is so much needed, with half-heartedness. This has been the subject of several interpellations in the House and therefore, the House owes an explanation from

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

the Government. I think there has been no undue delay in the Publications of the report. This has been rather an unusual type of survey covering some six hundred selected villages all over the country spread over seventy-five districts. An enormous amount of material has been collected which has to be compiled and conclusions drawn so that this very important aspect of the rural credit may be examined and definite conclusions arrived at. Sir, the matter is in the drafting stage and, I think, before long this report will be out.

The third point which the hon. Members referred to is that the provision of Rs. 48 crores made in the Budget by way of foreign assistance is not called for in the present international situation and that there may be a shortfall to that extent as this amount may not be coming at all. If we go into the details, we will find that it is wrong to come to this conclusion because all the amounts budgeted are authorised ones. We have entered into agreements as regards supply of equipment and other things and there is no uncertainty about them. This amount consists of Rs. 3 crores from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. From U.S.A. 20 million dollars for the supply of locomotives 25.5 million dollars for the supply of iron and steel and lastly Rs. 4 crores for irrigation and hydro-electrical equipment from Canada and Australia have been provided for. In all these cases, we have entered into agreements and supplies will be coming in the course of the year. There is nothing uncertain about it. We have not taken into account any uncertain element in this Budget so far as foreign assistance is concerned.

Coming to the more important points referred to by Shri H. N. Mukerjee and Shrimati Sucheta Kirpalani, I should like to say something. Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani has said that the increase in industrial production that has taken place must be attributed to fuller utilisation of existing

capacity and not to investment. I agree that a great part of the improvement in industrial production has been due to the better utilisation of the capacity which had hitherto been idle. But, we should not, on the other hand, forget that there have also been increases in the installed capacity in several industries such as cement, rayon, paper, electric lamps, bicycles, electric fans, radio receivers, sewing machines, tea chests, caustic soda, sheet glass and certain types of textile machinery. The fact that big Government enterprises like Sindri and Chittaranjan have gone into production cannot also be dismissed as of no significance. Even though we grant that there has been increased production due to the greater and fuller utilisation of the idle capacity, what is the inference that we should draw from this? No one can say that the industrial progress of this country has been at a fast enough rate. No one can deny that what we want is more investment. It is in this context precisely that the Finance Minister has formulated the Budget proposals. Resort to deficit financing means that we are very particular about investment for economic development. Unless there is more investment, more production, more income and more employment, and this cycle goes on, there is no way out of the present economic crisis.

The Indian economy is now in a much better shape than it was a couple of years ago. Food production has gone up. So has our industrial production. Our foreign exchange resources are such that we can afford a little more of necessary imports. Prices have come down. Inflationary pressure has disappeared. This, I agree, is no prosperity. But, I do not know why hon. Members should say that it is false prosperity. We did not claim it. Of course, as the Finance Minister said in his speech, the picture is changing. Do not these factors indicate that the economic picture is changing?

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour):
Changing for what?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: For the better. It will take many years of hard work before the word "prosperity" can be used in the Indian economic context. Nevertheless the fact remains that production has improved. Utilisation of idle capacity is the first step in that direction. This accords with the recommendation of the Planning Commission. It has been possible to utilise idle capacity because, if I may put it briefly, thanks to the Plan and to some extent to Nature's bounty, the shortage of food and raw materials consequent on the war and partition have been made good.

I will then refer to the paradox, raised by my hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee, of increased production and increased unemployment. He is a very keen student and has a very keen mind. Yet, I do not know if he has tried to grasp the economy of backward countries. Not only in India, but in all backward countries where there is a heavy dose of population, this phenomenon occurs. The factors making for the worsening of the unemployment situation since about the middle of last year have been gone into several times in this hon. House. Firstly, we do not quite know whether unemployment in the country as a whole has increased. We have figures relating to a small sector which indicate a worsening of the situation. There are reasons on the other hand to believe that employment in organised industries has been well maintained. As developmental expenditure under the Plan goes up, employment opportunities do not expand at a rate rapid try in which population is increasing rapidly, employment as well as unemployment can increase simultaneously, if employment opportunities do not expand at a enough to absorb new entrants. This is the situation that obtains in the country. But what is the remedy? How is this paradox to be solved?

The paradox arises from the fact that several industrial units have been carrying a labour force larger than is strictly necessary, and new investment has been hampered by the sudden change in world conditions from a sellers to a buyer's market. This transitional phase, we hope, will soon be over. It obtains in many other countries on this side of the hemisphere. But I agree that our major problem is to increase production as well as employment. These are the two sides of the same medal. If there is increased production without employment, it will lead to a decrease in the purchasing power and production will get a setback. If there is increased employment and purchasing power without increasing production, it will develop shortages and inflation. My reply to my two hon. friends is that what we now want is to build up increase in production and to resolve this paradox.

I will refer, lastly, to another point made by my hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee. He charged the Government with not tapping the untapped resources by way of profits, both Indian and foreign. Let us examine the Indian case he has cited. He wants us to fix a ceiling on profits. Attractive though this might sound to those who want to eliminate private enterprise altogether, the practical question is whether profits in industry at present are too high, whether the country at present is faced with what in economic terminology is called "a profit inflation". There are no signs of this. At least my hon. friend has not given any evidence or proof of this—that there is a "a profit inflation" in this country and therefore there must be some ceiling fixed on profits.

He has referred to an article in the *Free Press Journal* which I carefully read after hearing his speech, which gives the results of a study of the profits of 79 companies. This article says that on a paid-up capital of Rs. 83 crores, these companies made a net profit of Rs. 15 crores. But if one were to take into account the reserves

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

of Rs. 68 crores, the net profit works out to about ten per cent. The article itself points out that the dividends paid out by these companies amounted to Rs. 8 crores, which gives a return of six per cent. on the paid-up capital and reserves, which is not very unreasonable. I am afraid there is some confusion in the mind of the hon. Member, and he seems to think that the reserves of Rs. 68 crores were earned in 1952-53. This, of course, is not true. He expressed in another context the need for ploughing back profits. So, I do not see why he objects to the reserves which have been built up over a period, which will ultimately go to investment.

There is, I am afraid, a similar misunderstanding in regard to the foreign remittances, to which he has made a reference. I must frankly confess that there is something wrong in the Communist Party's Research Bureau, because I went through the proceedings of the Council of States, and there also, I found that a similar misconception had arisen. He has spoken of profit remittance to the tune of Rs. 200 crores by the foreign companies, while some of his colleagues in the other House have referred to a profit remittance of about Rs. 130 crores. We would like to know from the hon. Member where he gets his figures from and what the method of arriving at these estimates is. We have an authoritative study by the Reserve Bank of India on this subject, on the basis of which, the estimate comes to Rs. 39 crores only. There is not, therefore, any vast scope for taxation here, as the hon. Member has pointed out.

Further, to stop remittance of profit is to stop the inflow of foreign capital. Our policy in this respect has been enunciated in clear terms, and certain assurances of reasonable returns to foreign investors have been given by Government. India needs foreign capital on terms which

we consider fair to both parties, and there is no evidence yet that this policy needs to be changed.

श्री ए० एन० बिद्यालंकार (जालंधर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बजट पर जब मैंने विचार करना शुरू किया तो मैंने सोचा कि बजाय इसके कि हम महत्त्व अच्छाइयां देखें या सिर्फ इस पार्लियामेंट की तमाम चीजों को डिसपेंशन-नेट तरीके से, बिल्कुल एक सही तरीके से देखना चाहिये। हर्षे इस नकशे पर ध्यान देना चाहिये जो आर्थिक नक्शा बजट में पेश किया गया है।

इसमें शक नहीं कि पिछले पाच छः सालों में जिस तरह से हमारे फाइनेंस विभाग को चलाया गया है और जिस तरह से हमारी इकानमी को चलाया गया है उससे हमारी इकानमी के अन्दर स्थिरता आई है। इस चीज से इन्कार करना और यह कहना कि हमारे देश का आर्थिक बांचा मजबूत नहीं हुआ है गलत होगा और ऐसा कहने से जो लोग इसके लिये जिम्मेदार हैं उनको इस क्रेडिट से वंचित करना होगा जो कि उनका ड्यू है। जो हमने प्लान्ड इकानमी बनाई है और जो प्लानिंग वगैरह किया है उसके लिये यह कह देना कि इससे कोई तरक्की नहीं हो रही है और इससे कोई फायदा नहीं हो रहा है, ठीक नहीं होगा। हम यह कह सकते हैं कि प्लानिंग का जो दायरा है वह संकुचित है, लेकिन यह कहना कि संकुचित दायरे के अन्दर भी जो प्लानिंग किया गया है वह बिल्कुल गलत है, ठीक नहीं है। मैं और सबों के बारे में तो नहीं जानता, लेकिन मैं पंजाब के बारे में कह सकता हूँ जो लोग पंजाब में जाते हैं वे कह सकते हैं कि इस पंच साला प्लान से हमारे सबे में तरक्की हो रही है। अगर कोई आदमी बिल्कुल आँखें बन्द नहीं कर लेगा तो वह नहीं कह सकता कि वहाँ तबदीली नहीं हो रही और नहरें और बिजली

को कि वहां मुहैया की जा रही हैं उनसे तरक्की नहीं हो रही है उससे हमारी इकानमी नहीं बदल रही है और वहां के लोगों के दिलों में यह खयाल नहीं पैदा हो रहा है कि पंजाब की आर्थिक हालत संभलने वाली है। अभी जो काम हो रहा है उसमें देहातों में बिजली देने का और छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज को बिजली देने का काम हो रहा है। कुछ देहातों में बिजली जा चुकी है और अभी तीन सौ देहातों में और बिजली देने का प्रोग्राम है। यह कोई छोटी बात नहीं है कि वहां पर छोटी छोटी दस्त-कारियों के लिये बिजली दी जाये। यह सब चीजें हमारे सामने हैं। इसी तरह से और काम भी हो रहा है। मैं नहीं कह सकता कि और प्रान्तों में क्या हालत है लेकिन मैं कह सकता हूँ कि जो प्लान बनाई गई है उसकी रहबरी में पंजाब की इकानमी उन्नति कर रही है और उस में काफी तरक्की ही रही है। लेकिन इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह अनुभव करता हूँ कि इन तमाम चीजों के होते हुये भी जिस तेजी के साथ हमें तरक्की करनी चाहिये और जिस तेजी के साथ हमें आगे बढ़ना चाहिये उस तेजी के साथ हम नहीं बढ़ रहे हैं। हमारी इकानमी में जगह जगह कुछ ऐसी रुकावटें हैं कि जिससे हमारी तरक्की तेजी से नहीं हो रही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि वह रुकावटें इतनी फिजीकल नहीं हैं जितनी कि दिमागी है। हमारा दिमाग इस बात में अभी साफ नहीं है कि हमें किधर आगे बढ़ना चाहिये हम अभी तक यह तय नहीं कर सके हैं कि हम को बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज को अपनाना चाहिये कि या छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज को अपनाना चाहिये और अगर दोनों को अपनाना चाहिये तो किस अनुपात में हम छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज को अपनायें और किस अनुपात में बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज को अपनायें। प्राइवेट और पबलिक सेक्टर को मिला कर हमने एक मिक्स्ड इकानमी जरूर स्वीकार की है, लेकिन इसमें प्राइवेट सेक्टर का क्या

दरजा होना चाहिये और पबलिक सेक्टर का क्या दरजा होना चाहिये यह बात साफ नहीं है। हमने टक्सों से और दूसरे जरियों से रुपया इकट्ठा किया और डेफिसिट फानेनसिंग भी किया और काफी रुपये का प्रबन्ध किया, लेकिन हम इस बात को ठीक से तय नहीं कर पाये हैं कि इस रुपये को कहां किधर और कैसे लगाया जाये। कभी हम इसमें से कुछ रुपया प्राइवेट सेक्टर में फेंक देते हैं और कभी पबलिक सेक्टर में फेंक देते हैं। हमारा आर्थिक ढांचा क्या हो और किस दिशा में हम तरक्की करें इस बात को हम नहीं समझे हैं और इसी वजह से हम पूरी तरह से कामयाब नहीं हो रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमको उस वक्त तक प्लानिंग का फायदा नहीं मिल सकता जब तक कि हमारा दिमाग इन मामलों में साफ न हो कि हमें किधर बढ़ना है। हमको बतलाया गया है कि हमारी इंडस्ट्रीज का प्रोडक्शन कुछ गिर गया है, और उसकी प्राइस गिर गई है क्योंकि बाहर की मंडियों में डिमांड नहीं है। हमारा प्रोडक्शन मुख्य तौर पर एक्सपोर्ट पर निर्भर करता है। अगर हमारा प्रोडक्शन इस बात पर निर्भर करेगा कि अगर हमारी एक्सपोर्ट हो तो हमारा प्रोडक्शन बढ़े और अगर एक्सपोर्ट न हो तो प्रोडक्शन घट जाय और हमारे यहां बेकारी बढ़े तो हम नहीं बढ़ सकेंगे और हम कमजोर रहेंगे। हमें अपने प्रोडक्शन के लिये महज दूसरों पर निर्भर नहीं रहना चाहिये। इसके अलावा जो हमारा राजनैतिक दृष्टि से "फ्रेंडली एरिया" है उसको हमें 'इकानमीकली फ्रेंडली एरिया' भी बनाना चाहिये। लेकिन हमारी तमाम इकानमी और हमारा तमाम प्रोडक्शन अन्दरूनी कंज-म्यान पर निर्भर रहना चाहिये ताकि अगर बारह का एक्सपोर्ट कम हो तो हमारे यहां बेकारी न फैल जाय और प्रोडक्शन कम न हो जाय। हम जितने ज्यादा अपने अन्दरूनी कंजम्यान पर निर्भर रहेंगे उतनी ही ज्यादा हमारी इकानमी मजबूत होगी। मैं यह अनु-

[श्री ए० एन० विद्यालंकार]

भव करता हूँ कि इस बात में भी हमें अपना दिमाग साफ करना चाहिये कि हम किन किन चीजों का प्रोडक्शन करें और कहाँ कहाँ रुपया लगायें और कितना रुपया लगावें और किन चीजों को बाहर भेजने के लिये बनावें । इन चीजों में हमारा दिमाग साफ होना चाहिये जो कि अभी नहीं है ।

जो रिपोर्ट हमें दी गई है उसके चौथे पेज पर बेकारी के मुताल्लिक जिक्र किया गया है । बजट में बतलाया गया है कि एक साल में बेकारों की संख्या एक लाख बढ़ गई है । यह फीगर एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज से लिये गये हैं ।* बेकारी बढ़ रही है इस चीज की उपेक्षा नहीं की जा सकती । लेकिन अपनी बजट स्पीच में अर्थ मंत्री साहब ने यह कहा कि यह तो एक ऐसा मामला है कि इसको जल्दी हल नहीं किया जा सकता । उन्होंने अपनी स्पीच में कहा है :

“Unemployment is not a short term phenomenon calling for short term remedies”.

4 P.M.

उनका ख्याल है कि यह तो बहुत लम्बी चीज है और यह बेकारी थोड़े अरसे के अन्दर दूर नहीं हो सकती, इसमें काफी अरसा लगेगा । मैं इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि बेकारी का पूरा इलाज तो जल्दी नहीं हो सकता । इसके लिये कोई शार्ट टर्म रैमिडी नहीं ही सकती, अगर इसको हमें मुकम्मिल तौर पर दूर करना है । आपने आखिर में सिर्फ कह दिया कि हमारी प्लानिंग के बाद इसके लिये काफी गुंजाइश है कि बेकारी दूर हो जायेगी और इस बात के लिये प्लानिंग में काफी उपाय सुझाये गये हैं । मैं इस बात से सहमत नहीं हूँ । सारा पैराग्राफ पढ़ने के बाद मेरे ऊपर यह असर पड़ा है कि बेकारी की समस्या एक ऐसा मसला है कि इसके लिये तुरन्त हम

कुछ नहीं कर सकते । बस इन्तजार कीजिये । मगर यह सब गलत है । यह मैं मानता हूँ कि हम कतई तौर पर बेकारी को तुरन्त दूर नहीं कर सकते, आखिर में प्लान में कुछ उपाय सुझाये गये हैं और समय पाकर यह दूर होगी । लेकिन आपको तुरन्त भी तो कुछ उपाय करना है । आप उन से पूछिये जो बेकार हैं, जो इस बेकारी के शिकार हैं, जो खाने को रोटी चाहते हैं । वह फौरन काम चाहते हैं और इन लम्बी चौड़ी स्कीमों से उनका पेट नहीं भर सकता, उनके दिल को संतोष नहीं होता । इसीलिये हमको कोई ऐसे उपाय ढूँढने चाहिये कि जिन से हम इस बेकारी की समस्या को तुरन्त कोई हल कर सकें । चाहे वे उपाय अस्थायी हों । जिससे यह समस्या कुछ हद तक हल हो सके । आपने बजट स्पीच में इसके लिये कोई उपाय नहीं बताये और बजट की स्पीच को पढ़ने के बाद कुछ ऐसा आभास हुआ कि उस समस्या को जो महत्व आपको देना चाहिये वह आप नहीं दे रहे हैं, बल्कि यह कह कर टाल दिया है कि इस लम्बी चीज के लिये लम्बी रैमिडी की जरूरत है ।

जो नये टैक्स लगाये गये उन के सम्बन्ध में भी कुछ अर्थ करना चाहता हूँ । यह जो नये टैक्स हैं वे कन्स्यूमर गुड्स पर हैं, ऐसे लोगों के इस्तेमाल की चीजों पर हैं कि जो आम लोग इस्तेमाल करते हैं, जैसे साबुन पर, जूते पर टैक्स है और आर्टीफिशियल सिल्क पर टैक्स है । रेशम पर जो टैक्स है उसके लिये आप यह कह सकते हैं कि वह लज्जरी है । लेकिन वह पूअर मैन्स लज्जरी है, गरीब लोग जो अच्छा रेशम नहीं पहन सकते शौक को पूरा कर लेते हैं । हमारा टैग्जेशन का जो स्ट्रक्चर है, उस पर विचार हो रहा है, कमीशन बैठा है । लेकिन अभी ही आपने जो टैक्स बढ़ाने का निर्णय किया तो सोचना चाहिये था कि आम लोगों की, गरीब लोगों की इस्ते-

माल की चीजें हैं उन पर टैक्स ज्यादा न लगायें मैं बाकी प्रान्तों की बात तो नहीं जानता, लेकिन लुधियाने और अमृतसर के एरिया में कई कारखाने इस आर्ट सिल्क के कपड़े के हैं। आपको इस बात से खुशी होनी चाहिये कि वहां पर शरणार्थी लोगों ने तथा दूसरे व्यापारियों ने इस बात की परवाह न करते हुये कि अमृतसर सीमा प्रदेश है, विभाजन के पश्चात् करीब एक करोड़ रुपया इन कारखानों के अन्दर लगाया है। पहले भी कारखाने थे, लेकिन विभाजन के बाद एक करोड़ रुपया लगा है और उससे काफी रिफ्यूजीज को शरणार्थियों को, वहां काम मिल रहा है। इस टैक्स के लगने से काफी लोग वहां बेकार हो रहे हैं। जो वहां छोटे छोटे सरमाये के लोग हैं वे इस टैक्स को बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकते। मेरा सम्बन्ध वहां की लेबर यूनियन्स से है और वहां का अनुभव रखता हूं। वहां के एम्प्लायर्स के रवैये से मुझे शिकायत रहती है। लेकिन मैं इस बारे में अनुभव करता हूं कि एम्प्लायर्स और मजदूरों दोनों के हित का ही मसला है, दोनों का ही सवाल है, इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि इस बात को आपके सामने रखूं कि आर्ट सिल्क के बारे में कुछ काम करना चाहिये, और आपको टैक्स लगाना ही है तो बीस या पच्चीस लूम्स, इस तरह की कोई लिमिट, हद, मुकर्रर करनी चाहिये कि जिनके ऊपर यह टैक्स न लगे। यह सब आपको देखना चाहिये।

इसके साथ साथ मुझे कुछ सरकारी खर्च के मुताल्लिक भी कहना है। इस वक्त सरकार का जो इन्तजाम है वह बहुत खर्चीला है। तमाम देश में इस बात को अनुभव किया जा रहा है और खर्चा कम करने के लिये काफी प्रस्ताव होते हैं। पता नहीं कि उनके बारे में आपके आफिस में क्या किया जाता है। एक बात मुझे मालूम है कि पंजाब गवर्नमेंट

ने खर्चा कम करने के लिये एक प्रस्ताव रखा कि ७५० रुपये से ऊपर जो लोग तनख्वाह पाते हैं उन के मंहगाई अलाउन्स को कट कर दिया जाय, लेकिन गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने उसमें रुकावट पैदा कर दी और पंजाब गवर्नमेंट यह कटौती न कर सकी। गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के रुकावट डालने से अब तक पंजाब गवर्नमेंट यह कमी न कर सकी। इस बात की पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने शिकायत भी की है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह एक तरह से पीछे डालने वाली बात है, एक रीएक्शनरी स्टैप है। चाहिये तो यह था कि इस तरह के काम में गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया दूसरों को रास्ता दिखाती प्रगति की ओर ले जाती, मैं यह महसूस करता हूं कि इस सरकार की तरफ से ऐसी रुकावट नहीं होनी चाहिये।

इसी तरह से जो अभी तनख्वाहों में गैप है, ज्यादा से ज्यादा तनख्वाह लेने वाले और कम से कम तनख्वाह लेने वालों के बीच का जो अन्तर है, उसको भी कम करना है। वह प्रयत्न भी अभी तक गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की तरफ से नहीं हुआ। बजट की सारी स्पीच में उस तरफ कोई ध्यान दिया गया नहीं मालूम होता। यह नहीं मालूम होता कि उस तरफ कोई विचार किया गया है या नहीं, या फाइनैन्स मिनिस्टर साहब उस तरफ सोच भी रहे हैं या नहीं।

भारत सरकार के दफ्तरों में भी काफी शिकायतें हैं, जैसे कि छोटे मुलाजिमों की सरबिस कंडीशन्स को उन्नत करने की बात है, इस बारे में कुछ नहीं किया गया। इसी तरह सिलक्शन और प्रमोशन के बारे में काफी झगड़ा रहता है। छोटे मुलाजिमों की हाउसिंग की प्राबलैम है, उनको मकान रहने को नहीं मिल पाते। मुस्तलिफ डिपार्टमेंट्स में

[श्री ए० एन० विद्यालंकार]

रूल्स भी एक तरह से नहीं है, अफसर के दिल में जो आता है वैसे ही वह करता है, समता नहीं है। तो इस तरह भी कुछ होना चाहिये।

सब से आखिर में मैं एक बात और कह कर खत्म करता हूँ। अष्टाचार की काफी शिकायत होती है और एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की टोन ऊँची नहीं होती। हमें चाहिये कि देश में ईमानदारी के साथ काम करने की, देश के लिये काम करने की प्रवृत्ति हो, यह अभी नहीं है। हमें चाहिये कि हमारे मुलाजिमों में कर्तव्य पालन की स्वेच्छा से और निस्वार्थ भाव से प्रवृत्ति हो। इस तरह अभी तबज्जह नहीं दी गई है। इसके लिये गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से और जो हमारे नेता लोग हैं उनकी तरफ से कोशिश नहीं हो रही है कि वह ऐसी भावना लोगों में पैदा कर दें, ऐसा वायुमंडल पैदा कर दें कि जिससे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की टोन ऊँची हो जाय। मैं इस बात को लम्बी नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बात के लिये विशेष प्रयत्न करने चाहिये कि जनरल टोन ऊँची हो और अष्टाचार की कमी हो।

एक शिकायत में एजुकेशन डिपार्टमेंट से करना चाहता हूँ। यहां केम्प कालेज बहुत दिनों से है और उसमें बहुत से पंजाब के शरणार्थी भाई हैं, उनकी कोशिश से यह केम्प कालेज बना है। मैंने सुना है कि गवर्नमेंट उसको बन्द करने वाछी है। यह ठीक है कि इसके अन्दर कुछ टेक्निकल बज्हात हैं कि यहां दिल्ली यूनीवर्सिटी है। लेकिन यह सब होते हुये भी इसके लिये कोई मार्ग निकालना चाहिये यहां दिल्ली में बहुत कम शिक्षणालय हैं। शिक्षणालयों की संख्या इतनी कम है कि सब विद्यार्थी आसानी से दाखिल नहीं हो सकते।

यह एक शिक्षणालय बहुत सफलता से चल रहा है, उसको जारी रखने से बहुत फायदा पहुंच रहा है, इस दृष्टि से उसको कायम रखना बहुत आवश्यक है। मैं समझता हूँ कि शिक्षा मंत्री और शिक्षा विभाग इस ओर ध्यान देगा और टेक्निकल बातों को बीच में डाल कर उसको बन्द करने की कोशिश नहीं करेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

Shri G. D. Somani (Nagaur-Pali):
I would like to congratulate the hon. Finance Minister on his presenting a bold development budget this year. The hon. Finance Minister had promised more than once in the past that he would not allow the development programme of the country to suffer due to lack of resources, and we find that he has shown the Government's determination to get the necessary resources for the implementation of the Five Year Plan, whether it has been by additional taxation, by borrowings, by foreign aid, or in the last resort, by recourse to deficit financing subject to certain safeguards. I do not share the pessimism of those members who say that there is a dark economic situation today. I do feel that the policies of the Government of India during the last few years have been able to restore confidence and stability in our economic situation and to control the inflation, a fact which has also been recognised by the report of the Mission of the International Monetary Fund which was released recently. Strong objection was taken by one or two Members to the remarks of the hon. Finance Minister that the face of the country is changing, and is changing for the better. I am painfully aware of the fact that our standard of living is among the lowest in the world, and

poverty and unemployment are rampant throughout the country, but still, if one visualises and sees the process of developments in which the Government are engaged at present,—in the construction of huge river valley multi-purpose projects, the community projects operating in the rural areas and several other projects of important development,—one cannot fail to realise the picture of a new India that is steadily emerging by the efforts of the Government. It may not be possible to clearly assess the effect of these projects just at present, but those who can visualise the effect when all these huge projects are put into operation can certainly see that the remarks of the Finance Minister are not unjustified.

Doubts and fears have also been expressed about the magnitude of deficit financing. I for one would like to say that if the choice is given between deficit financing with certain safeguards on the one hand and the curtailment of our development programme on the other. I would certainly advocate the former course. The Finance Minister has already promised to keep a close watch on any inflationary pressure that may arise in this deficit financing, and I have no doubt that a policy of liberalising imports and intensifying the borrowing programme will be followed vigorously to neutralise the effects of deficit financing to a considerable extent. I would, however, like to say a few words about the administrative machinery which both the Centre and the States have got at their disposal to cope with the huge development programme. We find that the Government of India are committed to a huge expenditure of something like Rs. 1,200 crores in the next two years of the Plan. Looking through the records of progress made in the last three years, it seems, however, extremely difficult that the Government will be able to realise this target. The Finance Minister has, of course, indicated, in the course of his

speech, certain special measures that are being taken to push forward the progress of the Plan in the remaining period, but it is extremely doubtful, without very exceptional and special measures, whether the Government will be able to achieve the targets of the Plan and will be able to usefully spend this huge amount of Rs. 1,200 crores during the next two years. Another important point also arises in this connection, and that is whether the Government are satisfied that the normal checks and supervision that they have for the expenditure on this huge programme will be sufficient to ensure that every pie that is spent will be utilised properly and usefully. During the past when the Government had a development programme of a far less magnitude, we are aware of several instances where irregularities have been committed and where there has been considerable wastage of public money. I have no intention to cast any general reflection upon the administrative machinery, but things, as they are, have got to be faced, and I would submit respectfully that the Finance Minister should not be satisfied with his routine checks for ensuring that this huge amount of money will be utilised properly. In this connection, suggestions have been made in the House for the appointment of a Parliamentary committee.

I would go even further and say that as we have got Members of Parliament, the members of the various State legislatures, business people of proved integrity and experience and also other public men, there is no reason why the Finance Minister should not utilise the services of these people in constituting small committees associated with each huge project or each huge spending department of every State for the purpose of ensuring that a close scrutiny and watch will be kept on the spending of the huge amount that is envisaged in the Plan. I would

[Shri G. D. Somani]

like to say most emphatically that no useful purpose will be served by holding a *post-mortem* enquiry later. Our experience in the past does clearly indicate that the Finance Minister should not be satisfied with his usual, routine, administrative checks for the execution of the programme, but he must consider the constitution of some sort of a committee that will keep a close watch to ensure that the amount is utilised properly and usefully.

Having said so much about the public sector, I would like to make a few observations about the private sector. I would not like to say much about the taxation policy of the Government since the Finance Minister has already declared that he is not going to make any major change pending the recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Commission. I would only like to endorse what my friend, Shri Tulsidas Kilachand said in this connection and I hope the observations he made will receive proper attention, by the Finance Minister. I would, however, like to draw his attention to an important feature of the Government's policy which adversely affects capital formation and development of several industries, that is the policy of fixing control prices on a basis which leaves very little margin for the shareholders and investors. Sir, I may refer to two instances, steel and cement, where in spite of the clear recommendations of such a scientific and impartial body as the Tariff Commission, the Government of India did not see their way to fix the prices on a basis of 10 per cent instead of 8 per cent as they did. Sir, this 8 per cent even is subject to taxation, subject to bonus for labour, subject to managing agency commission, and in actual fact it comes to about 3½ per cent. May I ask, in all humility, whether the Finance Minister is satisfied that in the present context of circumstances, this 3½ per cent return for the holders of equity

capital is justified, and whether the recommendations of such an impartial and scientific body like the Tariff Commission should be ignored in the way in which it has been done in the case of certain important industries like cement and steel? I have no quarrel with Government if they want to continue the control of prices of essential commodities, but when they do control, then certainly they must see that these industries do get a fair return on their investment, to enable them to plough back their profits for rehabilitation and expansion. My hon. friend Shri Bhagat just now himself declared that Government regards 6 per cent return to the shareholders as quite reasonable. I do not see how this 3½ per cent return policy in the case of cement and steel can be justified in view of the present conditions of the money market.

I would now like to refer to the new taxation proposals which have been submitted. In this connection I will take up first the excise duty on cotton textiles. I am not opposed, in principle, to the excise duties, but the manner in which these excise duties on cotton textiles have been changed and adjusted not only from year to year but even twice a year, really does indicate that there is something not quite satisfactory with the machinery which is dealing with these excise duties. What happened last year? The Government of India increased the excise duty on fine cloth, especially in lower varieties, by something like one hundred per cent. Representations were made by the industry; I also more than once pointed out in this House that it is bound to affect the production of fine varieties, and also consumption of foreign cotton, a factor which should have been foreseen by Government themselves at that time. However, the hon. the Finance Minister did not choose to heed the representations made by those who knew something about the industry. The result

was that there was a steep decline in the production of fine varieties. I have got certain figures which show that the production of fine varieties fell from 4,46,923 bales in April-October 1952 to 3,28,662 bales in April-October 1953, which means that there was a decline of about 25 per cent. in these fine varieties. What happened? The realisation for Government from this excise duty in spite of the enhanced rate was more or less the same amount, but the position of Indian cotton was aggravated and Government were compelled to reverse their policy. They have had to take off the duty on imported cotton. At last they realised that the whole policy that was adopted last year has to be reversed.

My submission is this. We have in the Government a Textile Directorate working for the last ten years. It is really surprising that our officers who have been dealing with the textile question all these years should not have been able to assess the impact of the policy that they recommend to Government for being adopted. When injury is done to an industry it is difficult to undo it. It is, therefore, in the fitness of things that when Government takes recourse to more and more of excise duties, the machinery which they have at their disposal should be utilised to function efficiently. The difficulties should be foreseen ahead and action should not be taken only after the damage has been done.

Then, take the example of duties on art silk fabrics. This is not a major industry. I find almost 80 per cent. of factories manufacturing art silk fabrics consist of less than one hundred looms. This is a small-scale industry which cannot bear this duty. So unless something is done to re-adjust or take off this duty on art silk fabrics, it is absolutely clear that these small factories operating in different parts of the country will have to severely curtail their production and many of them may have to

be closed. My submission in this connection is this: while these excise duties are proposed and levied, no proper study is made and no scientific data collected to see the incidence of the levy on the industry in particular and on the economic condition of the country in general. If an industry is not able to bear the burden, and remedial action is taken somewhat late, by that time injury, which cannot be repaired later, is done. So, when these excise duties are now forming an important source of revenue and the Finance Minister, as he said, is likely to take recourse to these duties more and more in future, I would again suggest that it is in the general interest of the country that before imposing any excise duties Government should have at their disposal all the facts and figures about the various industries which are affected by them, so that nothing is done to adversely affect the whole economic fabric of the country.

Sir, I would in the end like to welcome the proposals about setting up of two development corporations for the private sector. As I said in the beginning, Government have strained their resources to the utmost for finding funds to finance the public sector. But I do feel that Government have not shown the same urgency and the same promptness in finding resources for the private sector. We have been hearing about this State industrial development corporation for quite a long time. But the leisurely way in which the whole question is being tackled leaves much to be desired. The private sector, as you know, provides the largest scope for employment, if we leave the agricultural sector alone. It has been estimated that private sector gives employment to 75 to 80 per cent. of the non-agricultural population. Therefore any special facilities, or any resources made available to the private sector will go a long way in meeting the unemployment situation, the seriousness of which we all realise. I do hope and

[Shri G. D. Somani]

trust that these two development corporations will come into being in the near future and the Finance Minister will also see that steps are taken which will enable the private sector to get more and more resources, so that the development of the country both by the public sector and the private sector may go hand in hand.

Dr. Mathuram (Tiruchirapalli):

Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak. Before coming to the different matters pertaining to South India let me say a word or two about the Budget in general.

I welcome the deficit financing as presented by the hon. Finance Minister. We have full belief and faith in our Finance Minister that he would never let down the financial condition of India. But my own fears are that such deficit financing will have to be sought year after year for many years to come. The hon. Finance Minister admits that inflation will be there to some extent. To what extent, we do not know. Rs. 742 crores of sterling balances will be used to counteract, to some extent, the inflation that is likely to occur. How far will it be successful? We do not know.

There is also a suggestion that increased production and a drive to maximise savings will mitigate to some extent the inflation that is likely to occur but there also we will be able to gauge at the end of the financial year how far we have been successful.

The hon. Finance Minister is eager to raise the tempo of the economic activities. The Planning Commission are also equally anxious to spend the entire amount allotted in the Budget. But what are our achievements in all these years? Not even forty per cent. of the total planned expenditure has been utilised. Has it been spent wisely and well? Two more years of the Plan are before us. The provision made in the Budget is

beyond the ability of the administration to utilise fully. Here a word of caution is necessary. Let not the craving to spend the allotted sum lead to unnecessary and wasteful expenditure. The Public Accounts Committee has toured some of the project areas and they know to a certain extent what the real position is. Let them gather all the information and submit reports periodically—that is, at least once at the beginning of every Session—to this House. The House will be in a position to understand the true nature of things and give some helpful suggestions to the Government and that will also give the necessary drive to push the Plan further.

Regarding the new taxation proposals, the excise duty on footwear and the import duty on betel-nut are going to affect not the rich but the poor classes of people who form the bulk of the nation. Let the hon. Minister put his hands into the bulging pockets of the many who wear coats, trousers, jibbas, but let him leave the loin cloth man with his poor sandal to protect his foot and the small receptacle which contains his *pansupari*.

Regarding betel-nut many opinions have been expressed on the floor of this House. I, from the South, know how this betel-nut and *pansupari* is being used by the southerners. It is an ancient habit with them; and is a part of their culture and no house is without its betel leaves and betel-nut. In any ceremony whether it is private or public, distribution of *pansupari* is an inevitable item without which nothing is complete. From adolescence to the last days of their existence in this world, they use this. The arecanut or betel-nut is prepared in various forms in South India. There are many varieties to suit the different tastes of the people there. There are also many men engaged in preparing or curing the betel-nuts for different purposes—for ceremonial purposes and so on. So many

people will suffer if an import duty is levied on the imported product because thereby the local arecanut price will rise and the poor people will really be affected by it. Let me also say something more about it. This *pansupari* is vitally important for the southerners because after each meal they will have to take some leaves and nuts with a doze of calcium. I am a medical man—you can believe me—this much needed calcium is found there and poor people who are deficient in calcium are usually accustomed to this kind of calcium; they take it and absorb it. Apart from that it is a good carbonative and digestive and it is a solace for the poor.

I would also like to mention this. One hon. Member who spoke just before said that it was an apology for meal—it is not an apology; it forms part of it. People, southerners especially, can rather go without a meal to the work-spot or during the working time they can go on without a meal or drink or anything but not without this *pansupari*. This is highly essential and I say that it is a culture of South India to use it. So the duty on this will naturally affect the poor people. That is why I request the hon. Finance Minister to consider and try to bring down at least this particular duty so that the price may not be very high.

Then comes the footwear. Let the hon. Finance Minister consider the hand-made footwear as distinguished from the machine-made one. Because the rougher kinds are usually made by hand and are being used by the poorer classes of people, naturally the hand-made ones must be free from this kind of excise duty. Only the machine-made ones must be taxed and not those worn or made by the poor people.

I would like to say something about artificial silk. I heard recently that after the presentation of the Budget, in Ahmedabad, about forty artificial silk handloom factories have

closed down thinking that it would not be profitable for them to produce it. I request the hon. Finance Minister to consider this point of view also.

Some Members yesterday said that soap and some of these articles are luxuries. Soap is not a luxury in the present day. Everybody is using it and is going to use it for a long time to come. The local-made or the hand-made soaps are not charged excise duties, but here I would like to mention that the hand-made soaps have not got a definite composition. The compositions vary with each man, with each variety and so on. These hand-made soaps are not suitable for the body; it is not like clothes where even ordinary and crude varieties can be safely used. The body needs a finer variety of soap so that it may not affect the skin. People are now accustomed to the use of finer soaps for the body and a cruder variety for washing the clothes. It is used not only by the rich people or the middle classes but also by the poor people now. They have taken to the use of soap and so it has come to stay. So, I request the hon. Finance Minister to reconsider and try to take off some of these duties.

The next Five Year Plan is now in the making. The majority of the villages in the South are without proper access by roads—frank roads, etc.—and there are ever so many things. I represent the Tiruchirappalli District where there is a mighty river, Cauvery. On the one side, the northern side, it is feeding a lot of these fertile lands whereas on the southern side, there is no good water supply system. I would request the Plan-makers to come to the areas concerned and see taluk by taluk and get all the information necessary. I would ask them to put this at least in the next Five Year Plan so that these barren lands are converted into good wet soil. It is easily possible there. Here I would like to mention that the famous Dr. Visvesvarayya had definitely drawn

[Dr. Mathuram]

plans for this area too and his services may be utilised. These plans which are with the Madras State may be called for. The implementation of these plans will go a long way in improving the barren lands in Tiruchi, Pudukkottai and Ramnad districts. All these three districts will be benefited and thousands and thousands of acres and many square miles of land will become cultivated soil and yield good results, even better results than the Tanjore-Cauvery delta. So I would request the planners to consider these plans and have them introduced in the next Plan.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भागंब (गुड़गांव) :

में कई रोज़ से यहां पर हाउस में तकरीरें सुनता रहा हूँ और इन को सुन कर बहुत आश्चर्य करता रहा हूँ कि इन तकरीरों का फायनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब के दिल पर क्या असर होता होगा। श्री तुलसीदास किलाचन्द साहब उठते हैं और फरमाते हैं कि हमारे वास्ते, जितने बड़े बड़े कैपिटलिस्ट हैं, उन के लिये फायनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब ने ब्याल नहीं रखा। हमारे ऊपर टैक्स बढ़ गये। श्री सोमानी साहब ने भी, गो कि कम जोर से कहा, उसी लहजे को दोहराया। जब मैं श्री राजभोज साहब की तकरीर को सुनता हूँ तो वह कहते हैं कि हमारी बात तो इस सारे भवन में ही नहीं सुनी जाती, न प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब सुनते हैं और न फायनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब सुनते हैं। जब श्री नम्बियार साहब की बात सुनता हूँ तो वह कहते हैं कि एक हजार करोड़ रुपये खर्च कर दिये और अनएम्प्लायमेंट बढ़ती ही जा रही है। अगर दूसरे भाइयों की बात सुनता हूँ तो वह कहते हैं कि फायनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब एक इस तरह के आदमी हैं कि रुपया खर्च करते हैं एक हजार और देश में कुछ काम ही नहीं होता। खर्च करने का इरादा वह रखते हैं १२०० करोड़ रुपये का, लेकिन मेरे दोस्तों के ब्याल के मुताबिक

वह सारा का सारा रुपया व्यर्थ जायगा। इस सिलसिले में मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि हम न बहुत सी कहानियां सुनी हैं। एक कहानी बचपन में पढ़ी थी कि पांच अन्धे आदमी हिन्दुस्तान में एक हाथी को देखने के लिये गये, तो किसी ने कान देखा, किसी ने सूंघ देखा, किसी ने पूछ देखी, किसी ने पेट देखा, किसी ने कुछ देखा, किसी ने कुछ देखा। और सब के सब समझ नहीं सके कि क्या चीज है, आंखें देखीं कि छोटी सी हैं।

कई सामनीय सदस्य : अन्ध थे।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भागंब : तो मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे बहुत से दोस्त फायनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब को जिस तरह से देख रहे हैं, वह दुस्त नहीं हैं। कालिदास ने जब रघुकुल का बयान किया तो किस तरह कहा था, फरमाया कि उन लोगों में इनकनसिस्टेंट वर्चुज का मजमुआ था। मुझे तो नज़र आता है कि थोड़ा सा हमारे फायनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब भी उस डिस्क्रिप्शन में आ गये हैं। मैं ने इन चार वर्षों के अन्दर इतना काशस मिनिस्टर और देखा ही नहीं। और मैं तो हमेशा शिकायत ही करता रहा कि फायनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब बड़े सख्त हैं, जो थैली का मुंह बन्धा हुआ रखते हैं, उस को इतनी मजबूती से बन्धी रखते हैं कि उस में से कोई कहीं से पैसा निकाल ही नहीं सकता। फायनेन्स मिनिस्टरी के पास से आप पैसा ले लें, यह मुश्किल है। मुझे भी इस का थोड़ा तजुर्बा है। गो संवर्द्धन के सिलसिले में सब चीजें पास हो गईं, सब कुछ तय हो गया, लेकिन जब रुपये देने का वक़्त आया तो देखा कि वही दिक्कतें मौजूद हैं। लेकिन जब मैं कल सुनता हूँ कि श्री मोरे साहब और त्रिवेदी साहब फरमाते थे कि इन पर फौजदारी मुकदमा चलना चाहिये इस बात का, यह तो खर्च ज्यादा करते हैं और

कमाते कम हैं, तो मैं तो हैरान हो जाता हूँ कि किस तरह से यह हमारे दोस्त सोचते हैं। मुझे तो यह मालूम होता है कि यह सब की सब बातें दरअसल दुरुस्त नहीं हैं, और जैसा कि परसों फायनैस मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा था, यह सारी की सारी बातें मिसकनसीड्ड क्रिटिसिज्म की हैं।

हमारे सामने इस भवन में एक रिजो-ल्यूशन आया और सारा हाउस कमिट हो गया, फाइव ईयर प्लान की तरफ़। तो जो शस्स उस फाइव ईयर प्लान को आगे चलाता है, जो इस के लिये पांच वर्षों तक के अरसे के लिये रुपया मुह्य्या करता है और जो उस नैशनल एफर्ट को पूरा कराने के लिये पैसा देना चाहता है तो मैं तो उस के सामने अपना सिर तसलीम खम करता हूँ।

मैं उस के सामने सिर झुकाता हूँ : फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो पालिसी इस हाउस में कायम की थी उस को निभाने में उन्होंने पूरी ईमानदारी से, पूरी एफर्ट से काम लिया। कहा जाता है कि मिडल क्लास डूब गई, गरीब भी डूब गये और अमीर भी डूब गये। अगर अमीर और गरीब दोनों डूब गये, तो मैं पूछता हूँ कि आखिर तरा कौन ? क्या कोई भी नहीं तरा ? बात यह है कि हर एक आदमी अपने नुक्ते ब्याल से देखता है। असल में सारे का सारा हिन्दुस्तान तरने की तरफ जा रहा है। मुझे यह कहने में जरा भी तामुल नहीं कि यह जो फाइव इअर प्लान है और इस के ऊपर जो रुपया खर्च हो रहा है, यह सब से बड़ा इन्वेस्टमेंट देश के लिये है और देश के भले के लिये है। जो बजट इस को पायें तकमील तक पहुँचाता है वह बिल्कुल दुरुस्त है और उस के ऊपर नुक्ता चीनी करना फुजूल है।

आज लोग कहते हैं कि आजकल अन-एम्प्लायमेंट बढ़ गया है, कहते हैं कि देश

गरीब हो रहा है। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि आप मेरे जिले हिसार के उस हिस्से में जा कर देखिये जिसे कि भाखरा डैम से पानी मिला है। वहाँ के लोगों को जा कर देखिये कि उन की क्या हालत है और किस तरह से उन के ऊपर फाइव इअर प्लान का असर हो रहा है। अगर इस में कोई कामयाबी नहीं हो रही है तो कैसे वहाँ के लोग इतने खुश हो रहे हैं। पंजाब के उस हिस्से में देखिये जहाँ भाखरा का पानी पहुँचा है, पेप्सू जा कर देखिये। राजपूताने में, उस खुश्क राजपूताने में जहाँ पानी की शकल नहीं दिखाई देती थी, उन सब के वास्ते प्रामिअ है कि वहाँ पानी लाया जाएगा, वहाँ हरियाली छा जायेगी। खुशहाली आ जायेगी—और सारे इलाक़े की काया पलट जायेगी। जिस वक्त पंजाब का पार्टिशन हुआ, हालत यह थी कि वह बिल्कुल डिफिशिएन्ट सूबा था, वह अनाज के मामले में सेल्फ सफिशिएन्ट नहीं था, लेकिन आज पंजाब हिन्दुस्तान को ९० लाख टन चावल दे रहा है। यह आखिर किस चीज की बदौलत है ? कहा जाता है कि हरिजनों के लिये कुछ नहीं है, मगर यह २० करोड़ ७९ लाख रुपया किस के लिये खर्च हो रहा है ? क्या यह कामनमैन नहीं है ? क्या वह लोग आम शहरो नहीं हैं जिन को हमारे कम्यूनिस्ट दोस्त इतना अजीब समझते हैं यानी इण्डस्ट्रियल लेबरर। मैं नहीं जानता कि और जगह उन की क्या हालत है, लेकिन मैं इतना जानता हूँ कि हमारे यहाँ पंजाब में मिडल क्लास के लोग भी हैं और इण्डस्ट्रियल लेबरर (labourer) भी हैं। आज कौन सा लेबरर है जोकि दो रुपये रोज से कम पाता है ? मेरे यहाँ तो इलाके भर में २ रुपये पर भी मामूली मजदूर नहीं मिलता। मैं अर्ज करता हूँ कि जहाँ तक पंजाब का सवाल है, वहाँ तक यह पालिसी कामयाब है, बजट भी कामयाब है और गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी भी

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

कामयाब है। मुझे इस के कहने में कोई हिच-किचाहट नहीं है कि यह सब की सब काम-याब है और मैं कम से कम अपने इलाके की तरफ से आनरेबुल फ़ाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब की खिदमत में अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि उन की पालिसी निहायत कामयाब है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन की यह पालिसी फले और फूले।

इतना कह कर मैं अर्ज करूँगा कि हमें फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब पर पूरा भरोसा है और मिनिस्टर साहब की डेफिसिट फाइनेन्सिंग की पालिसी का भी कायल हूँ। मैं ने पिछले बजट के मौके पर कहा था कि अगर कहीं हमारे देशमुख साहब डेफिसिट फाइनेन्सिंग से काम लें तो हमारे देश के वास्ते नेकफाल है। वह इतने काशस हैं कि वह कोई जोखिम नहीं उठाना चाहते हैं। जब वह शुरू में आयें थे तो कहा जाता था कि वह ब्यूरोक्रेट हैं, आई० सी० एस० हैं, लेकिन हम ने घसीट कर उन को कांग्रेसमैन डेमोक्रेट बना दिया। मैं कहता हूँ कि उन का यह बहुत बोलड बजट है और बहुत ठीक बजट है। मैं अर्ज करूँगा कि अगर किसी चीज के वास्ते डेफिसिट फाइनेन्सिंग जस्टिफाइड है तो डेवेलपमेन्ट प्रोग्राम के लिये भी जस्टिफाइड है, और एक एक रुपया जो आप खर्च करेंगे उस के लिये देश की सपोर्ट होगी।

यह कह कर अब मैं टैक्सेशन पर आता हूँ। जो तीन चीजें टैक्स लगाने की हैं जब मैं उन की तरफ आता हूँ तो मुझे कहना पड़ेगा कि जब मैं यह देखता हूँ कि इस टैक्स से वह फाइव इअर प्लान को आगे चलावेंगे और इस से प्लान में तरक्की होगी, तो मुझे कोई शिकायत की वजह नहीं मालूम पड़ती। लेकिन मैं जब इस की तरफ देखता हूँ तो मेरे दिल में ख्याल आता है कि जब फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब २५० करोड़ रुपये का डेफि-

सिट फाइनेन्सिंग करने को तैयार हैं तो वह इन थोड़े से, चन्द करोड़ रुपयों के वास्ते देश के अन्दर बदनामी लेने को क्यों तैयार हैं। लोग कहते हैं कि “जूता हमारा टूट गया, मुझे जूता नहीं मिलेगा, मेरे कपड़े पर कत्तर लगा गई, मुझे कपड़ा नहीं मिलेगा।” सब लोगों की अपनी अपनी बात कहने की आदत होती है। एक मेरे दोस्त ने कहा कि जो हमारी ज़रूरियात की चीजें हैं वह नहीं मिलती हैं, और हमारे फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब इतने सनकी हैं कि हम को उन छोटी छोटी चीजों से भी महरूम करना चाहते हैं। क्या हमारे फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब नहीं जानते कि ऊंची हील का जूता पहिनने में थोड़ी ऊंचाई (stature) भी बढ़ जाती है, कपड़े मय्यता की निशानी हैं और पान खाने से मुंह रच जाता है। लेकिन मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब सब कुछ जानते हैं, लेकिन उन के अन्दर हृद से ज्यादा एहतियात है, वह ऐसे काम कर रहे हैं जिस से देश को और ज्यादा रुपया मिले। उन को इस की फिक्र नहीं है कि वह अन-पापुलर हो जायेंगे, लेकिन वह देश के फाइनेन्सेज को साउण्ड बेसिस पर लाने के लिये टैक्स लगा रहे हैं। फिर भी मैं अर्ज करूँगा कि इस टैक्स लगाने के अन्दर कई गरीब आदमी बेचारे बीच में ही पिस जायेंगे। एक हमारे रिफ्यूजी साहब हैं, उन्होंने ने ८००० रुपया लोन लिया है। उस ने एक सोप फैक्ट्री खोली। सिर्फ एक प्रासेस में वह एलेक्ट्रिसिटी लगाते हैं, और कुल ६ आदमी उस में काम करते हैं। वे कहते हैं कि फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब ने हमारा ख्याल नहीं रक्खा। कम से कम ऐसी इण्डस्ट्री जिस के अन्दर १० आदमी से कम लगे और जहाँ एलेक्ट्रिसिटी यूज भी होती हो, लेकिन १० आदमी से कम है, चाहे वह सोप फैक्ट्री हो

या कोई दूसरी फैक्टरी हो, उस पर अगर आप टैक्स लगायेंगे तो आप उसी पर टैक्स लगायेंगे जिस के लिये कि आप सारा फाइव इयर प्लान बना रहे हैं। आप न टैक्स लगाते वक्त फैक्ट्री की तारीफ जूतों के मुतल्लिक तो लिखी परन्तु सोप के लिये यह तारीफ लागू नहीं की।

जनाब वाला, मुझे चन्द बातें और अर्ज करनी हैं। मैं सब से पहले कश्मीर के मजमून पर आता हूँ। अर्सा दराज हुआ जब मैं पार्लियामेंट की तरफ से दो तीन दफा कश्मीर गया और वहाँ मैं ने जा कर जो देखा उस की आ कर रिपोर्ट भी की। सन् १९५० में मैं ने जब हाउस के अन्दर प्रेजिडेंट साहब के ऐड्रेस पर बहस हो रही थी तो एक मोशन भेजा था। वह मोशन इस तरह से था :

"But regret that there is absence of mention in the Address that the indefinite postponement of the solution of the Kashmir issue and dangling of the remote possibility of a plebiscite being taken by the U.N.O. are causing widespread uneasiness and uncertainty among the people of Kashmir who are of the view that it is the constitutional right of the Kashmir State and people of Kashmir alone to take the decision by plebiscite or in any other manner they like in respect of accession and no obstacle should be placed in their way to take the decision as soon as possible."

श्रीमान् डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, चार साल का अर्सा हो चुका जब कि यह ऐमेन्डमेन्ट भेजा था और उसके बाद कान्स्टिट्यूट ऐसेम्बली बनी कश्मीर में और सब कुछ हुआ। आज उस कान्स्टिट्यूट ऐसेम्बली की सिफारिश गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के पास आ चुकी है। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हमारे हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर हमारा यह हाल होता कि ६ बरस तक हम को अपनी

किस्मत का फैसला न मालूम होता कि हमारा कान्स्टिट्यूशनल स्टेटस क्या होगा तो हम कैसा महसूस होता। मैं ने १९५० में महसूस किया कि कश्मीर के लोग बड़े दुखी हैं, वह नहीं जानते कि यू० एन० ओ० में प्लेबिसाइट से क्या बनेगा और क्या नहीं बनेगा। अब जबकि हमारे पास ऐक्सेशन के लिये दस्वास्त आई है, तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान की कंसीडर्ड ओपीनियन यह है कि इस को मंजूर करना चाहिये। मैं और किसी चीज में नहीं जाना चाहता। मैं अर्ज कर्ना कि अगर डिमाक्रेसी की कोई वक्त हम करते हैं, तो यह चाहिये कि हम ऐक्सेशन मंजूर कर लें और जो दो हजार वर्ष से हमारे रिस्ते चले आये हैं, जहाँ हमारा सब से बड़ा पोएंट पैदा हुआ, जहाँ हमारे पुराने ट्रैडिशनस व ताल्लुकात हर किस्म के मौजूद हैं, उन से हम जुदा न रहें।

जनाब की सिदमत में मैं एक बात और अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। इस कदर एहतियात से हम देश की भलाई के लिये योजना बना रहे हैं, लेकिन आज हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब जो इस हाउस में आ कर फरमाते हैं कि आज ग्रैव सिचुएशन है, उस ग्रैव सिचुएशन का कोई भी जिक्र या रिफ्लेक्शन हम अपने बजट में नहीं देखते। मैं दरअस्त उन आदमियों में से नहीं हूँ जो यह समझें कि आमिमेंट रेस हो सकती है, या होना चाहिये न हम इस काबिल हैं कि हमारी एक साल की आमदनी हमें इस काबिल बना सकती है कि हम हर बड़ी ताकत का मुकाबला कर सकें, लेकिन जहाँ तक हो सके, मेरी राय है हम लोग डिफेन्स पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा खर्च करें। लेकिन इस डिफेन्स को छोड़ कर एक चीज और रह जाती है जोकि डिफेन्स अगर नहीं, लेकिन डिफेन्स से कम भी नहीं है। वह है हमारा होम डिफेन्स। आज दिल्ली सेक्रेटेरियेट

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भागवं]

और हमारा यह भवन एटोमिक हथियारों के सामने, एअरप्लेन के सामने क्या हैसियत रखता है ? मैं चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक इस दिल्ली की सेक्रेटेरियट का, इस गवर्नमेंट का या पंडित नेहरू और देसमुख साहब की यहाँ जो वर्क करने की जगह है, उस का जहाँ तक ताल्लुक है, उन का पूरे से पूरा बचाव किया जाय। यह बचाव कैसे हो सकता है ?

आप लन्दन में जाइये वहाँ पर कोई हवाई जहाज बम्ब नहीं डाल सकता। मैं चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा ही इन्तिज़ाम यहाँ के लिये किया जाय। यह तो बाद की चीज है कि कौन जीतेगा और कौन नहीं जीतेगा, लेकिन ताहम जो बार्डर के इलाके हैं उन में सब से पहिले पैनिक होगा। उन इलाके के लोगों को आप गुरिल्ला वारफेयर के लिये ट्रेन करें। मैं यकीन दिलाता चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक पंजाब का ताल्लुक है वहाँ का एक एक यूथ अपनी जान लड़ा देगा। और यह नहीं होगा कि किसी दुश्मन को पंजाब में कदम रखने की इजाज़त दे। पंजाब के जाटों ने टर्की व फ्रांस में जा कर अपनी बहादुरी का सिक्का जमाया। वह आज भी लाखों की तादाद में मौजूद हैं मगर जब तक आप उन को गुरिल्ला वारफेयर की ट्रेनिंग नहीं देंगे तब तक न तो वह यह समझेंगे कि हम काफी मजबूत हैं और न वह पूरा काम कर सकेंगे। हम भी यह फील करते हैं कि आप टैरीटोरियल फोर्स को बढ़ाइये लेकिन साथ साथ जो बार्डर का एरिया है वहाँ के लोगों को गुरिल्ला वारफेयर सिखलाया जाय। मैं जो कुछ अर्ज कर रहा हूँ वह अकेली मेरी ही राय नहीं है बल्कि वह मेरे सारे इलाके वालों की राय है। इस पर आप जरूर ब्याल फरमावें। तो आप इन दोनों तरह के डिफेंस का खास ब्याल रखें।

स्वराज्य मिलने के पहले जब मैं बजट पर बोलता था तो मैं अपनी याईस्टिक यह रखता था कि अगर हमारे अछूत भाइयों की तरक्की हुई है तब तो कुछ तरक्की हुई है और नहीं तो तरक्की नहीं हुई है। लेकिन अब मैं ने अपनी वह याईस्टिक तबदील कर दी है और मैं देखता हूँ कि जो डाइरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल हम ने रखे हैं उन की तरफ हमारा कदम बढ़ रहा है या नहीं। अगर उस तरफ हमारा कदम बढ़ा है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि हम ने तरक्की की है और अगर नहीं बढ़ा है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि हम ने तरक्की नहीं की है और हमारी तरक्की नहीं हो रही है। आप ने वायदा किया था कि १५ वर्ष के अन्दर हम देश में हिन्दी फैला देंगे। चार वर्ष हो चुके और मुझे यह नज़र नहीं आता कि कैसे ११ वर्ष में आप अपना यह वायदा पूरा कर सकेंगे। कुछ लोग आवाज़ उठाते हैं कि हमारी लैंग्वेज उरदू हो। अलीगढ़ में इस के लिये एक कानफरेंस की जाती है और यह मांग की जाती है। इस मौके पर इस तरह की फिसीपेरस टैंडेंसी दिखाना मुल्क के हक में किसी तरह अच्छा नहीं हो सकता। मैं अबद से अर्ज करूंगा कि इस वकत खुसूसन इस देश में यह चीज पैदा होना बहुत मुज़िब हो सकता है। हम चाहते हैं कि ऐसी चीजें बन्द की जायें। आजकल हम रोज सुनते हैं कि इतने मुसलमान वापस आ गये और उन को बसाया गया। हम नहीं चाहते कि हम ने जो कुछ कांस्टीट्यूशन में तै कर दिया है उस के खिलाफ हम जायें और हम समझते हैं कि किसी भी मुसलमान को जोकि इस मुल्क में रहता है वही अस्तियारात हासिल है जोकि किसी और को है। लेकिन हम बाहर से आने वालों को कब तक इस तरह बसाते चले जायेंगे। क्या ऐसे आदमियों से देश को खतरा नहीं ?

इसी सम्बन्ध में मैं आप की तवज्जह दूसरी तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। आप ने वादा किया था कि दस बरस में हम अछूतों को अपने बराबर ले आवेंगे। मैं अदब से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस भवन में ऐसा कौन भाई है जो अपनी छाती पर हाथ रख कर कह सके कि हम इन को अपने बराबर करने का पूरा प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं। जो कुछ हम ने अब तक किया है वह काफी नहीं है। वह कहना कि हम ने अब तक कुछ नहीं किया है, गलत है। हमारे जितने भी रिजोर्सेज हैं हम ने उन के मुताबिक किया है लेकिन मैं इस रफ्तार को दुगुनी और चौगुनी देखना चाहता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि एक एक नौकरी जिस के लिये काबिल अश्रूत लोग मिलें उस में उन को रखा जाये, उन को जमीनें दी जायें। यहां से १५ मील दूर पर ही एक गांव मूलाहेडा नाभी में मैं ने देखा कि चिराग के नीचे अंधेरा है। मैं ने देखा कि मूलाहेडा गांव में यहां से १५ मील पर एक हजार गज जमीन में २५ खानदान अछूतों के रहते हैं और उन के साथ उन के जानवर भी रहते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्रिमंडल के सदस्य मेरे साथ उस गांव को चल कर देखें। यह बात नहीं है कि इस गवर्नमेंट ने उन का ऐसा हाल कर दिया है लेकिन मैं यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि देश के अन्दर पावरटी की क्या हालत है। हमारे लायक दोस्त हीरेन मुखर्जी से कहा था कि ट्रावनकोर कोचीन में फी आदमी साढ़े तीन आने की आमदनी है। लेकिन वह नहीं जानते कि एक जमाना था कि जिस को हम ने दो पैसे रोज का काम दे दिया वह उस को ब्लैसिंग मानता था। जो गांव मैं ने बतलाया है अगर आप उस को देखेंगे तो आप कहेंगे कि अगर दुनिया में कहीं हैल हो सकता है तो वह इस जगह पर है। लेकिन मैं बेबस हूँ। मैं कुछ नहीं कर सकता। मैं ने डिप्टी कमिश्नर को लिखा लेकिन वह उन की हालत

की तबदील नहीं कर सकते। मिनिस्टर ऐसा नहीं कर सकते। इसलिये मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि आप स्टेस लीजिये और किसी को मुकर्रर कीजिये जोकि उन की हालत को तबदील कर सके। जब तक आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे उन की हालत नहीं बदलेगी।

तीसरी चीज जिस की तरफ मैं तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूँ वह काऊ स्लाटर का सवाल है। मैं अपने कांस्टीट्यूशन से किमी को बड़ा नहीं समझता, जिस की पाबन्दी मिनिस्टर और कैबिनेट व सब शहरियों पर है। कांस्टीट्यूशन हमारी आखरी चीज है। आप ने दफा ४८ में लिखा है कि जहां तक हो सकेगा हम एग्जीक्यूटिव के माडर्न मैनेज्मन्ट को अपनायेंगे। साथ ही यह भी उस में दिया हुआ है कि जहां तक काऊ व काब्ज का सवाल है उस को स्लाटर करना बन्द कर देंगे और उस के अलावा जो दूसरे मिल्क और ड्रायफ्ट कैटल हैं उन का स्लाटर भी बन्द कर देंगे। मैं ने इस हाउस में पिछले छे सालों में बड़ी कोशिश की कि इस तरफ तवज्जह दिलाऊं लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि गवर्नमेंट ने कोई तवज्जह न दी बल्कि हमारे एक डिपार्टमेंट ने एक सरकुलर जारी कर दिया जो कांस्टीट्यूशन के विरुद्ध है और (cow slaughter) के हक में है। मुझे खुशी है कि श्री किदवई साहब ने इस हाउस में भी कहा और उन की राय साफ अलफाज में जाहिर हुई है कि वह उस सरकुलर को विदड्डा कर लेंगे। लेकिन मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप डिमाक्रेसी को सही मानों में समझना चाहते हैं और अगर आप देश की आवाज सुनना चाहते हैं तो आप पूरा कदम उठाइये और स्टेट्स को इस बारे में हिदायत दीजिये। हम कलकत्ते और बम्बई गये और हम ने पाया कि उन स्टेट्स को इस बात का अहसास नहीं है कि

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भागवंद]

उन को क्या करना है। जिस देश के अन्दर कैटल की यह हालत है उस देश के अन्दर २०६९ करोड़ की या इस से भी ज्यादा रकम की स्कीम से कोई ज्यादा फायदा नहीं हो सकेगा। मैं खुश हूँ हमारे कृष्णप्पा साहब ने फरमाया और तसलीम किया कि यह हमारे जानवर हमारी चलती फिरती सिदरी फैंक्टरी और चित्तरंजन हैं। आप ने थो मोर फूड रर तो तकरीबन १०० करोड़ रुपया पिछले चन्द सालों में खर्च किया पर जानवरों पर आप ने ६ लाख ही खर्च किया। मैं ऐसे इलाके से आता हूँ कि जहाँ के लोग गोस्त नहीं खाते और शराब नहीं पीते थे। दो बल्ब लड़ाइयों के जमाने से कुछ लोग इन का इस्तमाल करने लगे हैं। अगर मैं वहाँ के लोगों की बहादुरी का जिक्र करूंगा तो आप के कान खड़े हो जायेंगे और आप महसूस करेंगे कि वैजी-टैरियन लोग कितने मजबूत होते हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि खेती के लिये गौ का पालना तो पहली चीज है। पुरानी सरकार ने तो इस तरफ कुछ नहीं किया लेकिन हमारी सरकार ने भी इस तरफ कोई तवज्जह नहीं दी है। हम ने गोसम्बर्धन काउंसिल बनाई लेकिन उस को कोई रुपया ही नहीं देता। इस देश के १६ पर सेंट आदमी यह नहीं जानते कि दूध क्या होता है। विलायत में आप देखें कि फी आदमी एक सेर दूध का रोजाना इस्तमाल का औसत है, डेनमार्क में बो सेर का औसत है। ऐसा ही दूसरी जगहों पर भी है। लेकिन हमारे मुल्क में यह औसत पहले ७ छटांक था, वह घट कर पांच छटांक रहा और अब पीने पांच छटांक रह गया है। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि हमारा देश हरा भरा हो तो जो आप गाय का कल्ल बन्द करने व उस के नसल सुधार पर काफी रुपया खर्च कीजिये कम से कम बीस करोड़ रुपया तो इस बात के लिये खर्च कीजिये—आप

की ९००० या १०,००० नेशनल इन्कम में से २५ फीसदी के लिये यह मवेशी जिम्मेवार हैं। आप ने एक करोड़ रुपया गोसदनो के लिये रखा है। यह बहुत कम है। लेकिन खर्च इस में से भी कुछ नहीं किया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने गोसदन खुले हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि सरकार ने कांस्टीट्यूशन के अनुच्छेद ४८ में इस पालिसी को माना है कि हम काऊ स्लाटर को बन्द कर दें लेकिन अमल क्या होता है। जब रुपया मांगा जाता है तो कह दिया जाता है कि यह कैटल यूज-लेस है। आप नहीं जानते कि कितने लोग इन जानवरों को मैन्योर के लिये ही रखते हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि यह प्राबलम मुश्किल है लेकिन इस को हमें हल तो करना ही है। हमारे प्रेमीडेंट साहब ने हिसार में अपने एड्रेस में कहा कि जो मौजूदा कैटिल हैं उन का सब काम १५ साल में हो जायगा। आप आयन्दा के लिये ऐसी कोशिश करें कि बेकार जानवर पैदा न हों। लेकिन अभी तक गवर्नमेंट ने इस तरफ तवज्जह नहीं की है। मुझे डर लगता है कि गौ का नाम लिया नहीं कि लोग समझने लगते हैं कि यह तो हिन्दू धर्म की बात है।

5 P. M.

इस को इकानामिक बेसिस पर देखिये ठीक तरह से देख कर फंसला कीजिये। बछड़ों के वास्ते तो कम से कम जो आप का कांस्टी-ट्यूशन है, उस में साफ दर्ज है कि उन को नहीं मारा जायगा। उन के बारे में क्या हो रहा है? आज उन की खालें पहले के मुकाबले में चार गुनी हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर जाती हैं। मैं आप से पूछता हूँ कि इस पवित्र कांस्टी-ट्यूशन की दफ्ता ४८ की किस तरह मिट्टी खराब हो रही है कि चौगुनी ज्यादा इन बछड़ों की खालें हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर जा

रही हैं। इसलिये मैं अब से अज्ञ करना चाहता हूँ कि अब वक्त आ गया है कि आप अवाम की आवाज को सुनें, आप सुनें कि वे लोग क्या कहते हैं कि जिन के वास्ते आप अपील करते हैं कि वह अपने खून का अखिरी कतरा आप को बचाने के लिये दें, अपने देश की हिफाजत के लिये दें। आप उन की आवाज सुनिये। आप देश की आवाज को सुनिये और इन का कल्ल बन्द करिये।

मैं जनाब का बड़ा मशकूर हूँ कि जनाब ने मुझे बोलने का मौका अता फ़रमाया। अब मैं खत्म करता हूँ।

FOURTH REPORT OF COMMITTEE
ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS
AND RESOLUTIONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

Shri Altekar (North Satara): With your permission, Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 16th March, 1954."

The Committee, after discussion with the Movers of the Resolutions and going through the other aspects, has allotted two hours to the first Resolution of Shri Gidwani regarding encouraging of family planning, two and a half hours to the Resolution by Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy regarding abolition of the Second Chamber at the Centre, and two hours for the Resolution of Shri Dabhi regarding the introduction of prohibition among the Army, the Navy and the Air Force. It is a simple matter. I commend this Report for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The point is this. There are only three Resolutions on the Order Paper today:

Shri Gidwani's Resolution regarding family planning, Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy's Resolution regarding the abolition of the Second Chamber and Shri Dabhi's Resolution regarding the introduction of prohibition in the Army, the Navy and the Air Force. The Committee has allotted two hours for Shri Gidwani's Resolution, two and a half hours for Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy's Resolution and two hours for Shri Dabhi's resolution.

The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 16th March, 1954."

The motion was adopted.

RESOLUTION RE. FAMILY
PLANNING

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Two hours is the time allotted for this. How long does the hon. Minister propose to take?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): I do not think I shall want more than 15 to 20 minutes to reply.

Shri Gidwani (Thana): Twenty minutes in the beginning and ten minutes at the end for me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have got one hour and ten minutes. For the other Members, I will allow one Member from each group for 10 minutes.

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): In that case, the third Resolution does not come up at all.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy may not move the second Resolution.

Shri Tyagi: If he withdraws, that is another matter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has not moved. There is no question of withdrawal.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore): I am not withdrawing.

An Hon. Member: Don't say that; he wants to go.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Nobody is willing to give an assurance whether a certain Resolution will be moved or not. The hon. Ministers may be in their places.

Shri Gidwani: I beg to move:

"This House is of opinion that with a view to control the rapid increase in population as revealed in the Census Report, 1951, Government should adopt all effective measures to encourage family planning in accordance with the recommendations of the Planning Commission."

This population problem in this country, as revealed by the Census Report is assuming alarming proportions. According to the Census Commissioner, the population of India in the 1951 Census was 35.7 crores. If the present rate of increase is maintained, by 1981, we should have a population of 52 crores because every year the population is increasing by 50 lakhs. Shri R. A. Gopalswami, Registrar General and Census Commissioner in 1951, in his Census Report states that if the present rate of increase continues, the total population will grow as follows:

1951	36 crores.
1961	41 crores.
1971	46 crores.
1981	52 crores.

In regard to the food production of the country, he says in the report that the present level of production is 700 lakh tons—50 lakh tons short of actual requirements—according to the present population. And if we produce every year 50 lakhs more of people, we require about six to seven

lakh or even eight lakh tons more. Every year this number will go on increasing, and it will be difficult to produce the required amount. Though I am aware we are making all efforts and undertaking new projects, still according to Shri Kidwai the official figures are misleading and are sometimes incorrect.

Apart from food, there is the question of health. If we look to all these problems, we will find that it will not be possible for this country to maintain this population.

For the last four or five days we have been discussing the Budget, and so many Members on this side and the other side have been complaining that even our first Five Year Plan is not properly working, and even the second or third Five Year Plan will not be able to solve all our problems. That being the situation, we have to seriously consider this question, not in a light-hearted manner or in a spirit of levity. It is a very serious problem, and I want the House to consider it in a calm and cool manner, and also in a realistic way. I particularly appeal to my Communist friends who have moved certain amendments to this Resolution, They always say that we must be realists, and I say that in this matter we should be realists.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA
in the Chair]

You are aware that thousands of people today are living in hovels. Even in a place like Delhi, our Praja-Socialist Party have taken a census according to which six thousand people were sleeping on the roads or on the pavements in the winter. In Bombay and other places lakhs of people have no shelter.

Similarly, about education, I read only this morning in the *Times of India* that the President of the Delhi Municipality says that there are about 7,000 children of school-going age in Delhi who did not attend any

school in 1953, according to a survey of primary education conducted by the Delhi Municipal Committee. There were 45,000 students on rolls in municipal primary schools, about 7,000 in the primary departments of Government schools, 20,000 in aided schools and about 19,000 in unrecognised private schools. Disclosing this, while he was presenting the budget of the Delhi Municipal Committee for 1954-55, Mr. Şham Nath said that about 50 more schools were necessary to provide educational facilities to all children in Delhi. This would cost an additional expenditure of about Rs. 10 lakhs which he said "we are unable to provide on account of our present heavy financial liabilities".

So, as regards education, shelter, housing and health services, we are very backward even with the present population, and if this rate of increase in the population continues, I do not know what will happen. Our economy may break down and conditions may be created which may be very harmful to the interests of the country. Therefore, I consider this problem from the economic, social, moral and humanitarian point of view. If you look at this from any point of view, this is a problem which cannot be ignored and must be tackled boldly.

I can understand if there are facilities for the absorption of people from the thickly populated countries of the world into the sparsely populated countries. But you know that nobody wants people from other countries to come to their country and live there. Even in America, when there is a bumper crop of foodgrains, they destroy it, but that grain is not available in many countries and people die of starvation. So long as the present economic structure of world continues, we must be realistic and plan according to our needs and requirements.

This is not only my opinion. I am glad that our Planning Commission
36 P.S.D.

and our Government have accepted this principle and this policy. This is what is said in the Five Year Plan:

"The rapid increase in population and the consequent pressure on the limited resources available have brought to the forefront the urgency of problems of family planning. The main appeal for family planning is, however, based on considerations of the health and welfare of the family. Family limitation or the spacing of the children is necessary and desirable in order to secure better health for the mother and better care and upbringing of the children. Measures directed to this end, therefore, form part of the public health programme."

I congratulate our Government for doing something at least which is necessary to meet a very serious problem in this country, but my complaint is that enough has not been done. There may be some people who may object to family planning on religious grounds. In this connection, I may quote what Dr. Radhakrishnan said when he was invited to inaugurate the Third International Conference on Planned Parenthood. This is what he said:

"The question is sometimes raised whether it is not true that God sends children into this world and we should not interfere with the Will of God—that is the way in which it is put. I may tell you that if God has given us any intelligence, he has given it to us to be used. Intelligence is a Divine gift, anticipating consequences and planning with special relevance to the facts. These are things which we are called upon to adopt because the human mind is a gift of the Divine..... God is not an external despot. He is there in the innermost depth of our

[Shri Gidwani]

being, and when the still, small voice prompts us, asks to use our intelligence in a fairminded, objective, honest way, we are using the gift of God for purposes of human welfare. That is how we have to employ our intelligence to achieve human welfare."

Then, our Prime Minister, while sending his good wishes to the same conference said:

"Whatever individual views may be on this question, it seems to me clear that we should give it the fullest consideration from all points of view. The approach should be scientific and the aim social good. Any scientific approach must not be inhibited by preconceptions or convictions already held. We must approach the question with a completely open mind and examine every aspect of it."

Apart from these laymen, there are medical men, recognised authorities on this question. In *Population Problem of India*. Dr. A. R. Mehta, who was the Deputy Director-General of Health Services, Government of India, New Delhi, says:

"The conclusion seems to be inevitable that something must be done to check this growth of population which has already reached an unmanageable size. There are three methods to decrease the population pressure. One is to increase the death rate, thus to keep down the population, but this will not solve the problem of poverty, the aim of all civilized society being to improve the standard of living of the people and to create such conditions that people may live long and lead healthy and happy lives. The second method to decrease the pressure of population is by emigration, but we would need to send about four million people a year (our an-

nual natural increase) to some other country. But no country, however sparsely populated, is prepared to accept even a few hundred Asiatics, even if they in turn could be induced to discard their conservatism and leave their miserable conditions of living."

Then in the All-India Medical Conference which was held in Hyderabad from 27th to 29th December 1953, Dr. S. C. Sen, who was the president of that Conference, in the course of his presidential address said:

"The population in India is growing fast. Scientific development of agriculture might take up some of the load, but it cannot absorb all. The most realistic and recognised solution is that of family planning. A serious attempt must be made to achieve this on a nationwide scale. It must not, as it is at present, be confined to the intellectuals and the upper strata of society... If family planning is to be an effective means of checking the growth of population and improving health, medical men must take a most earnest interest in the matter. Advice and guidance and even the supply of appliances, should be available at all health clinics. Another essential is intensive research work, which will place cheap and easy methods within the reach of the average man and woman. The rhythm method and self-control may be excellent in themselves, but for the great masses of the people, simple contraceptives are the only answer."

Shri K. Subrahmanyam (Vizianagaram): Sacrilegious.

Shri Gidwani: This is what these two doctors have said.

Our Government had appointed a Committee known as the Family Planning and Programme Committee,

and after its first meeting, that Committee has submitted a report, in which it says:

"In India, cheapness and the ease with which the housewife can make a contraceptive out of material readily available to her at home, are matters of fundamental importance. towards the fulfilment of our objective of promoting an extensive use of the selected methods."

Further, the Committee says:

"...it is necessary to record the Committee's considered view that no reasonably rapid progress, based on sound methods, is likely to take place in promoting the cause of family planning unless sufficient support for it is given from the funds of governments and of local bodies. In making this recommendation, the Committee took note of the fact that there were only 165 centres in the country working in this field maintained either by Government, local bodies or voluntary organisations. This number is totally inadequate for the purpose in view. The Committee feels that the establishment of family planning centres in existing hospitals, dispensaries and maternity and child welfare centres is the only way, with the handicap imposed by the present financial resources of the country, of reaching the people on as large a scale as possible in urban as well as in rural areas. It would be desirable to develop in each State one centre for development and research."

I have gone through the scheme which Government have drawn, and I know that they have appointed two committees. But I would wish that this matter is given wider publicity, and wider support is enlisted for this purpose. I would suggest that an advisory committee may be set up, consisting of those Members of

the House who believe that this problem should be tackled, and that for tackling this problem, greater efforts are needed, to see that the information is made more easily available to the masses. This committee may be attached to the Ministry of Health, as an advisory body.

With these words, I conclude my remarks.

Mr. Chairman: Resolution moved:

"This House is of opinion that with a view to control the rapid increase in population as revealed in the Census Report, 1951, Government should adopt all effective measures to encourage family planning in accordance with the recommendations of the Planning Commission."

I would rather like to know how the situation stands in regard to the amendments.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur):
I beg to move:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted namely:

"This House is of opinion that with a view to control the rapid increase in population Government should adopt the following measures, namely:

- (i) hospitals and health centres for providing advice on methods of family planning for married persons who require such advice should be opened;
- (ii) field experiments on different methods of family planning with a view to determining their suitability, acceptability and effectiveness among different sections of the population should be conducted;
- (iii) techniques and procedures for educating people on family planning methods should be developed; and

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

- (iv) research on the medical and technical aspects of human reproduction should be undertaken."

Mr. Chairman: There is an amendment in the name of Shri S. N. Das. The hon. Member is absent. Next, Shri Ragunath Singh, who is also absent.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta—South-East): I beg to move:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted, namely:

"This House is of opinion that the idea of family planning as a State policy is based upon a theory which has no scientific validity and which is utilised by reactionaries all over the world to lay upon the people the responsibility for their failure to improve the standard of living of the people. This House, therefore, urges upon the Government the abandonment of family planning as a national policy."

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): I beg to move:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted, namely:

"This House is of opinion that a Population Commission as proposed in the Five Year Plan be at once set up to assess the population problem, appraise the results of experimental studies already done by two Committees and recommend measures in the field of family planning."

Mr. Chairman: Then there is an amendment in the name of Shri V. P. Nayar, which, I think is out of order.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Chirayinkil): Why?

Mr. Chairman: Because the real operative part is only a negation of the original Resolution, and the rest is argumentative.

Shri V. P. Nayar: That is exactly the scope of the amendment of Shri S. N. Das, as also that of.....

Mr. Chairman: I do not want to be referred to the amendment of another hon. Member who has not moved his amendment at all. The matter would be relevant, only if it is allowed to be moved. But it has not been moved at all.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I would like to know under what rule, this becomes inadmissible?

Mr. Chairman: Under the rules relating to amendments to Resolutions.

Shri Nambiar (Mayuram): Though it may be negative, still its aim is different.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I do not find any rule. That is why I ask you under what rule it becomes inadmissible.

Mr. Chairman: Unfortunately, I do not have the rules at the tip of my fingers, but I have given the reasons, and I think these come within the rules.

Shri Nambiar: Though it is worded in a negative manner, still, its aim is quite different. It has a different purpose in view.....

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. The hon. Member concerned is quite able to defend his own case. I may even refer to rules 313 and 314.

Shri Dabhi (Kaira North): I beg to move:

That in the Resolution, after the word 'measures' insert 'excluding artificial methods of birth-control'.

Shri N. L. Joshi (Indore): I beg to move:

That at the end of the Resolution, the following be added, namely:—

"and for this purpose set up a Committee of this House to advise the Government on this subject."

Mr. Chairman: There is an amendment in the name of Shri V. B. Gandhi. I am sorry that it is out of order. The original Resolution relates to family planning, and the amendment suggests a solution which is absolutely extraneous, viz. the creation of Ministry of Population, which is outside the scope of the Resolution.

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj has got an amendment in his name, but he is absent.

With regard to Shri Barman's amendment. I am sorry that also is out of order.

Shri Barman (North Bengal—Reserved—Sch. Castes): This is in support of the Resolution.

Mr. Chairman: There is no question of support here. This is outside the scope of the Resolution. This undernourishment has got nothing to do with family planning; even if it has, it has only a very very remote relation.

Shri Barman: I would like to submit that this is another method which will help family planning.

Mr. Chairman: That is exactly the objection. This is an absolutely different method, whereas the original Resolution is on family planning.

Then there is an amendment in the name of Shri Venkataraman.

Shri Venkataraman (Tanjore): I am not moving.

Mr. Chairman: There is one in the name of Shri Sivamurthi Swami. I am sorry that is also out of order.

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी (कुष्टगी): मुझे जो अमेंडमेंट हाउस के सामने रखना है...

Mr. Chairman: About the admissibility of the amendment?

Shri S. N. Das (Darbhanga Central): May I request you to allow me to move my amendment?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has missed the bus.

How is the amendment of Shri Sivamurthi Swami relevant?

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: It is relevant because I do not think that family planning should depend on drugs and medicines. I want that production must be intensified.

Mr. Chairman: Again, the alternative method suggested by the hon. Member has nothing to do with the main Resolution.

Amendments moved:

(1) That for the original Resolution the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House is of opinion that with a view to control the rapid increase in population Government should adopt the following measures, namely:—

- (i) hospitals and health centres for providing advice on methods of family planning for married persons who require such advice should be opened;
- (ii) field experiments on different methods of family planning with a view to determining their suitability, acceptability and effectiveness among different sections of the population should be conducted;
- (iii) techniques and procedures for educating people on family planning methods should be developed, and
- (iv) research on the medical and technical aspects of human reproduction should be undertaken."

(2) That for the original Resolution the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House is of opinion that the idea of family planning as a State policy is based upon a

[Mr. Chairman]

theory which has no scientific validity and which is utilised by reactionaries all over the world to lay upon the people the responsibility for their failure to improve the standard of living of the people. This House, therefore, urges upon the Government the abandonment of family planning as a national policy."

(3) That for the original Resolution the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House is of opinion that a Population Commission as proposed in the Five Year Plan be at once set up to assess the population problem, appraise the results of experimental studies already done by two Committees and recommend measures in the field of family planning."

(4) That in the Resolution, after the word "measures" insert "excluding artificial methods of birth-control."

(5) That at the end of the Resolution the following be added, namely:—

"and for this purpose set up a Committee of this House to advise the Government on this subject."

Dr. Rama Rao (Kakinada): Sir, with many statements of the hon. Member, Shri Gidwani, I agree. But there are others which I will have to criticise. He has first talked about food starvation, then want of housing, then want of education and people sleeping on the pavements in the Delhi winter. There are many other things. I will just mention one. Our friends from Madras will remember that in 1951 there was a case in which a father was charged with stabbing his two sons and the judgement of the High Court says:

"Here is a rare case, a very curious case, in which a father stabs his two sons not out of hatred but out of love".

In the lower court, he got 20 years and the evidence was closed with a recommendation to the High Court to be lenient. But why did he stab his two sons? Out of love, out of starvation. He wanted to save them from starvation so he stabbed his sons. These are the conditions. I need not go into details about this. There is no difference of opinion as regards our starvation, our poverty, unemployment, very very low, miserable standards of our life and longevity of life. On all these things, we have no difference of opinion.

Now the question comes about the diagnosis and the cure. Here I feel Shri Gidwani has missed the bus. Now it has always been the imperialist and capitalist propaganda that the poverty of the country is due to over-population. They tell the backward countries: 'Oh, you breed like pigs. That is why you are starving'. In Rayalaseema recently there was a severe famine. There, one military officer—whom I do not want to mention by name—had the impertinence to tell them, the starving people living on roots, on *kanji* and other things: 'You are starving because you are producing too many children'. We must call a halt to this sort of nonsense of telling people who are starving that their starvation, their unemployment and all that is due to their producing like pigs. We must see the real cause. Misery exists in India not because there is over-population, but because there is maldistribution of wealth. There is no proper distribution and no proper production. To put it very briefly, Sir, the capitalist society which has been carrying on this propaganda of over-population, that all the miseries are due to over-population and not to maldistribution and improper production, has been having the best of life leaving millions and millions of people to starve, to remain unemployed and to suffer. This is a sort of what I may call 'Operation Sidetrack', just to deceive people. This morning we read in the papers—and very often we read in the papers—

how thieves knocked off cash boxes from banks and post offices. They throw a few notes on the ground and divert the attention of the poor victim and then knock off the bag. This morning we read that in a post office, they knocked off a big insured amount by throwing a few stamps on the ground. I want to mention this to my friend, Shri Gidwani, that he should not be deceived by these few notes and stamps and lose sight of the main, correct diagnosis and correct treatment. The correct diagnosis is the capitalist society. The capitalist order which lives on the sweat and blood of the vast majority of people for their own benefit is the real cause. We must change the society; we must change the order. Only then we can solve it. It is not new; it has been there and these people have been arguing many things. So the background of the argument by which our friend, Shri Gidwani, proceeds has been deceived. This family planning propaganda has been carried on by capitalist governments to keep people deceived. One of their most prominent experts—I would call, the Archbishop of family planning—is Vogt. He blames doctors for curing diseases. He says that doctors are doing a great disservice to the people by curing diseases like plague, cholera and others!

Shri Raghavachari (Penukonda): Who is he?

Dr. Rama Rao: Vogt. Prof. A. V. Hill in his presidential address to the British Association also says the same in a more dignified language. But the idea is the same—doctors are doing a great disservice to society by curing epidemics. There are others who argue that war is a blessing in disguise; it keeps the level of population low. These are all arguments to support capitalist society so that they can exploit people and live on them. Of course, I do not believe Shri Gidwani and many other people who believe in family planning or talk loudly about it believe in these arguments.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: He is not married. He does not know the background of family planning.

Dr. Rama Rao: Now, I will come to the land question. They say the main thing is the law of diminishing returns. That is the basis of the family planners' wrong theory. We know that with modern equipment, with modern manures and modern methods we can produce more and more out of the land. It is not because the land is already exhausted that we are getting less. The capitalist does not do enough for the people for our own country, leaving other countries alone. Of the arable land, only tow-thirds is under cultivation and we know very well that with our rivers, our projects like the Ganga Barrage, the Gandak project, and coming to my own State of Andhra, with rivers like Godavari and Krishna—which are now going waste—there is any amount of scope to develop irrigation and thus from every acre we can get any amount, much more than what we are getting at present. Look at the recent Japanese method of cultivation. We will evolve new methods and increase the productivity of land; then atomic energy will be used to serve people, not to destroy them. With all these it is simple blindness and shortsightedness to say that the land cannot maintain the people. Of course, the land cannot maintain people as long as the benefits of the sweat of the vast majority are enjoyed by a handful. Land cannot keep them; people will be starving; people will be dying; they will be thrown into the dust-bin as long as the present conditions exist and not because the numbers are very great.

I will just read one line from what Lord Boyd-Orr who, of course, is anything but a Communist, said. Referring to population control, he says:

“There is very little doubt that the only real effective method of birth control is to improve the diet, to raise the standard of living and education”.

In this connection, I may say it is an established fact that people who

[Dr. Rama Rao]

eat less protein have more children. Our diet must contain more protein. It has a physiological action. More protein saves the liver and the liver will control ovarian secretion. Thus, fertility is less where the protein intake is high. We eat very little protein; we live on a starvation diet. The society in which we live, the capitalist society, keeps people starving and deceives them by saying: You are starving because you are producing like pigs'. This is a most intolerable thing. Let us realise the cause.

Yesterday I was glad to hear Mr. Samanta use the word 'budgeting' the manpower. We budget manpower to create a new world and not by this sort of talk. So let us not deceive ourselves by family planning.

Shri Nambiar: May I make a submission, Sir? This is a controversial subject. Therefore, I might request that one Member in support of the Resolution and one in opposition might be allowed to speak alternatively.

Mr. Chairman: I shall have to find out beforehand who is in favour and who is against!

Shri V. P. Nayar: Those who have moved amendments might be given a chance first.

Shri Venkataraman: Sir, my desire to participate in this debate is the result of study of the somewhat gloomy report of the Census Commissioner which, I am sure, has been perused by everybody.

Shri B. C. Das (Ganjam South): It is exploded!

Shri Venkataraman: The Census Commissioner—I know my friends always explode—has made a very detailed and thorough study of the trend of the growth of population in this country together with the amount of land available, the quantity of land that can be brought under cultivation and also the extent of improvement by irrigation, increased use of fertilizer and so forth, increased or improved methods of cultivation, and

has come to a somewhat dismal conclusion that by the year 1981 if we do not check the growth of our population, we shall very probably have to re-enact those tragic scenes of 1943 in Bengal. It has been estimated that per capita a person consumes $4\frac{1}{2}$ maunds of foodgrains, that is nearly one-fifth of a ton per annum. At the rate of progress of the growth of population in our country, you will require, at the end of 1981, something like 380 lakh tons of food. Allowing for the increased acreage of 5 lakhs, and also for double cropping in the existing lands, it has been estimated that the food production would go up to 120 lakh tons, and another 120 lakh tons by improved use of fertilizers, etc. Whereas your total need would be to the order of 380 lakh tons, the total increased production would be to the order of 240 lakh tons. Unless my hon. friend, Dr. Rama Rao, is able to disprove these facts, I do not think any amount of abuse of the capitalist system of society would ever bring food to the growing population of our country. I am well aware that merely because there is a small population in a country the standard of life in that country need not be very high. If you are given a fixed quantity of national income and if the number of the population is increased, naturally the standard of life is decreased, and conversely if the population decreases, the standard of life increases. The national income of a country, however, is never fixed. There is always an endeavour on the part of the people in charge of the administration of the country to increase the national income, and what, therefore, determines within broad limits the standard of life of the people is really the productivity of man in that country. The productivity has also got its limitation and you cannot increase the productivity of man even in the field of producing children beyond a particular level.

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Meerut Dist—South): There is no limit to that even.

Shri Venkataraman: The limit of productivity of man in a particular country is dependent upon the scientific progress, the capital available, the quantity of land available in the country and various other factors. The simple answer which is very familiar now and which I have heard repeated in several places is that you should collectivise the land, you should change the system of production and distribution and then you will solve your problem. That is the familiar slogan which Dr. Rama Rao has repeated from the various doctrinaire theories of his Party. I have searched through all the documents relating to statistics in the world, but I have not found any statistics with regard to the Soviet Union's population, but in respect of other countries I have got the statistics of population, the density of population per kilometer, the *per capita* income, the national income and so on. If my friend Dr. Rama Rao says that, it must be capable of proof and the proof can come only by reference to the total quantity of production in the country and the *per capita* income in that country. I would request any Member of the Opposition to come forward with figures with regard to the *per capita* income of the Soviet Union minus Siberia.

Dr. Rama Rao: Ask Rajkumari Amrit Kaur.

Shri Venkataraman: Why? (*Interruptions*).

Shri Nambiar: Because she has been there.

Shri Venkataraman: The information should be available, but it is not found in any document of the United Nations, so far as Soviet Union's population is concerned. It is a glib talk to go about and say that if you collectivise and change the manner of production, you will have a better standard of life. If we really want that the standard of life of the people should increase in this country, there is no other way than to control the population, and the method of control is, of course, left

to the experts to decide. Unless you control the population. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may proceed.

Shri Venkataraman: It is the only way in which we can improve the standard of life of the people. Sir, I think I had better stop here at the close of a sentence.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury (Nabadwip): Family planning cannot be looked at from a narrow angle. Some hon. Members of the Opposition, I think, stated that whenever there is any question of the improvement in the economic structure of India, we are shown the bogey of over-population, but that cannot be held as the only stumbling block for better conditions of living. To my mind, to a mother there can be no unwanted child, fundamentally. Society and economic pressure force her to feel so sometimes. What we need is the help of the State in looking after all children, a structure of economic framework that will cater for the needs of children for their efficient upbringing. Children are, after all, the future India. What happens now? Children uncared for swell the figures of infant mortality; they fill the ranks of the "juvenile delinquents"—as they are called—I personally have a strong dislike for that term. Young people are misguided, they are hardly ever bad in themselves. Juvenile delinquency, is mainly, to my mind, a projection of adult antisocial behaviour. Anyway, when these poor children are let off from our juvenile jails, where no sympathetic and adequate training has been arranged for up to any standard, they ultimately, no longer juvenile, swell the ranks of antisocial elements, and become a burden on society. If we had better employment, better schools, better standards of living, the problem of family planning would automatically fall into its rightful place. Admittedly, guidance is necessary and doctors, clinics, health visitors, etc.

[Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury]

should work to impart enlightened knowledge and thus help save the credulous and ignorant from quacks and wrong information. Why the Press (Objectionable Matter) Act does not apply itself to the various advertisements that are both untrue and fantastic and cause untold harm in many cases, I do not know! In India, the attitude of the mother to the child she bears and nurses in her arms is one of love and pride. The child to her, is the very epitome of the "Bal Gopal" that has come to bless her heart and home. Till a proper economic level can be established that will look after the minimum needs of the children in the State, a certain wisdom in assuming parenthood should be encouraged; but the real problem to be solved is the giving in a Welfare State, to all children, their natural heritage and right, to be loved, clothed, cared for and educated.

The average child, whenever he or she comes into the world under such a regime, where their parents have been wise and the State has removed many of the difficulties, will grow up to be the average man or woman and will be the backbone of the country. Their achievements may not always be spectacular, but will always be worth while and steady. Their mothers will feel, along with that well known mother of ancient India—

कुलं पवित्रम जननी कृताध्याः :

(Koolam pavitram janani Kritarthya); for she will be guarded by knowledge, for wise parenthood, and helped by the State to give the best to her child, and she will realise that great satisfaction, that only a mother knows—

“कुलं पवित्रम जननी कृताध्याः”।

श्रीमती उमा नहू (ज़िला सीतापुर व जिला खेरी—पश्चिम) : जनाब चेअरमेन साहब में न अभी जो एमेन्डेमेन्ट मुना उस

से मैं हैरत में पड़ गई। यह एमेन्डेमेन्ट जिस में कि एक भाई ने कहा कि "Production to be intensified" तो मेरा यह ख्याल हुआ कि वाकई जो प्रस्ताव यहाँ आया है उस में कोई सीरियसनेस है या कि वह केवल मन्त्रांक है। मैं समझती हूँ कि हमें यहाँ इस सवाल पर बहुत संजीदगी से विचार करना चाहिये।

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी : मेरी बहन ने जो मुझ पर रिमार्क किया है उन से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मेरा मतलब यह था कि फैमिली प्लानिंग

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. Is the Member replying to the debate, making a personal explanation or raising a point of order? I believe none. He only wants to advance an argument at this stage, which he is not entitled to.

श्रीमती उमा नहू : मेरे ऊपर तो यही असर पड़ा। लेकिन खैर, मुझे आज बहुत मुबारक देनी है अपने आनरेबुल भाई गिडवानी साहब को जिन्होंने आज यह प्रस्ताव रखा है। लेकिन साथ ही यह प्रस्ताव जब वह लाये तो मैं सोच रही थी कि गिडवानी साहब जो कि शादीशुदा नहीं हैं उन को कहां से इतनी हिम्मत हुई। बहरहाल अगर उन की जगह में होती तो मेरी हिम्मत नहीं होती। लेकिन फिर भी उन को मुबारक है कि उन्होंने आज इतनी हिम्मत कर के और ऐसी खूब-सूरती से बयान दिया है यहाँ पर कि फैमिली प्लानिंग किस तरह से होनी चाहिये। फैमिली प्लानिंग का प्रश्न जब हमारे सामने आता है तो हम को पूरा देश का नक्शा देखना पड़ता है। सारे नक्शों में से केवल एक फैमिली प्लानिंग को हम ले लेते हैं, यह बाकी ठीक नहीं है।

असल बात यह है कि फैमिली प्लानिंग के पहले सोशल प्लानिंग हुआ करता है।

अगर हमारा सोशल प्लानिंग इस तरह का होता कि उस में हमें दिक्कतें न होतीं तो शायद यह फ़ैमिली प्लानिंग का प्रश्न ही हमारे सामने न आता। लेकिन हालत यह है कि हम से कहा जाता है कि जो जीव भगवान के इस दुनिया में आते हैं वह अपनी गिजा भी अपने साथ लाते हैं। यह शिक्षा हम को दी गई है। हम ने यह देखा है कि जो सीधी सादी जिन्दगी बसर की जाती थी उस में एक रेस्ट्रेंट रहता था लेकिन हम अब यह देख रहे हैं कि आज कोई ब्रेक ही नहीं है। मुझे यह कहना नहीं है कि कंपीटलिस्ट स्टेट होनी चाहिये या सोशलिस्ट स्टेट होनी चाहिये। लेकिन इस में शक नहीं है कि हमारी हालत यह है कि जो लोग हैं वह भूखे हैं, उन के पास मकान नहीं है, उन के पास कपड़े नहीं हैं। हम यह भी देखते हैं कि अगर उन के पास रहने सहने को जगह नहीं है, उन के पास वस्त्र नहीं हैं, उन के पास मकान नहीं हैं तो फिर हम को सोचना पड़ता है कि अगर हमारी स्टेट हम को यह चीजें प्रोवाइड कर दे तो हम को यह दिक्कत न हो। लेकिन हालत यह है कि वहां भी उस के लिये गुंजाइश नहीं है। तीसरी तरफ हम देखते हैं कि आजकल हालत यह हो रही है कि बच्चे कीड़ों की तरह पैदा हो रहे हैं। यह भी हमारे सामने है। साथ ही उन को हम भूखें मरते हुए भी देखते हैं। जब यह सवाल हमारे सामने आता है तो हमें यह ख्याल होता है कि फ़ैमिली प्लानिंग होना चाहिये, इसलिये नहीं कि हमारी कंपीटलिस्ट स्टेट है बल्कि इसलिये कि हमें जीवों को बचाना है। संसार में जीवों को ला कर उन को मरने देना बड़ा पाप है। यह सब ख्याल हमारे सामने आते हैं। लेकिन फ़ैमिली प्लानिंग में दिक्कत यह है कि जिस तरह से फ़ैमिली प्लानिंग बतलाया जाता है उस तरह से हो या किसी और तरह से हो। मैं समझती हूँ कि इन दिक्कतों को समझने

में हमारी गवर्नमेंट काफी काबिल है और साथ गवर्नमेंट के मेडीकल आदमी भी हैं जोकि इन बातों को समझते हैं। गवर्नमेंट ने इस प्रश्न को अपने हाथ में लिया हुआ है। मुझे पूरा यकीन है कि गवर्नमेंट इस प्रश्न को अपने तरीके से चलायेगी लेकिन अगर गवर्नमेंट के चलाने में कोई दिक्कतें हुईं, कामयाबी नहीं हुई तो कोई वजह नहीं होगी कि गवर्नमेंट क्यों न दूसरा तरीका अस्तियार करे। मैं ऐसा नहीं समझती कि गवर्नमेंट बेखबर है उस को पता नहीं है और सिर्फ हमें ही होश आया है। जिन के पास खाना नहीं है, फलों चीज नहीं है तो बच्चे भी नहीं होने चाहियें। यह सब चीजें सोचनीय हैं। यह बहुत पेचीदा सवाल है। एक दम से आप कहें कि फ़ैमिली प्लानिंग से हम प्लान कर लेंगे कि एक बच्चा हो, दो हों या चार हों यह बहुत मुश्किल है और यह बहुत सोचने की बात है। मेरे पास इस पर बोलने के लिये ज्यादा समय नहीं है। फ़ैमिली प्लानिंग पर तो एक लम्बी डिबेट होनी चाहिये। उस के एक एक पहलू को समझना चाहिये। यहां तो उस पर खाली इजहार राय करना है और वह यह है कि मुझे पूरा विश्वास है अपनी सरकार पर क्योंकि सरकार के पास नरसेज हैं, डाक्टर हैं और सब चीजें हैं। वह इस को अच्छी तरह से समझती है। अगर हम में सरकार से ज्यादा काबिलियत है तो हम खुशी से अपनी राय दें और बतलायें कि वह क्या करे और क्या न करे। आज हम को इस का ख्याल इसलिये पैदा हुआ है कि हमारे पास देश के बच्चों की परवरिश व जिन्दा रखने की सहूलियतें नहीं हैं।

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, it is a very simple human problem that I am going to present before you. I do not want to base my arguments on medical grounds; I do not want to quote the names of big persons in support of my argument. I think any

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

Member who has been elected to this House or to any legislature, must be aware of this problem at all levels. We represent all levels of society here, from the humblest if I may use that term,—that word is rather egotistical and high-brow—to the highest. I use the connotation which is very well known in this country.

From my experience of those persons whom we call Class I officers, and also of those persons who live on the starvation level, or on the marginal subsistence level, I can say that family planning is highly desirable. Only recently I met a Class I officer. We all make much of Class I officers. He told me that he had a child eight years old and he was going to retire in two or three years' time. He did not know what to do with it. This problem of taking care of your children, clothing them, giving them education and placing them well in life, is a problem which we have to face. I think we are living in an era of planning which is the most dynamic thing. What is the most radical thing that has happened during the last two or three years? I think it is the Five Year Plan; everybody talks of the Five Year Plan. It has made us plan-minded. When I go to a college, I hear about a plan; when I go to a school, they talk about a plan and every municipality and town have their plans. I work in a college and that college has a plan. Everywhere we have plans and I do not see the reason why we should not have this kind of plan in that unit of human society which is the basis of all the plans in this world, the basis of human happiness and human welfare.

I, therefore, think that in the context of our Five Year Plan, in the context that we are working for a welfare State and trying to bring the substance of this welfare in the life of the people, family planning is a highly desirable thing. When I look at the old history of India I find that Shri Dasaratha had four children; Shri Ramachandra had only two

sons. I think we have been living under these traditions where we do not want to have too many children. I therefore think that this is necessary in order that the standard of living of the people might improve and in order that we should be able to build a welfare State.

There seems to be an impression that this family planning is going to be something compulsory for everybody. I do not think so. I think the framer of the Resolution has said this, and I have also said this in an amendment, and so many persons have also said this. What we need is a kind of education so far as family planning is concerned. I want to make it clear that so far as the western methods are concerned, I do not want to have any truck with them nor have anything to do with them. I think these methods are not suited to India.....

An Hon. Member: What are the Indian methods, then?

Shri D. C. Sharma: What we need is education of the people in family planning. It is not going to be imposed; it is not going to be a matter of compulsion; it is going to be a matter of personal choice, of personal will on account of economic considerations and the desire to have a higher standard of living. This is something which is to be attempted and achieved at this time.

I find that it has been said this is something unscientific. I am sorry to see that, but as we have in this world two sides to every question, so science also has two sides. There are certain scientific things which are looked upon by us as very scientific but those very things are said to be unscientific by some others. I do not think, therefore, that we should be misled by the words, scientific or unscientific. That which has stood the test of time is scientific. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has not yet finished. I shall call on the next speaker after he finishes.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Family planning may be done in this way. We shall start centres, as I have said in my amendment, in towns and villages and we shall tell people about the necessities of family planning and they will learn these things.

An Hon. Member: Is it going to be some kind of religious instruction?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I do not think so.

6 P.M.

Prof. Mathew (Kottayam): I do not go to that extent to which some critics of the Resolution would like to go, to suggest that those who advocate this family planning are perhaps misguiding us with almost a wrong motive, that they are trying to sidetrack the main issue before the country, that they are using it as a camouflage for not putting forth the best efforts in the constructive line by way of adding to the food production of the land and of providing better and greater educational facilities, and so on and thus solving our problems. I repeat I do not want to go to that extent of criticism. But, still, I wonder whether the insistence on "this need, great need, imperative need", as they would wish to make out, of family planning has not the effect of misdirected emphasis or misplaced emphasis. Of course it is open to the advocates of this resolution to reply that while they advocate family planning they are all for the other positive direction of effort for adding to the food supply, adding to educational facilities, for greater and more medical facilities and so on. They do not advocate family planning to the exclusion of other nation-building activities. They say in effect that they want to develop both lines side by side. But still there is such a thing as priority of emphasis in order to direct our efforts. You may say: 'we want this, we want that and we want a third thing and we want all these things at the same time'. But I repeat there is the question of laying greater emphasis on one thing rather than on another

at a given time and therefore, I agree to some extent, with those friends of the Opposition who say that in the over-emphasis of this particular line of solution by family planning, perhaps we are misdirecting our effort, by not laying as much emphasis if not more on other constructive lines.

However, after I have referred in this way to preliminary consideration, I want to pass on next to an aspect of a distinctly and directly moral nature. I do not want to take refuge in any great name, even the great name of the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi. It is a familiar line of tactics that whenever we want to support our own argument we turn to Mahatma Gandhi and use his name when we feel that the argument advanced by us is not carrying sufficient weight by itself. I do not believe in the infallibility of any person. Gandhiji himself never asked for any unquestioned acceptance of any of his views but still his authority, his convictions, especially his moral convictions are factors to be taken into account. I do not say that we should always abide by that, but we should take them into account and then use our own independent reasoning and we may perhaps come to a different conclusion. However it is well known to everyone who has studied his writings and views that he was for family planning only in the sense of planning by moral control and moral restriction; he was against artificial, mechanical birth control. But we are not discussing in the resolution before us here. I take it, the question of moral control to which of course there will be no objection from any side of the House. Though it is called family planning, we are discussing in this Resolution family planning by the use of artificial, mechanical methods. There are those besides Gandhiji who argue that the very principle of it is wrong though I do not think that there can be unanimity on that point. By artificial means I mean that kind of attempt to divorce as it were, a very sacred and intimate marital relationship from that

[Prof. Mathew]

purpose for which providence or—if you do not believe in providence—Nature would seem to have designed it. I do not wish to stress that argument to a great extent, though it seems to carry a good deal of weight with it.

In a country like India where leaders of real quality are limited in number there is this danger that those who first avail themselves of this family planning are the educated people, while it may take a pretty long time for the knowledge of this method to reach the lower classes. Therefore the restriction of population would seem to affect more the higher ranks of the educated people. And that would seem to be one distinct disadvantage, among others, to be taken into account.

For want of time, Sir, I drop the other points that I wanted to develop.

Shri Raghavachari: I rise to support this Resolution, but in a modified form. Apart from that, I agree with my friends when they say that this problem of family planning or this planned parenthood or unwanted motherhood and all this kind of talk is really sidetracking the issues in the world. The whole purpose of creation is multiplication. It is so in nature and in human beings, and it will continue to be so. And all scriptures, religions, societies and nations have always believed in this theory. Without children the life of a man and a woman is without purpose.

“ प्रजया हि मनुष्यः पूर्णः । ”

If a man to live fully and usefully he must certainly have a family and children. Otherwise it is not complete. You take the highest of our cultures. In the *Upanishad*, when the student after his examination goes out of the university, the master tells him :

“ प्रजातन्तु मा व्यवच्छेदसीः । ”

That means you must not break the thread of progeny. We always believe in children for doing *shradh*,

protecting you in your old age and at every stage. Therefore, to say that we do not want children is not quite the correct thing. What exactly makes this problem? You must not sidetrack it. You must take a realistic view of it. The realistic view is the world is large, scientific methods are available. Produce more food, produce more comforts, produce more of everything. To say “produce less children” is the wrong way of looking at the problem.

But, really, where exactly the crux for family planning comes is that the old method of a restrained life, of a purposeful life and everything of the spirit has gone. We are in a materialistic age, and now you have nothing more than pleasure and indulgence. It is this that is responsible, as well as the society which encourages materialism, and the whole atmosphere is nothing but sex and sexy life. The only thing that is left for a poor nation which has no diversion, no education, no culture—the only pastime is sex. Unfortunately the world goes on like that and doctors have told us, people who take some kind of unproteinized food and less nourishment produce more children. This is the kind of thing going on.

The real point that should attract the attention of the nation will be certainly what would be the result if the multiplication goes on at this rate. Therefore the thought and the idea of a family planning must necessarily be in the mind of the nation.

Suppose this family planning had been adopted by our ancestors, would we have had Gandhiji here, or Tagore?

Shri Nambiar: The whole House would not be here.

Shri Raghavachari: Most of us may not have been here. What I mean is that Gandhiji was not the second

or the third child of his parents, nor was Tagore. Therefore this process of looking strictly from this narrow point of view is wrong.

But the position is this. Whatever we see in the urban population, in the modern civilised population, in the half-civilised population, is poverty, modern materialism and increase in the fertility rate.

I only wish to stress one point and it is this. We have committed a sin, as Sharmaji put it. In every strata of society there is this enforced motherhood on a lady whether she wills it or not, by the aggressive man. The result is we see them ill, suffering, miserable, and that is where there is sin. I feel that the enforcement of a responsibility on a person who cannot bear it is committing a sin and is violence. That has to be prevented. It can be done only in certain cases by proper education, by the raising of the standards of life and by telling them the proper way of doing it. Taking only to mechanical means would simply ruin the nation spiritually and morally. And it will lead to nothing but indulgence. Therefore I would urge the ancient method of restraint, control and also improvement of the social and economic conditions, which alone is the proper method.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: I am grateful to you for having given me this opportunity. After millions of years of struggle, integration and disintegration, strides and defeats, progress and recessions, man has come to be evolved to his present state in this world. This evolutionary process has brought us to a stage where man can easily be called the most civilised creature on this earth, rather the finest product of the Almighty, a piece of art, a piece of beauty.

Now this piece of art and beauty faces difficult problems. You are growing. You have grown. But may I respectfully ask you: would you have been evolved in this shape and

in this existence if all the babies that were born had been allowed to live and no natural inhibitions had taken place. This is the law of nature. In order to evolve a better being you have to exterminate the rougher, you have to do away with certain elements. Man has come to control the world. He de-natures uranium, produces things out of un-productive things. But by the nature of this marshalling of factors in the world, productive and other things of beauty and youth, you have somehow to plan yourself to see that a better race, better than we are, is produced. How is it possible? It is not possible if all the mass of human society is allowed to develop as, by natural method, it is developing. Now are we to see that the finer specimen, some sort of super-man is possible on this earth? It is possible only if you control the growth of human population. My friend says that there are so many possibilities like producing more food, wealth and greater amenities of life. To him I put only one question. Is it possible to produce enough food to feed the inhabitants of every nation in the world and also provide modern amenities? It is not possible. If you produce enough of agricultural food, that is cereals necessary for the population of a nation and try to be self-sufficient as is necessary in war, then industry will come down and everybody will have to go naked. Then we will go to the primitive days. Unless we limit our population to the extent that cereals are sufficient for every man and woman, and the other amenities of life can be made easily available to the people, we will have to go back to the primitive days, that is, we will have to say good-bye to all the higher values of life. I am one of those who attach greater importance to the higher values of life that humanity cherished all along, rather than to greater numbers.

Sir, it is clear that we have three clear alternatives, that either you have the birth-control or war and

[Pandit K. C. Sharma]

consequent killing or you lead a miserable life and reduce yourself to the primitive days of starvation and misery. I beg to submit that birth control is the safest and best of the three. Now, there are two objections to this—religious and national. I say that religion itself is a way of making possibilities for better evolution, and for better evolution, limitation of population is necessary. It is more religious therefore that birth control should be resorted rather than have a mass of humanity in degradation, misery and starvation. As far as nationality is concerned, it is better to have a stronger, long-lived and more intelligent population, though in smaller number, than to have deteriorating, degrading and unthinking persons in large numbers.

With these words, I submit that there is no way out except to control population in this way.

Shri Raghuramaiah (Tenali): I rise to support the resolution not in any light-hearted manner, but in a religious frame of mind, because I am convinced—and the House will agree—that family planning is the greatest revelation since Adam ate the forbidden fruit. I am really surprised that Dr. Rama Rao who is often so very eloquent about increasing the standard of living of people in this country, should oppose the Resolution so vehemently, and should call it a capitalistic move and things like that. I really do not know how capitalism comes into this. If a desire to increase the economic status of the general mass of the people is capitalism; if a desire to reduce the hungry mouths and at the same time increase the resources of the country is capitalism, well capitalism, I must say, stands redefined. Dr. Rama Rao has expended a good many eloquent words trying to prove that our resources can be indefinitely increased. I do not know whether he has ever heard of the theory of diminishing returns. He was referring to fertilizers and so on. In my own

village last year, they went on adding lots and lots of these fertilizers to land—double and treble—with the result that the quantity actually produced per acre has not been quite commensurate.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Blame your Government for that.

Shri Raghuramaiah: If that is the way you look at things I am sorry for you. If you go on adding even first class fertilizers, double and treble to the land.....

Dr. Rama Rao: Ask Dr. Deshmukh about it.

Shri Raghuramaiah: I need not ask Dr. Deshmukh. I have seen the fertilizer myself and I am satisfied that it is of the best quality in any part of the world. If you still doubt my statement, you read any book on elementary Economics and you will find a chapter on the law of diminishing returns. There is a limit to productivity beyond which you do not get the same return for the expenditure you incur or for the stuff you put in. Therefore, the resources of this country being limited, you cannot go on increasing your population and then complain of poverty. I am told that within the last ten years the increase in the country's population is equal to the total population of France. If we go on producing little Frances every ten years, I do not know where it is going to end. At the rate we are producing now, by about 1970 we will have a population of 52 crores. I know it suits the purpose of some of my friends because they will have more dissatisfied souls and more votes. Also, they will have greater fields of activity.

Shri Nambiar: By that time the difficulty will be solved.

Shri Raghuramaiah: Anyhow, it is blasphemous to call this plea for family planning a capitalistic crime. As a matter of fact it is there in most of the advanced countries. I

know you would like us, as in Russia, to go on paying for children. Fortunately, in this country we are quite prolific and there is no need to encourage birth of children. We need not go on the analogy of those countries. We do not have to canvass for children. There is a book—I think just now a copy lies with Dr. Rama Rao—by name “Geography of Hunger” by D’Costro who is Chairman of the Council of F.A.O., and the thesis which he has put forward in that book—which is of interest to this country—is that, wherever there is under-nourishment, there is increased growth in population. It is a vicious circle. When population increases, your resources being limited, the standard of living goes down. Where there is under-nourishment, there is more population. I think it is high time that...

Shri V. P. Nayar: So, why not increase nourishment, rather than decrease population?

Shri Raghuramaiah: We are trying to do both. Our Five Year Plan is trying to do that; on the one hand to increase our resources and on the other to see that the population is not unnecessarily increased. I do not know why my friends are thinking that this family planning is something novel in India. We always had it. Our ancestors had it. It was because of economic reasons. Our great Smriti writers, all of them, have said that we should have more and more male children. They discouraged female children because of the economic conditions. Therefore, it is not something new. Now, of course, male children are as big a burden as female children and, therefore, we are trying to limit both.

I would, therefore, strongly support the Resolution. I should say that one of the ways in which the misery in this country can be eliminated is by family planning and if you do not adopt family planning there will be family famine.

36 P.S.D.

Shri Tek Chand (Ambala-Simla): Excessive population has reached a proportion in this country when the problem, when the menace, when the threat has become both grave and grim. Ours is a land not only of the highest population, not only of the highest birth rate, not only of the highest death rate, but also of the lowest age at the time of mortality. To boot, there is a permanent addition of immortals, if I may say so, numbering 50 lakhs a year. That is to say, individuals may live or individuals may die, but there are 50 lakhs of immortals added permanently to our population every year. In short, we have to think of populating three Delhis every year. That is the problem that is facing us. If this problem is not examined, if this increase is not checked, the result will be that the process that we are going through will bring in mass suicide. It is therefore very necessary to deal with this problem. Those who are talking of religious principles are not being religious, but they are being religiose. Religiosity is the bane of our country, not religiousness. Religiousness prescribes self-denial, not self-indulgence. In the name of self-indulgence, appeal is made to religion. Therefore, whether it is to be examined from the point of view of scientists or it is examined from the point of view of absolute self-existence, or it is going to be examined from the point of view of true religiousness, it is not only desirable, but it is mandatory, it is imperative that we ought to know the dire consequences of the process if it is not checked. It is extremely desirable that something should be done about it.

What I suggest is this. The knowledge of the danger facing us, the knowledge of the consequences of breeding like, I won't say, mosquitoes, but almost like rabbits should be spread among the people. The effect of the population is going to tell on our age, on our health, on our longevity. Impart knowledge, tell the

[Shri Tek Chand]

people about this danger, scare them, frighten them with hard facts that if they go on with the same process, their progeny is not going to live long and that there is that danger ahead. Facts and figures have to be presented and knowledge has to be imparted.

Another thing is this. Methods have to be devised. That is a serious matter. I heard a word or two against contraceptives. If your medical scientists have evolved a formula whereby this overgrowth can be checked, the knowledge of that discovery has to be brought home and inexpensive methods have to be evolved; the earliest the best.

Shrimati A. Kale (Nagpur): I thought that I had not even the slightest chance of speaking on this Resolution and therefore I had to take a little time to recoup myself. I have not much time at my disposal and I shall therefore hurriedly say what I have to say in this matter.

An hon. Member from behind quoted the instance of Mahatma Gandhi. But I would like to tell him that we accepted Mahatma Gandhi as our political guru and not as our guru in matters of this kind. Therefore, no purpose is served by quoting Mahatma Gandhi with regard to his ideas about contraceptives.

I, myself, along with other women in the Women's conferences have been working in this direction for the last 23 years. Let me tell you that all these years I have not met a single woman so far who is against family planning, because, after all, it is the woman who has to bear the burden of the family. Not only that. Recently, I think six months ago, we convened a mixed meeting of men and women in Nagpur over which I presided. Many of the eminent delegates advocated family planning. I am glad to tell you here that to me, the men seemed to be more anxious about it than women. Not only that. After two or three

days, when I was going in my car, one man stopped my car. I thought he was going to kill me because of the meeting that I had convened. He said, we are grateful to you for voicing forth the feelings of 99.9 per cent. of the people of this class, meaning the clerks in the secretariat. Therefore, we see that the time has come when even if one does not want to resort to it, the circumstances are such that you cannot but resort to family planning.

What the methods will be. I do not know, I will quote one or two instances that have occurred recently which will go to show how society is moving. Only some 15 days ago, a man committed suicide by laying himself prostrate on the railway line because he was only getting Rs. 150 with four children to support, and he could not support them. So also, a young woman,—a very able woman and if she had survived, she would have been the greatest social worker that we have ever produced—she had married a clerk with a salary of Rs. 100/- and he blessed her with five children—was affected by tuberculosis and she died in the most tragic circumstances. These are not solitary instances that I am quoting. If you keep your eyes open, you will find everywhere similar things happening. The old ideal of *ashta puthra sowbhagyavati bhava* does not hold good any more. If we can afford to put them in luxury at least, let us have twelve children. Shri Tulsidas can afford to have twelve children; not any ordinary person in the secretariat, who finds it very difficult to make the two ends meet. I am very sorry to have to make the statement that seven years have passed since we have been ruling this country, but, if you judge by the population, we find that at least 3½ crores have been added to this country making it very difficult to make any scheme successful. I am sorry to find that our Government has not been very active in

this matter. Because, after all, I think that any scheme of expansion, whether it is in the economic field, whether it is in the field of education, whether it is in the matter of raising the standard of living, will be shattered on this rock of over-population. Therefore, I think that the time has come when we must think impartially, rationally and without any religious bias. It is the duty of those in power to subjugate their personal views in obedience to the wishes of the Government and follow the policy that has been laid down. I also know that even in the days when we had the National Planning Committee of which Shri Jawaharlal Nehru was the Chairman, there was reference to this question and it is stated that not only is it necessary to curtail the population, but it is necessary to checkmate the growth of population by means of contraceptives. Therefore, I again appeal to the hon. Minister to be kind enough to look at this very grave problem and do something which will help to solve the problem.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I have listened with great interest to all the speakers who have spoken this evening on this very vital issue. I am glad that this opportunity has been given to the House so that I have had an opportunity of hearing on the floor of this House as to how the hon. Members, who are the elected representatives from their areas, feel about this matter. My own view has been expressed on more than one occasion on the floor of this House.

I do not intend to answer this evening from the political point of view so much as from the social point of view, because, after all, this is primarily a social question. I do, therefore, want to say at the outset that this is not a problem of which the Government is unaware, but at the same time I think I am right in saying that perhaps the Government of India is the only Government in the world that is even attempting to tackle it from a governmental level. No other Government in the world has undertaken this problem.

After all, the matter of procreation of children is a natural process and it is a very intimate process between a man and his wife, and no Government can interfere in it. Therefore, I want the protagonists of birth control who talk as if Government could today bring in measures and do things to stop the growth of population, to pause and think for one moment as to what Government can do. There is little really, that Government can do. The problem has to be looked at from every point of view.

I entirely agree with those friends who say that if you raise the standard of life of the people the birth rate goes down. There are the protagonists of birth control methods, and especially methods of mechanical contraception, who say you cannot raise the standard of life of the people because of the growth of population. I disagree with them, and I think that standards of life can be raised. I believe that they are being raised, and I believe that the result of the raising of those standards will be felt in not too great a measure of time.

I also do not take the extremely gloomy picture that has been painted by the Census Commissioner. He would have us believe that by 1981 this country will be at an end, and that there will be nothing but starvation here. I disagree with him. I think that we have all got to put our shoulders to the wheel and see to it that our production increases, and I am quite sure that it will increase and our standard of life will then go up.

Then, there are other ways also of tackling this question. Take our society. It hurts me, it hurts me as a woman, to see women who are mothers before their time is really ripe for being mothers. This is one way in which you can tackle this problem. Why do our Members here always want to resort to the method of mechanical contraceptives, without ever paying any attention to

[Rajkumari Amrit Kaur]

other ways, and much better ways, of solving this very vital problem? Raise the age of marriage of our girls, and I would support you in that. I was reading an article only the other day that if the age of marriage of girls is raised—and of boys too—well the incidence of births will at once go down.

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): Our Census report itself supports that.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Exactly.

These are some of the ways in which we have got to proceed. The methods recommended to me invariably are those of mechanical contraceptives. Why can we not raise the age of marriage—the most fertile period is between 20 and 30—and see that in the ages of women from 15 to 20 there are no babies born anywhere? It hurt me only yesterday to read in a paper that there was a student of 24 years—he was not very much more than that—who was the father of eight children! These are things which we have got to stop in this country.

I do not take a gloomy view, and I also feel that it is for us to try and put our own house in order. A propaganda is literally being carried on even outside that India and China have far too many persons living in their countries. I do not think we need worry so much about it. I am far more worried about the increase in the adulteration of food, about the increase in the adulteration of drugs, about the increasing lack of integrity in our people than about the increase of our population.

But having said that, and having said to you that we ought to attack this problem in other ways than by methods of mechanical contraception, I say to you that mechanical contraceptives have not been the blessing or the boon that those who advocate them imagine that they

have been in the countries where they have been used. And I would be the last person in the world to recommend to my country and my people to follow wholesale the West in this matter. There are countries where contraceptives have been misused to such an extent that now women are barren and when they want to produce children they are unable to produce them. Then, they lead to immorality also which is what I do not want for my country. Then, the financial burden that would be cast on our country with the use of mechanical contraceptives absolutely rules the method out. Further, there is the ignorance of our people and lack of medical personnel.

But having said all this, I do wish to say to you and to the Mover of the Resolution, that the Government of India has taken up the question in right earnest and the paper that I placed on the Table of the House the other day, and from which the hon. Member I believe quoted also, gives a very fair picture of what the Government is trying to do. But please remember that any attempts at birth-control will not show any results for at least a generation, and this is not a thing into which we can absolutely rush without weighing the pros and cons. Many things are being done in this country for birth control by our ignorant people which are an absolute menace to health. We have got to stop them. We have got to have a survey to see what is the best way of doing things, and I would beg the House to give me a chance of giving you results after a couple of years from the three centres—and I hope there may be more—of the rhythm method which is the traditional method, which is absolutely in consonance with our spirit and our tradition, which I feel will give results.

I agree with the Member who said that education is what is needed. And he was twitted and asked:

"Does he mean religious education?" No. But do our people realise what the birth of so many children means? Women do. I agree with the woman Member who said that there are lots of women who are anxious to have a certain amount of control because they have borne too many children. Well, as I have said, the God-given means of birth-control are within the reach of each one of us. Why don't we use them? I have to admit that to say: "We recognise Gandhiji as our political leader, but we do not recognise him in other matters" makes me bow my head in shame. I do recognise him in every way, and I say to you that the longer I live and the older I grow the more I am convinced that he laid his finger always on the right spot, and he was right when he spoke against mechanical contraceptives. I do not want this country to go away from his advice in this matter whatever the wishes of the House are, that is another matter,—but I personally do not favour it. But the Government have, as I said, established for the present three experimental family-planning centres. Also in some States voluntary organisations are working, and we are asking all of them to see what education can be carried out. We are trying to give education in its widest sense in all health centres wherever we can give it. We have actually issued literature, and we are going to issue more literature. Only last May, the Government of India appointed a Family Planning Research and Programme Committee, and action is being taken to implement the recommendations made by them which have been accepted. We have even gone so far as to see that research programmes will be put through, a centre has also been established for the testing out of contraceptives that are being used today. I say to you that many of them are most injurious to health. We cannot recommend them. There must be some authority that will recommend what is good and what is bad. Nothing of that kind has been

done upto today. That also has to be taken on hand. We have set up one such centre at the Cancer Research Institute in Bombay. It is not as if one did not recognise the vital necessity of planning—as Shrimati Uma Nehru said—with a view to stopping the suffering amongst women, and with a view to seeing that the children that are brought into this world are the best that we are able to give to the country. We do want to see to it that we do not ignore the science of eugenics, that we bring into this world, children that are wanted, not children that are not wanted, but then the great responsibility rests more on the man really than on the woman. One hon. Member quite rightly said that it is man who is aggressive, but we have gone away from the fact—and we do not even wish to recognise—that there is such a thing as self-restraint. It is not so difficult as it may be said to be. I feel that if we have proper educational centres, if we have these proper surveys done, if we try our our rhythm method. I believe that we shall be able, within the course of time, and going ahead with our food planning giving more nutrition to the people, and raising their standards of life in every possible way, to make quite good headway.

It was rightly suggested that the people should be taught. But who is going to teach them? Very few people know what to say or how to teach. So, Government have also got a centre for the training of personnel who will be trained, and who will be able to reach out to both women and men, and who will be able to advise and guide. It is not a thing that can be done in a hurry.

I would beg of the Members of this House not to be over-pessimistic, not to lay all their emphasis as if all the ills of India today were due to the fact that we were overpopulated. Nothing of the kind. A great many of the ills of this country are due to poverty; it can be

[Rajkumari Amrit Kaur]

removed, and it will be removed. Similarly, ignorance is there, that also has got to be removed. If that is done, everything will go all right, and therefore there is no need for a Resolution like this, because as I have said Government have taken up the question in right earnest and are doing more than what the hon. Mover has said.

We are thinking of creating a post of special officer for organising these training programmes, and we are in constant communication with the States, asking them what they are doing, and we meet fairly frequently. I feel, therefore, that Government are tackling this problem on a practical basis, in consonance with the traditions of this country, and without feeling that this country is just going to wreck and ruin, simply because the population is increasing at a very fast rate. One hon. Member even said that our population is increasing at a much higher rate than in other countries. I want to contradict that statement and say that it is not increasing any more than—in fact, it is even less than that—in America, and our death-rate is much higher. Therefore, I would beg of the hon. Members not to feel over-depressed on this matter. We should stand up to the problem and face it and we should do all that is in our power to see that the women, the mothers of the race, have not too great a burden put on them, and that they should be helped and guided in every way.

I would ask the Members of this House, when they go back to their constituencies, and here in Delhi too, to ask the people themselves to exercise self-restraint and to see to it that they bring about those social reforms which will help us to combat this problem in the natural way without much expenditure, and propagate the gospel of raising the age of marriage of girls, and taking pledges from every young man not to marry until he is a wage-earner.

With these words, I would ask the Mover of the Resolution to withdraw it, in view of the assurances that I have given to him as to what Government are doing in this connection.

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Bilaspur): On a point of clarification. A committee was set up by Government to go into the question of contraceptives. May I know whether that committee has completed its deliberations and made its recommendations to Government?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: If hon. Members would remember the questions that are put and the answers given, they would know that the report of the committee was laid on the Table of the House. The hon. Mover of the Resolution has quoted from that report. Further if the hon. Member will come to me, I can give him a copy of the report, and he will have all the information that he wants. If hon. Members will come to me at any time, and see me about this question, I can explain to them in more details, what is being done.

Shri Gidwani: While I find that all sections of the House, particularly our women Members, have wholeheartedly supported the Resolution...

Shri V. P. Nayar: But no young man has supported. We have heard only the older Members.

Shri Gidwani: Excepting one or two Members, and particularly our communist friends, others have supported it. It is only they who have talked of this as if it were a problem of capitalism *versus* labour, or the proletariat *versus* capitalism. All this has no bearing on this question.

Shri V. P. Nayar: It has.

Shri Gidwani: It may be.

If you look to the history of this problem you will find that it has been supported by humanitarians of all countries, and it has nothing to do with politics.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Of the type of Mathews.

Shri Gidwani: In India, it was supported years back by Mr. Karve, the son of the well-known professor Karve, who went on carrying propaganda for this method, and ultimately the country has accepted it. So, this has nothing to do with communism or capitalism. I am surprised to find everywhere these arguments being brought in with a view to cloud the real issue. I would say that they have tried to cloud the the issue so that people may not understand it properly.

I can understand their position that if in the world the population were so distributed that people could go anywhere, from one place to the other, and we had enough food, then the problem would not have assumed such serious proportions as it has done in India today. But today, the position is different, and we are importing foodgrains from outside the country. I was absolutely ashamed, and I had to put down my head, when the Mayor of Bombay, Mr. Patil went to a ship which had brought foodgrains from America, with two bags in his hand, and a photograph was taken on that occasion, as if we were beggars at the door of America. It is better to die rather than to beg of others.

Shri Achuthan (Cranganur): They are the 'haves', and we are the 'have-nots'.

Shri Gidwani: Therefore, I say that this problem is one, which we have to solve immediately.

In my opinion, the hon. Minister was rather hesitant regarding the use of contraceptives, and she virtually opposed it. I would like to know then what is meant when it is stated in the First Five Year Plan that this programme of the Planning Commission includes the provision in Government hospitals and health centres of advice and methods of family planning for married persons, who require such advice. Is the

advice to be given on self-control methods?

Mr. Chairman: Order, order.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: May I explain to the hon. Member? So many methods are used here, which are wrong. And there are methods which are all right. We are going to have a survey of all of them, and there is no ban on anybody buying contraceptives. If they wish to know about them, they will be given advice. But Government are not providing mechanical contraceptives. That is the main point.

Dr. M. M. Das: How is it possible to say that some methods are wrong, and some others are right, when the world authorities on this matter are divided in their opinions?

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): It is for individuals to decide themselves.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister has explained the whole thing, and this is the view held by her. No hon. Member has a right to say anything, so far as personal opinions are concerned.

Shri Gidwani: The question is not of any particular method, but whether this programme of family planning includes the use of contraceptives. We cannot solve the problem merely by self-control methods or raising the marriageable age. In fact, we have already raised the marriageable age, and I think many young people are now marrying very late. But that has not solved the problem of rapid increase in the population. Therefore, self-control may not achieve the object which we have in view. Here is a definite plan which has been adopted by Government, which relates to family planning, and in a way aims at putting a stop at the increase of the population.

What are the methods? The method of self-control really cannot be the effective method. It may be good in a way. The raising of the

[Shri Gidwani.]

marriageable age may be of some help. What is wanted is opening of clinics which will give people information regarding all methods including the use of contraceptives. Let us carry out that programme. My experience is also similar to that of Kale. (*Interruptions*) Not my own experience because I am not married (*Interruptions*). That is not the question.

Shri K. K. Basu: Your opinion will not be taken into consideration. (*Interruptions*).

An Hon. Member: Why did you not marry?

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. Let him proceed.

Shri Gidwani: It is, again, personal. This neck of mine was intended for the gallows of the Britisher. Therefore, I did not like to take any responsibility. That is a personal matter. That was in 1907. I may also add that I was under some religious influences which have been contained in a poem of Swami Vivekananda.

"No man who thinks of a woman as his wife can ever perfect be

Nor he who owns however little can ever pass through Maya's gates.

So give these up Sanyasin boldly say Om Tat Sat Om."

That is a different matter. Therefore, when I say 'my experience,' it is not my personal experience. You know I have been working for the displaced persons. There was a person, a journalist, in Karachi who was residing near my house. He was very prolific and used to produce a child every 14 months. When he came to Bombay, I tried to get him a job as a journalist. He got some job for six months, ten months and so on. Still he went on procreating. He is living in a Chembur camp, Bombay where he has got one room with 11 or 12 children with no regular in-

come to support them. Then he came to me in 1952 after he had one more child. I told him "You wretched man, why are you procreating like this. I will give you money? Go and get yourself sterilised". He went to the doctor, got himself sterilised. It is a very simple operation. I am talking of the men. There is no reason why the whole burden should be thrown on the women. Sterilisation takes only 15 minutes; it is a simple operation.

Another gentleman, a friend of mine, who was an MLA had an income of Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 30,000 a year in Sind. When he came here, there was no income. He was also very prolific—every year one more child and he went on multiplying. Then I told him to get himself operated. After operation, both he and his wife are very happy; only the doctor advised him not to ride on a cycle for some days.

Therefore, I do advocate birth control methods and I say our Government should provide facilities that beyond a certain number of children—I do not say that it should be compulsory—people should not procreate. Now housing conditions have also changed. I remember we had a small house where the mother, the father and the children used to live. I do not want to go into details. Now, conditions have changed. Therefore, facts must be faced. I consider it a very humane problem, a more humane problem than opening hospitals or opening T.B. sanatoria, because on the one side, if you go on opening these institutions and on the other side, you go on increasing and multiplying like flies, there is no solution to the problem. I am very serious about it. I am not supporting it in a spirit of levity or lightheartedness. I have seen people in very very miserable conditions and therefore, I feel that our duty must be to impart knowledge, to give them education. I

would say in India we should find out the cheapest method and the most healthy method which does not affect the health adversely. It is a thing which must be done. Let us not be complacent about this issue.

My friends, the Communists, are interested because more population means more discontent, more food marches, more strikes, and more fights with Government. They are interested in a political move. I am not interested in that.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: They have got slogans.

Shri Gidwani: Let us be realistic. I tell you they are not afraid of the misery of the people; sometimes they intensify misery (*Interruptions*). I tell you I cannot bear the miseries of the people. Therefore, I do honestly appeal to our Health Minister not to consider it from personal viewpoint or personal prejudices. She quoted Gandhiji's name. I can also quote Gandhiji's name. But we have violated many things which Gandhiji said. We have forgotten so many things that he said. So let us not invoke his name. I would, therefore, urge that a committee of this House should be appointed to go into this matter, give advice and select suitable methods. These methods must be propagated so that the knowledge regarding them may be brought to the door of the poor people, particularly in the rural areas.

7 P.M.

Mr. Chairman: Is the hon. Member withdrawing his Resolution?

Shri Gidwani: Is there any difficulty to accept my Resolution?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: In view of the assurance I have given that the Government is doing everything that it can and since the problem is not one that can be solved overnight, I do not think the hon. Member will want to pursue his motion.

Shri Gidwani: In the light of the assurances given, I have no objection to withdraw my Resolution.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Chairman: There is no question about the amendments as the Resolution itself is withdrawn by the hon. Member. Let us now proceed to the next Resolution.

RESOLUTION RE SECOND CHAMBER AT THE CENTRE

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (*My-sore*): I beg to move:

"This House is of opinion that the existence of the Second Chamber at the Centre is quite unnecessary and steps may be taken to make the necessary amendments in the Constitution."

Mr. Chairman: How much time will the hon. Member need for his speech? The total time allotted for this Resolution is 2½ hours.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Half an hour.

Shri K. K. Basu (*Diamond Harbour*): On a point of order. The Law Minister ought to be present here when this Resolution is discussed.

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (**Shri Datar**): I am here to represent the Government.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Sir, each age has its pet political superstition. Feudalism was the favourite superstition of the Middle Ages. The divine right of kingship was the dominant superstition of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. In the same way, bicameralism is the dominant superstition of the modern age. When I say this, some Members of this august House may become annoyed, and the Members who belong to the other august House may equally be shocked. Bicameralism, in fact, has assumed almost the position

[Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy]

of an axiom in political science today. If anything is done or said against it, it may naturally disturb the habit of thought of a century and a half. It may also disturb a few of us.

Mr. Marriot, in his lucid and useful book on "Second Chambers" sets out with a quotation of the historic phrase of Abbe Sieyes—

"If a Second Chamber dissents from the first, it is mischievous; if it agrees with it, it is superfluous."

He calls it "the superficial dilemma propounded by the arch constitution monger of the French Revolution", but on the next page, he admits that "theory finds it difficult to escape the dilemma propounded by Sieyes". Then, how can it become superficial?

Mr. Marriot opens his book with a remark—and some Members may agree with it—that "with rare unanimity, the civilized world has decided in favour of a bicameral legislature." Here he only reiterates a fact without scrutinising it. He justifies it on the ground that the choice of many nations justifies it. This is no valid justification at all.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

If the majority of nations practise a particular thing should we also practise it? If the majority of nations hold a particular belief are we also obliged to hold that belief? Sir, I feel this is majority principle carried too far. That is why I said in my opening remarks that bicameralism has become a superstition uncritically accepted as a first political principle by political thinkers and writers.

Generally all political institutions are the result of historical evolution which in turn depends upon the play and conflict of divergent ideals, interests and forces of each nation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member will have twenty minutes now and ten minutes later.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I started a little late, Sir. For instance, in the case of the Mother of Parliaments, the evolution of a bicameral form was accidental. Now, after having lived a long life this self-styled Mother of Parliaments is afraid of a single life today, though this dualism has given rise to crisis after crisis and convulsion after convulsion.

In the United States the main problem which confronted the Constitution-makers was how to bring about confederation and then federation of many independent States and to provide them equal status under the Constitution. So, they had to devise the mechanism of a Senate to provide equal representation to all the federating units. But the supremacy of the Second Chamber in the American Constitution is most illogical, injurious and dangerous and cannot be justified. Its powers depress the spirit of the House of Representatives.

In Switzerland the Council of States has been regarded even today as the fifth wheel in the coach.

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj (Sholapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes): On a point of order, there is no quorum.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Though the two-chamber legislature exists in most of the important countries of the world, nevertheless it is an outmoded and antiquated institution, which does not satisfy the requirements and demands of the modern age. Because of this outmoded mechanism, the power of the legislative branch of the Government has declined and the other two branches, executive and judiciary have assumed importance. If the law-making body has to function more effectively than now, then the only way in which it can be done is

to simplify and improve the structure of the legislative body and this can be done only by adopting unicameralism.

The Indian Constitution has made a provision for a double-chamber legislature. Article 79 states that "there shall be a Parliament for the Union which shall consist of the President and two Houses to be known respectively as the Council of States and the House of the People." Except a dozen nominated Members, the rest of the Members are elected by the representatives of the various State Assemblies. So, in effect, it means they function as representatives of the representatives of the people. The creation, presence and continuation of such a body of indirectly-elected members is an insult and danger to the prestige, power and dignity of the directly-elected Chamber. In a parliamentary democracy the representative government should be run exclusively by the House of popular representatives alone and by nobody else. The power that is exercised by the Council of States is to that extent a positive limitation to the power, prestige and privilege of this House.

It may be argued.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am afraid making such suggestions of a general nature would not convince the hon. Members. I have no right to make a speech on this, although I might say that it will convince the House much more if the hon. Member shows as to how in practice there has been a curtailment of the powers of the directly-elected legislature and how they were sought to be curtailed. These are the matters which the House will certainly take into consideration and not the general arguments which were considered at the time of framing the Constitution.

I am not giving any ruling on any point of order. All that I am saying is that the House would like to know

how a conflict arises in practice. I am only making a suggestion; I am not giving any ruling at all.

Sri Raghavachari (Penukonda): May I also suggest that in working the past two years experience has shown that the other House is simply a waste?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I shall answer all the points raised. It may be argued that the presence of the Council of States operates directly as a security against hasty, rash and dangerous legislation and allows errors and mistakes to be corrected before they have produced any public mischiefs. I want to know how many times the Council of States has really acted as a revisory chamber. Except in two or three occasions where comparatively minor verbal amendments were moved, in no other case of legislation, the Council of States has shown its accumulated wisdom and foresight which can be called superior to that of the popular chamber. On no important matter the members of the Council of States have expressed their intelligent disapproval.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does it not emphasise the wisdom of this House?

Sbri Nambiar (Mayuram): It is a comparative thing.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: On no important measure the Members of the Council of States have expressed their intelligent disapproval.

Still some people may argue that the second chamber is necessary to check the first. Then, I ask: who is to check the second?

Shri Nambiar: God.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: The Constitution of India gives equal power to both the House of the People and the Council of States except in Bills which involve financial mat-

[Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy]

ter. Clause (1) of article 107 states as follows:

“Subject to the provisions of articles 109 and 117 with respect to Money Bills and other financial Bills, a Bill may originate in either House of Parliament.”

This provision has been the potential source of immense mischief, and it has been responsible to subvert the important rights and privileges of the House of the People which is the real representative body of the nation. During these two years many important Bills have originated in the Council and then passed on to us for our consent. This has made our House virtually a revising body and made the Council an originating chamber which, I hope, might not have been the real intention of the Constitution-makers.

At this juncture I have to state another point which is equally important and which should go into the consideration of the House. If you look at the political composition of the two Houses you will find that both of them have a majority of one party, that is the Congress. (An Hon. Member: That is the trouble.) Moreover, the same occupational groups representing agriculture, banking, insurance, manufacturing, education, social welfare and the like are present in more or less the same degree in both the Houses. Therefore the same influences operating for or against measures in one House are active in the other. So the theory that one House is acting as a check or moderating influence on the other has no meaning at all. In my opinion the composition of both the Houses is such that it has produced a solidarity of opinion between them, which does not warrant two chambers. Especially, the unifying tendency of a political party having a majority in both Houses practically nullifies the restraining influence of one House upon the other. Suppose in future a different situation arises that the two Houses

bear different party complexion, it will then obviously produce rivalry, conflict and deadlock which tend to act to the detriment of the public.

Some Members may still justify the necessity of having both the House and the Council on the ground that the House of the People represents the common man whereas the Council of States represents the statesmen and the intellectual elite of society. But I find there is not much substance in the argument. I have here worked out figures to show that the House of the People is a House of able and competent representatives who can handle the affairs of the nation and the affairs of legislation without external aid and without the aid or advice of the statesmen who are sitting in the other House. Among 500 Members of this House, 63 Members were in the Constituent Assembly, 85 Members were in the old Central Legislature, 147 Members were in State Legislatures, 88 Members were in Municipalities, 50 Members were in District Boards, and 10 Members were in Panchayats. That means that 443 Members out of 500 have been associated in one way or the other with legislation and public life. Then regarding educational qualifications of the Members of this House, the figures are as follows. M.Ps. who have received education abroad are 53; M.Ps. who have received University education are 320; M.Ps. who have received education upto Intermediate are 48; M.Ps. who have received education upto Matriculation are 48; M.Ps. who have received education upto Middle School are 13; M.P. who has received education in Primary School is one.

Then, the total number of lawyers in this House is 172.

Shri Nambiar: Bad luck.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I have not calculated the number in the other House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Lawyers and legislators go together.

An Hon. Member: No, no.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: If you look at these figures you will realise that this House in which we are all representatives, contains sufficient talent and wisdom to adequately shoulder the responsibility of legislation. Another House for this is unnecessary and useless.

My case for the unicameral legislature is based largely upon the causes of failure of the bicameral system to function effectively in the case of law-making in this country. The creation of a one-house legislature in no way disturbs the principles upon which the legislative branch of government is founded, nor can it in any way threaten the political rights of the citizen, either individually or collectively. This reform which I am suggesting, merely modernises the machinery of legislation and simplifies its structure in order that the law makers may be able to cope with the present day conditions more effectively.

Sir, before commending the Resolution to the House, I request the Members to bestow their thought over it. It is not a small or trivial matter, but it is a very important problem. It is a problem which concerns the whole nation whether we should have a Parliament with one House or with two Houses. We must make up our mind today.

I am not in any way bringing this Resolution with a view to bring contempt to the other House. I am not bringing this with a view to cast aspersions on the members of the other House. So long as that House exists, it deserves our esteem and that House must be respected. There are few countries in the world which have adopted this single-chamber legislature. For example, Nebraska

has made a success out of it. I do not want to take the time of the House by quoting parallels here; parallels are often deceptive. I conclude my speech with my request to the hon. Members of this House to endorse my Resolution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Resolution moved:

“That this House is of opinion that the existence of the Second Chamber at the Centre is quite unnecessary and steps may be taken to make the necessary amendments in the Constitution.”

There are a number of amendments that have been tabled, but I am afraid all of them are out of order.

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Bilaspur): All of them?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will take them up one by one. This is a Resolution to abolish or do away with the other House completely. In so far as the amendment tabled by Shri D. C. Sharma recognises the second Chamber as essential and recommends that the rights and functions should be clearly and unambiguously defined, it goes against the grain of the Resolution. Then, Shri Raghunath Singh's amendment saying that instead, a Committee be appointed to study whether the Second Chamber is at all necessary. He can oppose the Resolution. Then, Shri V. B. Gandhi's amendment which says that the Council of States is necessary. He can vote against it. Then, Shri S. N. Das's amendment says that the time has now come when a high-level Committee should be appointed to examine the working of Indian Parliament and other cognate matters including public opinion thereon, with a view to find out whether there exists any necessity for such a Chamber now at the Centre. I will allow this. He seems to think that immediately it need not be abolished; but a Committee may be appointed. The principle is

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

accepted, but the method of working it out is different. That is amendment No. 5 standing in the name of Shri S. N. Das.

Then, Shri P. N. Rajabhoj's amendment, which says that the following Resolution be substituted:

"This House is of opinion that the Second Chamber both in the Centre and the States are superfluous, and steps should be taken by Government to abolish them forthwith."

I think the introduction of the States is superfluous here. So far as the Centre is concerned, except the language that it is superfluous, this is the same thing as the original Resolution. I am not allowing this amendment.

Then, Shri Gidwani's amendment is the same as the original Resolution. Shri N. L. Joshi: his amendment is opposed to the principle of the original Resolution. Shri Sadhan Gupta: his amendment adds to the scope of the original Resolution. This is quite unnecessary. Otherwise, except for the language, the resolution is the same as the original Resolution. I am not allowing it.

Shri S. C. Samanta's amendment which says that public opinion should be elicited whether the existence of a Second Chamber either at the Centre or in any State in India is at all necessary for the future. It suggests that instead of a Committee going into the question, public opinion should be elicited. I will allow this amendment.

Then, the amendment of Shri Jethalal Joshi. It is opposed to the original Resolution. He can vote against it. Then, the amendment of Shri P. Subba Rao which says that the Second chamber at the Centre as at present constituted is quite unnecessary and that it should be constituted on a different ideology

and steps may be taken to make the necessary amendments in the Constitution. It is opposed to the original Resolution that wants total abolition. Shri H. G. Vaishnav: the amendment says that the Second Chamber is essential. He can vote against the Resolution.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Shahabad South): The amendment says, "That after 'may' insert 'forthwith'." He seems to say that the Second Chamber is quite unnecessary and that steps may forthwith be taken to make the necessary amendments. I leave it to the House to accept or reject it. I will allow the amendment.

Some Hon. Members: He is not here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is not here; therefore, it is not allowed.

Then, the amendment of Shri Sadhan Gupta, which seeks to add the following at the end of the Resolution, "with a view to abolish it." He seems to agree that the Second Chamber is quite unnecessary and that steps be taken to make the necessary amendments to the Constitution with a view to abolish it. It makes the Resolution more explicit. I will allow this.

The amendments that are allowed to be moved are: No. 5 of Shri S. N. Das, No. 10 standing in the name of Shri S. C. Samanta and No. 14 standing in the name of Shri Sadhan Gupta.

Shri S. N. Das (Darbhanga Central): I beg to move:

That for the original Resolution the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House is of opinion that the time has now come when a high level Committee should be appointed to examine the working of Indian Parliament and other cognate matters including

public opinion thereon, with a view to find out whether there exists any necessity for such a Chamber now at the Centre."

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): I beg to move:

That for the original Resolution the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House is of opinion that public opinion should be elicited whether the existence of a Second Chamber either at the Centre or in any State in India is at all necessary for the future."

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta South-East): I beg to move:

That at the end of the Resolution the following be added, namely:—

"with a view to abolish it".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendments moved:

(1) That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House is of opinion that the time has now come when a high level Committee should be appointed to examine the working of Indian Parliament and other cognate matters including public opinion thereon, with a view to find out whether there exists any necessity for such a Chamber now at the Centre."

(2) That for the original Resolution the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House is of opinion that public opinion should be elicited whether the existence of a

Second Chamber either at the Centre or in any State in India is at all necessary for the future."

(3) That at the end of the Resolution, the following be added, namely:—

"with a view to abolish it".

The Resolution is thrown open for discussion: ten minutes for each hon. Member.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I absolutely endorse the views of the Mover of the Resolution that the Second Chamber is quite unnecessary and that necessary amendments should be introduced in our Constitution with a view to abolish it. I have moved an amendment in order to improve the Resolution and make it more complete and more effective.

I shall not go into a quotation of authorities for the purpose of showing how second chambers are pernicious. Second chambers have come into existence in most countries on account of historical reasons. In most countries, not in all but in most countries, they have come into existence because of the conflict between two classes of the population. Because one exploiting reactionary class wanted to stick to its power, and a rising class, relatively progressive class, was trying to make greater incursions into those powers.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now adjourn. The hon. Member may continue on the next Resolution day.

The House then adjourned till Two of the Clock on Monday, the 22nd March, 1954.