

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I introduce the Bill.

DELHI (DELEGATION OF POWERS)
BILL*

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the delegation of certain powers vested in the Administrator of the Union Territory of Delhi.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the delegation of certain powers vested in the Administrator of the Union territory of Delhi."

The motion was adopted.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: I introduce the Bill.

12.47 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS
FOR GRANTS (GENERAL)
1963-64—Contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1963-64. Shri B. K. Das may continue his speech.

Shri B. K. Das (Contai): Sir, last time when we were discussing the supplementary demands for grants, I offered some remarks regarding Demand No. 15—the establishment of Youth Vocational Centres. I pointed out that from the notes that have been given here, it was not very clear how the intended purpose of offering employment to the age group of 11 to 14

years would be served. This is, of course, provocational training, but still it would be offering employment, after they have received training, to the age group of 11 to 14 years.

In clause (f) I find that the course will be of three years duration and there will be general education and also vocational training. Also, the instructional programme will include first hand experience of improved methods and techniques for increased agricultural production and allied activities related to the development of the rural economy. My idea is, if these centres are to be developed, they are to be developed in the rural areas. The main purpose of these centres should be the last one I have mentioned. The training course should be so chalked out that this purpose is fulfilled. The instructional programme, it appears, will be only a subsidiary thing. When we are looking forward for increased production in the rural areas, it is very proper and necessary that we should try to organise a band of workers who would be properly trained for taking up agriculture in an improved way. They should be trained for the use of improved agricultural implements, improved agricultural practices and so on. If so many items are there for training I feel that this purpose may be lost sight of and they may not be properly useful in the rural areas. Probably, they may find employment in some other place, they may leave their rural surroundings and in order to find employment they may go to some urban areas. So, I was pointing out, the main purpose of these centres should be to orient the course in such a way that these persons who are poor, who have no means enough to go in for higher education and who have finished only their primary education, are able to find employment after their training for these three years. From

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personal experience I can say that after these youths are trained in the high school surroundings they do not generally find any employment in agriculture and other avocations that are available in the rural areas. So it is high time that we should take care and this opportunity should be taken for forming a band of workers for this purpose.

It is intended that in the five centres that we open during 1963-64 there will be a course for training the instructors. Care should also be taken in this connection. We have always found that these people who are employed for imparting instructions in the rural areas are not generally acquainted with the rural surroundings. They might be good for examination and other purposes. They might have qualified themselves. But, when we put them on the job in rural areas we do not find them to be suitable there. This has been happening with regard to our block development programmes also. We have so many extension officers. They might be good students and they might have passed their examinations very well; but we find that they are not able to impart training to the rural people. So I thought that this should be clear enough that these youth vocational centres, as they are intended for rural areas, should be such that the real purpose is served, and agricultural training should form the main item of our training programme.

I want to offer some remarks about one or two other Demands also. Coming to Demand No. 113, we find that a new corporation known as the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation for handling export of minerals and metals, which would require a specialised technique, has already been started. Last time, when we were discussing the report of the State Trading Corporation in this House, it was felt and was pointed out that for specialised purposes some other corporations might be started. It is good that this has been done. But I would like to

point out that there are other matters also where our attention should be properly given and it should be considered whether a corporation like the STC in foodgrains also may be taken up. If this thing is not now thought of it may be difficult to eradicate the evil that has crept in in the handling of foodgrains in this country.

I also want to refer to Demand No. 146. A Supplementary Grant is asked for purchase of shares in the Janpath Hotels Limited. The Government has decided that a new Government company should be formed to take over and run the hotel. The company so formed will have an authorised capital of Rs. 1 crore consisting of 10,000 shares of Rs. 1000 each. The primary purpose, when the Ashoka Hotel was started in the public sector, was to see that a high standard is maintained and also to check the soaring hotel rates in the city. I beg to point out that there is tourist development in our programme and in many places, which are not so big as cities like Delhi, Bombay or Calcutta, there is need for hotels. It should be looked into whether such hotels could be started in those places also where accommodation can be provided at moderate rates.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Barackpore): Mr. Speaker, Sir I would like to say a few words, firstly, on Demand No. 104 (regarding expenditure on displaced persons. This actually deals with two items where the Government had to pay an extra amount for the cost of fire-wood which was sold by a contractor to a person who had left for Pakistan and which, after that person left for Pakistan, was taken away and used as firewood by the inmates of the relief camp. It has been said that the High Court had granted this amount to be paid under the Evacuee Property Law to the contractor. Normally, we would have thought that this Evacuee Property Law related only to matters which had been dealt with by the Custodian. But the law courts have interpreted the law in a much wider way. They have said that

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those who have become evacuees or those who have remained here as refugees and have utilised any property which originally belonged to Muslims who migrated to Pakistan come under the purview of this law and it is the liability of the Government to pay. I would like to mention here that in the case of East Pakistan we have no such law. Of course, the hon. Minister has always said that there was no property left, Muslims have not migrated to that extent, we could form no pool and therefore we could give nothing to the refugees from the compensation pool. While that may be correct to a certain extent, I would submit that in the eastern sector even today the Muslims who have returned are not able to get back their houses because they are still being used by Hindu refugees; and those Hindu refugees are not evicted even till today. Although they are *bona fide* refugees, they have never been a burden upon Government by taking doles and even today they are not given any rehabilitation benefits even though they have got certificates from competent authorities and they come under the category of E.P. Act cases. Since the High Court has made such a wide interpretation in the case of West Pakistan refugees, I would again request the hon. Minister to expedite this matter instead of keeping it pending because these gentlemen who have come from East Pakistan and who have been living in Muslim houses are poor people. Further, these Muslim houses are being sold away by auction on the ground that they have not paid taxes. So, it is a double-edged weapon. So, I would urge upon Government to take a decision and expedite matters.

13 hrs.

Then I would like to say something on Demand No. 1 on page 1, which relates to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Here we have got a sub-head under which grants have been asked for in respect of the Department of Company Law Administration for pay of officers, pay

of establishments, allowances, honoraria etc. and other charges. Actually, the shifting of this department from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to the Ministry of Finance is something that has taken the whole House by surprise. Perhaps, even now many Members do not know that a change has taken place. This Department of Company Law Administration, which is looking into the functioning of companies in the private sector and their malpractices, which according to us, especially after a discussion on the Vivian Bose Commission Report which showed terrible malpractices of the private sector, required further tightening, may be even by certain amendments of the Companies Law, and which required greater powers to be vested in it but we find to our surprise that suddenly this department, which originally had been part of the Finance Ministry and which during the time of the present Finance Minister, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, during his first tenure of office was shifted to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has been again shifted back to the Finance Ministry. It has gone, it has just disappeared and probably it has been shifted somewhere under the files of the Central Board of Revenue. The whole thing has been done in a very secretive manner without anybody knowing anything. We were promised further tightening of controls, further powers being vested in the Company Law Administration so that we are able to keep a proper check and see that the private sector behaves itself and does not go in for such transactions and such malpractices which have come to the fore during the Vivian Bose enquiry, and now this department has been shifted from one Ministry to another without anybody knowing about it.

I have come to know that the Minister of Industry also did not know about it when it was shifted back to the Finance Ministry. Of course, my hon. friend, Shri Kanungo is generally in the air. He knows nothing about

anything. Even during question hour we have that feeling.

An Hon. Member: He is not here.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: He should have been here especially when the Demands for Grants relating to his Ministry are being discussed. He is never present here. We know Shri Kanungo well and it is our experience that he knows nothing about anything. It is a fact that he did not know that this change was taking place. As a matter of fact, I am told that the Finance Minister got the permission of the Prime Minister almost like the Voice of America deal and the whole thing has been put through.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is very harsh towards the Minister.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: He should respond to that.

Mr. Speaker: If he responds in the same tone, I shall have to protect the hon. lady Member.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: You may protect him now and you may protect me later. There is nothing wrong in what I say.

Shri Jashvant Mehta (Bhavnagar): Sir, on a point of order.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): May I submit, Sir, that I have been made in charge of this subject? The hon. lady Member is wrong when she says that there is nobody present here to represent the Department of Company Law Administration. The Department of Company Law Administration has now been transferred to the Ministry of Finance and I am present here to represent it....

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I did not yield to the hon. lady Member. I had yielded for the point of order (*Interruption.*)

Mr. Speaker: Let me hear the point of order.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: The supplementary demands presented to this House is out of order in the sense that this demand under the Department of Company Law Administration has been put under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry when in fact the Company Law Administration has been transferred to the Ministry of Finance.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: That is exactly my point also. This department has suddenly disappeared and we know nothing about it. Now, we find that under the Ministry of Industry, there is a sub-head "Department of Company Law Administration" for which some grants are asked for. The way in which the whole thing was done creates grave suspicions in our minds, because Shri T. T. Krishnamachari has all along been speaking of giving incentives to the private sector; may be, this is one of the incentives that he wants to give them. At least we want to be very clear on this point. The amending Bill which he has brought to the Companies Act is certainly not what we had expected from him especially when he had repeated the grandiose promise that he will see that all the loopholes in the Act are plugged. This is not enough. Therefore, I am surprised why after he has got the Prime Minister to give his OK for the disappearance of the Company Law Administration it should come here at all. I am not able to understand it. I say, it has got to be explained why it was necessary again to shift it back to the Finance Ministry. Now, we do not know where it has gone. It has just disappeared like P. C. Sircar's magic. I do not know what is the idea of this at a time when we want to keep a strict watch on the private sector in order to implement the assurance given to the House after the discussion on the Vivian Bose Commission Report. This has created grave suspicions in our minds and we hope that the Finance Minister will clear all those doubts in his reply.

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Then I come to another very important demand, Demand No. 56. When we go into the details of Demand No. 56 on pages 14-15 we find we are being asked to make certain supplementary grants to the Indian Statistical Institute and also some supplementary grants to make up for some additional money which was improperly withheld from an employee of the National Sample Survey and also some extra money, quite a substantial amount for work connected with the UNTAA Sector, which relates to the Institute's project for the commercial manufacture and marketing of calculating machines in the country, known as *Sankhya Yantra*.

Now, I took the trouble of looking into the working of this Committee which has been set up for going into the working of the Institute, specially because I am deeply interested in this question of national sample survey and the other statistical work which is of national importance. And it was for this reason that we have readily supported the idea of declaring the Indian Statistical Institute as an institute of national importance. But, I am afraid, this Institute has not functioned in the way in which it should have functioned even though it is dealing with important work. I have looked into the report to find how the Committee has been functioning. This Committee, by the way, is headed by my illustrious friend, Shri D. C. Sharma and I am sure, he will be able to tell us much more about it. The Committee has met four or five times, once in Calcutta and two or three times in Delhi. For the National Sample Survey Project Sector I think payments have been made from time to time according to the computation made by the Institute itself. But neither the work has been submitted according to the proposals nor the work implemented and it has not happened only once.

For example, the first contract in the year 1959-60 was based on the insti-

tute's proposal that in regard to the work that they had in hand relating to the various N.S.S. surveys they would clear during the year certain percentages of the specific components of work described in the schedule. The contract proposals envisaged estimation of the total quantum of work involved in terms of appropriated units in each of the above processes for each survey and specification in terms of percentages to total of the quantum of work targeted to be completed during the year for each stage of work and the corresponding payments therefor. Actually, however, the contract proposal indicated the quantum of work only in regard to stages 3, 5, 7, 8 and 10. They could not complete the work because, according to the Committee, there was frequent revision of the total quantum of work involved and, secondly, because of the inherent difficulty of measuring such items of work etc. It looks very funny. If you read this, you will think the difficulty is to measure the quantum of work. It may be that it is very difficult but still if it is a contract, some sort of an agreement has to be arrived at. I hope, Shri D. C. Sharma will certainly enlighten the House on this point. But I find that there has been difficulty even in such things change-over from machine tabulation to manual tabulation and therefore they cannot tell you as to how much has to be paid.

Finally, they said, "All right; we will not take up the computation according to this but will charge according to the end-products." After that was decided upon we find that no firm contract could be entered into for two years, that is 1960-61 and 1961-62, and the work done and the payments made therefor are now to be regularised on the basis of a memorandum of agreement. I presume that this amount which we are voting for is this proposal. I am not very clear about it because that is not made clear in the explanatory note which has been given to us. As a matter of fact, the explanatory note which, as the Chair has

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ruled should be quite specific is very vague. If you read it, you will find that it says that the Committee recommended that in the "meantime" the Institute may be paid grants for running it. But I do not see how exactly that comes about. About the National Sample Survey Project it says:

"The Committee's report became available to Government in June, 1963 and on the basis of its recommendations it has become necessary to seek additional provision to the extent of Rs. 18.64 lakhs for payment to the Institute."

Funnily enough after it was decided that they will pay according to end-products now we find that for the year 1962-63 the Institute has submitted proposals for the delivery on contract of end-products aggregating to Rs. 20.64 lakhs and end-results aggregating to Rs. 56.72 lakhs or, in all, for a work of Rs. 77.36 lakhs. It says:

"We understand that the Government and the NSS Programme Committee are not satisfied with the rate of progress of tabulations."

So, we must know why we should pay it and on what basis we are paying this.

Then, it says:—

"In regard to the estimates of cost shown in the contract proposals for 1962-63 received from the Institute, the Committee had asked the technical officers of the CSO to ascertain through mutual discussions with their counterparts in the Institute the basis on which these estimates had been framed by the Institute itself....."

Then it continues:—

"The Institute authorities, while clarifying the position in regard to these points, have stated that as regards the volume and rates for different stages and items, it was extremely difficult for it to supply the required break-downs".

The Committee says:—

"We are therefore unable to arrive at any conclusion regarding the reasonableness of the amounts quoted for the contract or make recommendations regarding the basis on which the contract should be drawn up and contract amounts fixed in respect of such works."

In the final paragraph the Committee says:—

"The Committee has however examined whether it can make any recommendation in regard to the quantum of financial provision that should be made in the Government budget, for the NSS contract for 1962-63; The volume of work for which payments would have to be made in 1962-63. . . . should also be viewed against the performance in the earlier two years. Even after making due allowance for any likely increase in the output resulting from the proposed reorganisation or otherwise, an increase of 15 per cent over the last year's performance may be a reasonable estimate of the out-turn that may be expected from the Institute....."

So, it is by the rule of thumb that we come to an increase of 15 per cent over last year's performance. I think that we should really look into this whole matter and in a scientific institute should really find out a scientific formula by which we function with some scientific precision. If it cannot be added up according to very correct tabulation or mathematical calculations, we should see to it that some sort of an agreement is arrived at and if it is a piece rate or a contract rate we should pay according to that.

In the National Sample Survey reports we find so much delay. I do not know who is doing the tabulation of the national income report and the field surveys etc. for the Mahalanobis Committee report for the break-up of the national income. All these things we find are not being done properly. I know, this Institute has offices at

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three places, one at Delhi, another at Giridih and the third at Calcutta. After they have the field surveys they send the paper work to these three places. Sometimes it gets lost and then the whole thing has to be done again. There is thus interminable delay. So, I think, the matter should be gone into.

But even more interesting is the question of the UNTAA Sector about the commercial manufacture of calculating machines. It has been decided that the project has to be entrusted to a separate organisation because of its commercial nature and accordingly a company known as the Sankhya Yantra (Private) Limited has been set up to take over the activity from the Institute. I know definitely that very valuable machinery has been given as a gift to the Institute by the Russians, if I am not mistaken, and maybe by some other sources also. That is also lying idle and funnily enough we find that it says:—

"...as it has not yet been possible for the Company to take over the project from the Institute, the Committee recommended that in the meantime the Institute may be paid grants for running it."

Why should we pay grants for running it? Why should it be that a company which has been set up for the purpose cannot function? Why can they not utilise this valuable machinery which is already there in a commercial manner? I am not able to understand the reason for the company which has been set up not being able to run and produce those calculating machines which are of such great importance in all statistical work in our country with developmental planning. Therefore I see absolutely no reason why we should pay Rs. 13 lakhs as grants when it has already been decided to set up a Company and a company has been set up for this commercial venture and I say that this particular item should not be voted. They say:—

"As it is not possible to foresee at this stage as to when the Sankhya Yantra (Private) Ltd. would take over the UNTAA project and also the likely savings that may become available within the Grant, a Supplementary Grant of Rs. 16 lakhs only is sought for the present."

Mr. Speaker: The hon. lady Member should try to conclude now.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Then I just want to make a small point about the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Demand No. 132). I did not know that so much would come out of these small supplementary demands. In the Demand of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry I find that it is a peculiar thing. Compensation for land which was originally determined by the Ministry came to Rs. 42,561. Of course, most of us in this House are against the way compensation is computed. I grant that, but then we find that when it went up to the court of the Additional District Judge, Delhi, it was increased to Rs. 135,993 and when it went to the Circuit Bench of the Punjab High Court, it was increased to Rs. 3,11,585. I find that the Government did not appeal against it either in the Supreme Court or in any other court. I am really surprised at it because normally we find that if any labour decision goes against the employer or even against the Government, they go right up to the Supreme Court. But here originally it was Rs. 42,561. And what is the final computation? It is Rs. 3,11,585. So, there is something wrong somewhere. Quite obviously the compensation was absolutely *mala fide* but then it has increased seven times and the Government does not even appeal against it. I would like to know what is the Information and Broadcasting Ministry's function. I have heard many things about this Ministry which functions like the Grand Moghul. After the VOA contract we must be wary about it and we must find out what is happening. It is an amazing thing which has come to my notice and it has not

even gone up to the highest court, not even to the Supreme Court. So, I would like to know the reason for that.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, last April we passed the Budget and on the 17th August last this House passed a Supplementary Demand of nearly Rs. 33 crores. Now we are asked to pass a Supplementary Demand of Rs. 11,33,00,000. The Supplementary Demands are necessary evils. They should have been foreseen and should be brought forward only in exceptional circumstances. But we have seen that they have become a regular feature. It is due to bad budgeting. Probably at the time of the preparation of the Budget they do not see that this expenditure is to be incurred during the course of the year. I do not think any plea could be taken that there has been a change in the personnel of the Finance Ministry that necessitated the Supplementary Demands. It is not so. As I said, these Supplementary Demands have become a regular feature with this Government and we are asked to pass Supplementary Demands amounting to large sums of money. I think, there should be an end to it. I feel that there has been no planned approach in the preparation of the Budget. Even though we have completed a decade of planning, I find that there has been no planning even at the highest level of this country's administration. Take the case of rationalisation of the Ministries. This thing was stressed by the previous speaker. I would like to point out about what they call the rationalisation of the Ministries that there has been absolutely no rationality. After Maulana Azad, probably nobody was found suitable to step into his big shoes. So, the Ministry was bifurcated into two: the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs. At that time it was considered irrational to have these two Ministries together. But now when Mr. Chagla has come, they have again become rational by combining these two Ministries. When Mr. Malviya was promoted to the Cabinet rank, the mining was considered to be a perfect

combination with petroleum. Now, after a few months, when he goes out of office, the mining has been tagged with the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries. Probably this Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries was first created to give an assignment to the present Finance Minister to a Cabinet rank. Then, take the case of the Ministry of Defence Production. This defence production was an indispensable part of the Ministry of Defence so long as Mr. Krishna Menon was in charge of that Ministry. But when Mr. Chavan came, the Defence Production was separated from the Defence Ministry. The Department of Company Law Administration which was tagged with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has now been separated and has been added to the empire of the Finance Ministry. This point was also stressed by the previous speaker. Even in industrial activity, the oil, steel and heavy industries are under the charge of the Cabinet rank Ministers, but the industrial policy has to be formulated by a Minister of State. Industries, like, tea and jute are in the hands of the Minister of International Trade. After the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has been bifurcated into so many branches, I do not think there could be any need to have a separate Ministry for Commerce and Industry. Take the Parliamentary Affairs Department. The Department of Parliamentary Affairs and the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting have been tagged together. I do not think there is any rationality in having these two departments together which are poles apart. I submit that there has been absolutely no rationality in the so-called rationalisation of the Ministries. These frequencies in the changes of the Ministries are devoid of any relationship. The chopping and slicing and permutations and combination of the departments and Ministries create such a confusion in the country that it is very difficult for we MPs. not to speak of the lay-man, to keep pace with the changes.

Coming to the various Demands, I would beg to submit that this Demand

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No. 113. envisages the creation of a new corporation, that is, the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation. It is envisaged that it will handle trade to the tune of Rs. 250 crores by 1970. At the same time, it will handle the export trade of the present S.T.C. to the tune of Rs. 175 crores. The S.T.C. was primarily sponsored to deal with ore exports to countries with State controlled economy. It has started spreading its tentacles and has diversified its various operations in various spheres and it now covers all countries. It also steps into the internal distribution of various essential commodities. I beg to submit that the S.T.C. has not fared well as it should have in the field of ore exports. In the year 1962-63, iron ore exported has been to the tune of 3.7 million tons as against the target of 10 million tons of the Third Plan. In the case of manganese ore, the export target has dwindled much below the existing level. Our traditional markets have been lost. We are told that the factors responsible for this state of affairs have been beyond our control. There has been a large production of manganese ore elsewhere, in Congo, Brazil and U.S.S.R. But, in spite of the various pleas made, I beg to submit that the S.T.C. has failed in the field of ore exports. We know there is a great scope for barter deals and if the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation will proceed on proper lines, they could explore new avenues for export. They should try to find out new markets and they should be able to export more of manganese ore. But my fear is that the world reserve of such of these ores estimated at 100,000 million tons in 1950 has increased to 250,000 million tons in 1962 and in the case of world ore production, it has increased from 242 million tons in 1950 to 513 million tons in 1961. I beg to submit that if the Government is anxious that there should be real promotion of her export trade in this regard, they should try to have better transport facilities, try to reduce the cost of production and have better

relations with the labour. At the same time, I would submit that the private entrepreneurs should not be squeezed from the export trade. We have had a bitter experience in having the monopoly in the field of exports. After all, if the private parties are capable of exporting more on their own and trying to explore new markets, all facilities should be given to them. After all, they are also doing patriotic work in earning foreign exchange for this country. The Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce have brought this thing time and again to the notice of the Government and I hope the Government will give their due consideration to this matter.

Now, I come to Demnd No. 132 which is regarding land acquisition. It has been a 'charged' item, we cannot say 'No' to this in this House because it has been a court decree. But it should be an eye-opener to the Government and to everybody else. The compensation for the acquisition of certain lands near about Delhi was paid at Rs. 42,000 which ultimately at the High Court stage was increased to Rs. 3,11,000, that is, nearly seven times. In this regard, I beg to submit that those who could afford to go to the High Court could get a higher rate of compensation. You, Sir, know how litigation is expensive in this country and how many people can afford to go to the various stages into the High Court and the Supreme Court for purposes of getting their due compensation. Now, the Seventeenth Amendment of the Constitution is on the anvil of this Parliament and if that Constitution Amendment Bill is passed, then these poor ryots will be deprived of the due compensation: they would have to reconcile to whatever compensation would be settled by the respective State Legislatures as these would not be justiciable in any court of law. They would be deprived of the fundamental right of getting adequate compensation for their land which may be taken over,

maybe for State purpose or for some other purpose. At the same time, I would like to bring to your notice the state of affairs which is obtaining in Delhi and also elsewhere. Take the case of Rourkela or Ghaziabad. The people of Ghaziabad came here and squatted before the Parliament for the same grievance. Take the case of the people of Jagannathpur in Ranchi. Those people have come here all the way to represent their grievances and about the inadequate compensation that they are getting for being displaced from their hearth and home. If they were people of means, then they could go to the proper court and get adequate compensation. But, after all, how many of them could go to the court?

So, I beg to submit that Government if they claim themselves to be socialist and helping the poor should pay adequate compensation to these people who are being deprived of their land for these public purposes.

Lastly, I would like to comment on Demand No. 37, regarding certain grants to the State of Nagaland. When the State of Nagaland Bill was passed by this House, many Members on this side of the House expressed their genuine doubts that this tiny State might not be a viable unit. That has been proved by the fact that for the day-to-day administration of these small States, continuous grants-in-aid have to be given from the Centre. Is it not high time that in a strategic area like the north-east corner of India, instead of having these small or tiny States, all these should be integrated together and a bigger State should be formed? Now, the hill people are also claiming to have a separate hill State in Assam. Then, the Khasis will have a small States, then the Misimis, then the Mikirs and then the Lushai people and so on, and there will be no end to it.

I beg to submit that from the point of view of proper emotional integration and also from the strategic point of view, Nagaland, NEFA, Tripura, Manipur and Assam should be integrated to form one State.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): First of all, I wish to make a few observations on Demand No. 56 to which my hon. friend Shrimati Renu Chakravartty has referred. I think that budget-making is a continuous process. In the case of those institutions which go on growing, it is a process which entails heavy expenditure. In other words, there are some institutions which are not stagnant but which grow from day to day. Therefore, their budget also grows from year to year.

13.33 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

The Indian Statistical Institute is one of those national institutes, which is of national importance. It is growing from year to year, and, therefore, the budget estimates of this institute are bound to grow. For instance, if during one year we give it a crore and some lakhs of rupees, during the next year we have to give it a crore and some more lakhs of rupees. So, there should be no anxiety so far as the increase in the budget of this institute is concerned. It only shows its sound health, its sound development and its greater utility in terms of its services.

A question has been put so far as the National Sample Survey is concerned. I had the honour to chair the committee which was appointed by Parliament, and all the members of the committee spent many hours in discussing the problem with the gentlemen who were running the National Sample Survey. We wanted a rational break-up of the activities of the National Sample Survey, from the collection of material up to the delivering of the end-product. We wanted that we should be able to define certain stages so that the National Sample Survey could ask for money from the Government of India at those several intervening stages. But, our human ingenuity, our technical resources, and our expertise all failed to form some kind of a rational break-up of the National Sample Survey. We did our best but we failed, and if the lady Member comes to our

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rescue, I shall be very happy. Since I am again the chairman of this committee during this year, I shall go to the lady Member and ask her to suggest to me the several steps which would lead to the end-product and also to the linking of the various steps with the getting of money from the Government of India.

After all, this National Sample Survey is a contract work. It is not work of a kind which is a losing thing. It is a kind of work where we get back what we spend. Therefore, we have been increasing the budget of the National Sample Survey in course of time, in view of the requirements of the workers there. When I go to Calcutta, I am told that these workers go on strike, because they do not get the salaries at the right time. And who are the persons who ask them to go on strike? I do not know.

.. **Shri S. M. Banerjee** (Kanpur): It must be my hon. friend.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I do not know.

They stage demonstrations, and sometimes, when we go there, we find all kinds of posters written. In order to satisfy the workers, because a satisfied worker means good work, we tried to advance this money to the National Sample Survey, and I may tell you that this money is only contract money and it has to be reimbursed by Government, and, therefore, there should be no difficulty about it, and there should be no ado about spending this money.

This arrangement has been made in the light of three things. In the first place, it has been done so that the workers can get their salaries in time, whether Government advance money or not. Secondly, it has been done so that the workers can perform their work, irrespective of any cloud of unemployment hanging over their heads. In the third place, it has been done so that even though Government may not give money, until the end-product comes, the work goes on.

I think that it is a very rational arrangement which has been made by the institute for doing this very important work.

It has been suggested that sometimes, these national sample surveys are delayed. That is true, but we must understand that we cannot make quick estimates of these things. We cannot give a bird's eye-view of these things, because these things deal with very big figures. You have to go through those figures and after having gone through them, come to results, which are very good. Of course, sometimes the results are not very good. I know there are some persons who will point out that some of the results that are there do not square with our conception of things. But that does not matter. In all human institutions, there is room for mistake. But on the whole, this National Sample Survey has done very good work and has given us some data on which we can base the progress of our country. So far as the National Income Committee is concerned, it has nothing to do with this Institute. So it is not relevant here.

I come to the second point, the UNTAA business. There is no doubt about the fact that I feel grateful to the Soviet Union for giving us this huge machinery for manufacturing computer machines. I think it is a very friendly gesture made by the Soviet Union to us. But the difficulty has been that the Institute was not able to find proper personnel to run these machines. There was also a legal objection, that the Indian Statistical Institute being primarily an educational institute, it could not undertake any commercial work. So a long time passed before we could find out whether the Indian Statistical Institute was able to run them or not. Afterwards, the legal opinion was to the effect that it could not do it. Therefore, it was decided that a company should be formed called Sankya Yantra (Private) Ltd. But even there, there are so many legal hurdles to be overcome

and it is very difficult to shortcircuit these legal hurdles. Therefore, this thing has been held up. If they have asked for Rs. 13 lakhs, it is only for the reason that they want some money for recurring and capital expenditure. All this money will be reimbursed as soon as the company comes into being.

Now I come to another point—I had many points to make, but since you have rung the bell I will conclude after this. It is about the Commerce and Industry Ministry. If there is one Ministry which has given the lie to the sense of emergency prevailing in the country, it is this Ministry. While every other Ministry is talking about the sense of emergency in the country, this Ministry is trying to show that there is no sense of emergency. I do not know in which world this Ministry lives. If anyone says I am wrong, I would point to the supplementary demand presented by this Ministry. It imposed on itself a 10 per cent cut because there was a sense of emergency. But what it gave at that time, it has now come forward to take; but not only 10 per cent, but it wants more. Therefore, this Ministry is a spendthrift Ministry in our Government and this Ministry still believes in galivanting all over the world. It has increased its expenditure on delegations. Every other delegation is being cut. Even the delegation to the U.N. has been cut, and we are trying to curtail the number of persons we are sending in our delegations. But this Ministry, out of its bountifulness, generosity and large-heartedness sends delegations to all kinds of places. Of course, I have not got the names here to tell you that it sends out outsize delegations. It sends delegations which are more prestigious than functional; it sends out delegations which are more social than expert; it sends out delegations which are more for non-trade, non-international trade purposes. When I go over my paper and read about the delegations which this Ministry sends, I feel not very happy. I do not say

that I feel unhappy, because if I start feeling unhappy over this, there will be no end to my unhappiness.

Look at the number of officials that it wants to have in addition. While we are cutting down the number of officers, while we are introducing economy, this great Ministry—God knows who presides over its destinies, God knows who runs it—is having more and more officials, inspectors, accountants, officers, technical assistants, joint secretaries, directors etc.

Therefore, this Ministry should be made aware of the sense of emergency in the country. It should be asked not to do anything which will mean more expenditure for the Indian taxpayer. It should curtail its travelling allowances and other things. Office contingencies like furniture, typewriters, stationery, telephones, liveries etc., are expected to need larger provision.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are twelve more Members wanting to speak and the time is limited.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am concluding.

Therefore, I say that some sense of economy should be introduced into this Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

I respectfully submit that some sense of reality should be inculcated in our Ministry of Education. Our Ministry of Education is a Ministry of experiments. I do not worry about scientific experiments, but our Ministry of Education goes on experimenting with human lives, the lives of boys, young men and everybody. The unfortunate victims of these experiments are our young men, students. As if the experiments we are already doing are not enough, a new experiment is being done by this Ministry. It is fond of new things, new-fangled ideas. The new

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

idea is—it is called a new service—youth vocational centres. Where is the need for this? What are the advantages? How are 40,000 students going to do it? There is already unemployment in our country, and these 40,000 students will be trained and after training, they will also be unemployed. I want to know why this Ministry, which knows how to kill its Ministers, change its Ministers very soon, does not want to full-fledged programme for the education of the young men of this country and their training, and why it is tinkering with this problem from day to day.

Some of my friends are there, I respect Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandram, but they have nothing to do with this. I would say this Ministry should be asked to think realistically, act practically, and act also for the good of the nation, which means the youth of the country. If it cannot do so, I think God will have to save our country and our young men and young women.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: First of all, I would like to deal with Demand No. 37 relating to the Planning Commission. This Demand is in respect of research programmes. The Research Programme Committee had taken up 170 schemes, and nearly 100 have been completed. Under Demand No. 56 also we find money is required for the Indian Statistical Institute which has been declared to be an institution of national importance, and it is also taking up work of research, educational training and other activities. So, the problem of co-ordination of the different research schemes arises. I would like to know whether the reports in respect of the 100 schemes completed have been received, whether there is an organisation in the Planning Commission which is taking the follow-up work. So many expert committee reports on research work are there lying idle, and as there is

no machinery in the Planning Commission to deal with them, the country is not benefited. People in the Planning Commission do not get time to read these reports, because they are very busy with the day to day administrative activities, so that, in spite of spending lakhs of rupees on research work, we do not derive any benefit. This should be attended to.

Secondly, co-ordination is important. Different Ministries are dealing with different research programmes; sometimes universities, and the Statistical Institute are also working on these programmes. So many research programmes are carried on for years together, and we do not see an end to it. So, besides co-ordination, there should be a time-bound programme for any work taken up by Government.

The supplementary demands do not reflect the reorganisation of the Ministry. As was rightly pointed out, the Company Law Administration was transferred to the Finance Ministry, but the Demand submitted to the House is under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. There is a lacuna in the reorganisation of the Ministry, and it took such a long time that administration was hampered and work was delayed. So, whenever there is reorganisation, there should also be a time limit for it. A lot of time has gone in reorganisation after the Kamaraj Plan. The main lacuna in regard to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is that the main policy making work is with the Ministry of Industry, and not a single Cabinet Minister is in charge of this policy making work. The reorganisation is incomplete in that sense. So, Government should make a move to finalise the reorganisation as early as possible.

Coming to Demand No. 15, 65 vocational centres are proposed to be set

up. Government is dealing with education in a half-hearted way, making new experiments and changing again. Multi-purpose schools were introduced, but they were given up afterwards. The higher secondary programme was taken, but it was also not carried out. So, there is no consistent policy. We are dealing with lakhs of young students and the future generation. How long can we go on experimenting in this way? Why not finalise our approach to primary education, secondary education etc., and what we are going to do with higher education. Different States also follow different policies, there is no uniformity which can help students in higher education.

These vocational centres will deal with people who have completed their primary education, and the programme is for three years. I think it is too long, it should be for not more than two years, so that people can get a livelihood soon after finishing their primary education.

There should be co-ordination between the multi-purpose and technical courses that we have introduced, and there should be uniformity in higher secondary schools throughout the country.

14 hrs.

श्री श्रीनारायण दास (दरभंगा) :
 उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह दूसरा मौका है कि पूरक अनुदान को मंजूर करने के लिये मांग सरकार की तरफ से सदन के सामने आयी है।

यह सही है कि अभी हमारा देश विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में विकास कर रहा है और साल के अन्दर ऐसी बातें हो सकती हैं जिनके लिए पूरक मांग की जाए। लेकिन यह भी देखना है कि हम एक योजना के अनुसार काम कर रहे हैं और एक बहुत बड़ा महकमा प्लानिंग कमीशन का कायम है जो विकास सम्बन्धी विभिन्न विषयों पर, चाहे वे केन्द्र के सम्बन्ध में हों, चाहे विभिन्न राज्यों के सम्बन्ध में हों, बहुत गौर से विचार करता है और पंच वर्षीय योजना के लिए विभिन्न रकमों विभिन्न विभागों

के लिए मंजूर कर देता है, तब फिर बार बार पूरक मांग की मंजूरी के लिए सदन के सामने आना यह बताता है कि हमारे जो विभाग हैं वे पूरी तरह से दूरदर्शिता से काम नहीं लेते। अगर वे दूरदर्शिता से काम लें तो यह पूरक अनुदानों की मांग की मंजूरी के लिए सदन के सामने आने का मौका अधिक से अधिक साल में एक बार आना चाहिए। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि हर साल दो बार और कभी-कभी तीन बार भी सरकार इस तरह की पूरक मांग की मंजूरी के लिए सदन के सामने आती है। इससे पता चलता है कि जो विभाग बजट करने वाला है वह सारे प्रश्नों पर गम्भीरता से और दूरदर्शिता से विचार करके निर्णय नहीं करता और तभी ऐसा मौका आता है।

अभी एक दो माननीय सदस्यों ने १५ नम्बर की मांग का उल्लेख किया। एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि हम कब तक प्रयोग करते रहेंगे। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि मनुष्य का जीवन ही एक प्रयोग का जीवन है। विशेष कर शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में तो मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई ऐसा समय नहीं आएगा कि जब प्रयोग की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी। मनुष्य का विकास प्रयोग के आधार पर ही होता है। किसी खास प्रणाली को अपना कर अगर हम चाहें कि शिक्षा में उन्नति करे तो यह असम्भव है। बच्चों या युवकों के मानसिक स्तर को कैसे ऊंचा किया जाए, उन का सांस्कृतिक दृष्टि से विकास कैसे हो, इन सब बातों के लिए कौनसी प्रणाली अच्छी होगी, यह प्रयोग द्वारा ही सिद्ध हो सकता है। इसलिए अगर हमारा शिक्षा विभाग या हमारी सरकार नए नए प्रयोग करती है तो मैं तो उसका विरोध नहीं कर सकता, मैं तो इसका स्वागत करता हूँ। लेकिन जो विषय हमारे सामने आता है उसका पूरा खाका सदन के सामने रखा जाए और जो योजना या जो प्रोजेक्ट पूरक अनुदान की मांग के लिए सदन के सामने रखी जाती है उसका पूरा ब्यौरा सदन के सामने रखा जाना चाहिए। अगर ऐसा किया जाए तो मैं

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

समझता हूँ कि उस के लिए पूरक मांग पर विचार करने में सदन को अधिक सुविधा होगी। १५ नम्बर की भांग एक नई संस्था कायम करने के लिए है जिसमें यूनाइटेड नेशनल इंटरनेशनल चिल्ड्रन्स इमरजेंसी फंड और इंटरनेशनल लैबर आरगेनाइजेशन की सहायता मिलेगी। विषय उसका यह है कि जो ११ से १४ वर्ष तक के बच्चे आर्थिक कठिनाई के कारण या अपना मानसिक विकास काफी कम के कारण आगे शिक्षा जारी नहीं रख सकते ऐसे लोगों को कुछ आंगीरों का काम सिखाया जाए जिससे वे अपना निर्वाह कर सकें। इस काम के लिए यह योजना है। मैं तो इस योजना का हृदय में समर्थन करता हूँ और उम्मीद करता हूँ कि धीरे धीरे इस योजना का और भी विस्तार होगा। हमारे देश में जो बहुत बड़ी तादाद में लोगों को प्राइमरी शिक्षा दी जाती है, उनकी माधरता को कायम रखने के लिए या उनके हाथ में कोई हुनर देने के लिए जिस का उपयोग करके वे अपना निर्वाह कर सकें और देश के निर्माण में सहायता कर सकें, किसी योजना की आवश्यकता थी। इसलिए इस काम के लिए जो यह योजना सरकार ने अपने हाथ में ली है, उसका मैं हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ।

लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में एक बात मेरे मन में आती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार जो इस बड़े काम में अपने हाथ में ले रही है, इसके अंगण के लिए क्या व्यवस्था है। इस बारे में कुछ नहीं बताया गया है। जैसा मैंने कहा कि दो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संस्थाएँ और केन्द्रीय सरकार इस योजना का खर्च वहन करेंगी, लेकिन सारे देश में, विशेषकर देहाती क्षेत्र में और ऐसे क्षेत्रों में जो न देहात हैं और न शहर हैं, जो यह संस्था खोली जाएगी माध्यमिक स्कूलों के साथ या बुनियादी स्कूलों के साथ, तो इसका संचालन किस प्रकार होगा। इसका संचालन केन्द्र सरकार करेगी या इस काम को राज्य सरकारों के हाथ में दिया जाएगा यह

स्पष्ट नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस पर किसी तरह का विचार नहीं किया गया है। हमारे सामने यह बात नहीं आयी है। अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार इस काम को करेगी तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इसमें बहुत कठिनाइयाँ आयेंगी क्योंकि कि हमारा देश बहुत बड़ा है, बहुत विस्तार में फैला है। अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार सारे देश में इस काम को चलाएगी तो उसकी निगरानी ठीक प्रकार नहीं हो सकेगी और अगर यह काम राज्य सरकारों के द्वारा चलाया जाने वाला है तो मालूम नहीं कि राज्य सरकारों ने इस समस्या पर गम्भीरता के साथ विचार किया है या नहीं। हमारा यह अनुभव रहा है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार बहुत नी योजनाएँ बनाती है और उनके लिए रुपया मंजूर करती है, लेकिन राज्य सरकार उस रुपए का सदुपयोग नहीं करतीं और काम ठीक से आगे नहीं बढ़ता। सरकार को सोचना चाहिए कि अगर यह काम तीसरी योजना में समाप्त नहीं होता और आगे की योजनाओं में भी इसको जारी रखना है तो इस काम के लिए कौन सी एजेंसी कायम की जाए जो कि इस को पूरे तौर से कर सके। इस प्रकार प्रकाश डाला जाना चाहिए।

दूसरा अनुदान जिसके सम्बन्ध में मुझे कुछ कहना है, वह प्लानिंग कमीशन के सम्बन्ध में है। प्लानिंग कमीशन, जैसा कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा, एक बढ़ती हुई संस्था होने जा रही है। बहुत से लोगों का ख्याल है कि यह तो एक दूसरी समानान्तर सरकार ही बन रही है। उसके मकानात को देखिए, उसके विभागों को देखिए और उसके काम को देखिए, मालूम पड़ता है कि सरकार की तरह का एक दूसरा संगठन कायम हो रहा है जो कि देश के आर्थिक विकास में प्रगति लाने की उम्मीद से खड़ा किया गया है।

इस संस्था का काम है योजना बनाना। जैसा कि कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है, इसका

काम एग्जीक्यूशन करना नहीं है, यह विचार करके सरकार को सुझाव देती है कि क्या काम किस तरह से करना चाहिए। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि प्लानिंग कमीशन भी कुछ खर्च करती है। वह विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों और केन्द्रीय सरकार के लिए रुपया मंजूर ही नहीं करती बल्कि स्वयं भी रुपया खर्च करती है। उसके नीचे एक विभाग रिसर्च प्रोग्राम के लिए बना हुआ है। इसका काम है देश की सामाजिक, आर्थिक और प्रशासन सम्बन्धी समस्याओं पर अनुसंधान करना, और वह अनुसंधान स्वयं न करना बल्कि योजनाओं के जरिए कराना और उन संस्थाओं के जरिए से कराना जो कि देश में चल रही हैं। प्लानिंग कमीशन दूसरों से कहती है कि खर्च कम करो, लेकिन प्लानिंग कमीशन से यह प्लानिंग ठीक से नहीं हो सका कि उसके अधीन यह जो रिसर्च का काम चल रहा है उसमें उतना ही खर्च करती जितना कि मंजूर हुआ है। लेकिन प्लानिंग कमीशन ने ऐसा नहीं किया और वह सदन के सामने पूरक अनुदान के लिए आयी है। इससे पता चलता है कि प्लानिंग कमीशन उस काम के सम्बन्ध में भी ठीक तरह नहीं सोच सकती जो कि उसके जिम्मे है। अगर उसके बारे में प्लानिंग कमीशन सोच सकती तो आज सदन के सामने इस अनुपूरक मांग के लिए क्यों आती। अगले बजट में इसके लिए व्यवस्था हो सकती थी। यह मैं बतलाता हूँ कि प्लानिंग कमिशन एक बढ़ता हुआ विभाग है लेकिन अपने काम के बारे में जो काम उसके जिम्मे है उसी के जरिए वह खर्च होता है। उसके बारे में वह पूरे गौर से नहीं सोचते।

अन्त में मैं एक, आध मिनट में एक बात और कह देना चाहता हूँ। यह एक मांग है बक्स हाउसिंग ऐंड रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री की जिसका कि नम्बर १४६ है। इस मांग में बतलाया गया है कि जनपथ होटल के लिए एक विशेष कम्पनी बनने वाली है और उसमें काफ़ी रुपये की जरूरत है। पहले भी शायद

उसमें कुछ खर्च किया गया है और अब एक नई मांग के लिए चूँकि एक नई कम्पनी बनने वाली है, उस का शासन बदल रहा है, पहले कई विभागों के हाथ में था कारोबार, वह हट कर अब एक खास कम्पनी के हाथ में दिया जाने वाला है जैसा कि अशोक होटल का है।

मैं इस सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार के खजाने से गरीब जनता के रुपये से होटल चलाया जाय तो हर्ज नहीं है लेकिन इस होटल में के चलाने में जितना रुपया हम इनवैस्ट कर रहे हैं उस से आने वाले वर्ष में कितना फ़ायदा हमको होगा यह भी हमको पता होना चाहिए। उससे हमें क्या रिटर्न आयेंगे इसका भी कुछ जिक्र इस में आना चाहिए था। अब कम्पनी पर कम्पनी खोलते चले जायें, बड़े बड़े होटल चलाये जायें और हमें उनमें फ़ायदा न हो तो जनता का पैसा इस तरीके से लगाना कि जिसमें हमें फ़ायदा न होता हो, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह मुनासिब नहीं है।

यह सूचना पूरक मांग के साथ दी जानी चाहिए कि जो कम्पनी बनने वाली है उस कम्पनी में सरकारी खजाने से कितना रुपया लगाया जायगा और कितने वर्ष के अन्दर कितनी प्रतिशत: आमदनी इस सरकारी जनपथ होटल से होगी तभी इस मांग का समर्थन हम लोग कर सकते हैं। लेकिन सिर्फ़ इसलिए कि दिल्ली चूँकि देश की राजधानी है और इस राजधानी में दूसरे देशों के बड़े बड़े लोग आते हैं और उनके रहने के लिए जो हमने अशोक होटल और जनपथ जैसे शानदार होटल बनाये वह तो ठीक है लेकिन इन में सरकार जो पैसा लगाये वह एक व्यापारिक दृष्टि से रख कर लगाय, खाली उन बड़े बड़े लोगों की सुविधा की हो उसे चिन्ता न हो बल्कि इसका ध्यान रखे कि इतना उन होटलों आदि से फ़ायदा होगा और जो पैसा इनवैस्ट किया है उसका इतना रिटर्न हमें मिलेगा। इन सब बातों का अंदाज़ सदन को पूरक मांग रखते समय देना चाहिए तब इन पूरक मांगों का समर्थन किया

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

जा सकता है। मैं इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ इन पूरक मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए आशा करता हूँ आगे से इस प्रकार की पूरक मांगों के साथ साथ रिटर्न और आमदनी आदि सम्बन्धी इतिहा भी रक्खी जाये ताकि सदन के माननीय सदस्य अच्छे तरीक़ से उन पर गौर करके निश्चय कर सकें।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इन अनुदानों का विरोध करता हूँ और सबसे पहले अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्रालय के अनुदान का विरोध करता हूँ। मैं अभी सब मंत्रियों को पहचान नहीं पाया हूँ। जहाँ तक मैं समझता हूँ इस अवसर पर सदन में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार के मंत्री या उपमंत्री मौजूद नहीं हैं...

एक माननीय सदस्य: दिल्ली में हैं लेकिन यहाँ नहीं हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बिल्कुल ग़लत बात है कि जिस मंत्रालय के लिए अनुदान मंजूर करने हों उनका कोई आदमी यहाँ न हो। यह बहुत बुरा है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर यहाँ हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: लेकिन वह एक अलग मंत्रालय है और सम्बन्धित मंत्री को सुनना चाहिए था कि उनके मंत्रालय में क्या होता है और जहाँ तक मैं समझता हूँ हाउस के अन्य सभी लोगों की भी यही राय होगी कि उन्हें इस अवसर पर सदन में अवश्य मौजूद रहना चाहिए।

कई माननीय सदस्य: जी हाँ उन को मौजूद रहना चाहिए था।

श्री कछवाय: मंत्री महोदय को यहाँ पर बुलाना चाहिए।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: उन मंत्री महोदय को यहाँ इस अवसर पर बुलाना, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह आप के हाथ में है।

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The Deputy Minister of Finance is here. She will be able to reply.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: उन के सामने मेरी कुछ कमजोरी पड़ जाती है क्योंकि हलके हलके बोलना पड़ेगा।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल): मंत्री महोदय सुनने को भी तैयार नहीं हैं तो वे उत्तर क्या देंगे?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: सब बातें उन को पहुंचा दी जायेंगी।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार आजकल कुछ ऐसे ढंग से अपने देश में चल रहा है कि बहुत सी चीजों पर १०, २० और ५० सैकड़े का मुनाफ़ा नहीं बल्कि २००, ४०० और ५०० सैकड़े तक का मुनाफ़ा हो रहा है। पदार्थों के लाइसेंस दे दिये जाते हैं। वह मंगाये जाते हैं कारख़ानों के लिए लेकिन जिन चीजों के लिए मंगाये जाते हैं उन के लिए इस्तेमाल न होकर वे कहीं और चले जाते हैं और कालेबाज़ार के व्यापार से उन पर जैसा मैं ने आप से अर्ज़ किया, ४०० और ५०० सैकड़े का मुनाफ़ा हो रहा है। इस मंत्रालय के लिए इस सदन को बिल्कुल पैसा नहीं देना चाहिए। मैं एक ताजा मिसाल दिये देता हूँ कि कोबाल्ट और क्रोमियम और मैटल पाउडर, इन दो के लिए लाइसेंस दिये गये और २५ लाख रुपये का माल मंगाया गया कलकत्ता और विशाखापट्टनम के लिए, वहाँ के कारख़ानों के लिए लेकिन यह माल फ़ीरोज़ाबाद के चूड़ी व्यापार के लिए चला गया और वहाँ कोई सवा करोड़ या डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये के आसपास बिक रहा है। अब २५ लाख का माल डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये में बिके, यह कोई

व्यापार है ? यह तो सरासर अंधाधुंध है जोकि सारे देश के चरित्र को बिगाड़ रहा है। अगर हमने इस प्रश्न पर अच्छे तरीके से नहीं सोचा तब तो मैं यही कहूंगा कि यह देश बिलकुल ध्वंस होकर रहेगा। आज अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्रालय एक व्यभिचार और भ्रष्टाचार का अड्डा बना हुआ है और मैं नहीं चाहता कि उस के लिए कोई अनुदान मंजूर किया जाय। अब मुझे श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा माफ करेंगी। उनका मंत्रालय नहीं है इसलिए जरा कुछ सख्त बोल गया कुछ मामूली ढंग से।

अब पता नहीं कि यह भी उनका मंत्रालय है या नहीं। अब मैं एक दूसरी मांग के ऊपर आता हूँ जोकि समवाय विधि प्रशासन के अन्तर्गत वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय की मांग नम्बर १ में की गई है। उस सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह कहना है कि समवाय विधि के लिए कुछ महकमे बनाये गये थे। अगस्त सन् ५५ में एक अलग महकमा बनाया गया जोकि सितम्बर ५६ में दो टुकड़ों में बांट दिया गया और बांटा था उस वक्त श्री कृष्णमाचारी ने जो अब भी फिर से वित्त मंत्री हो गये। उसको बांटने का क्या उद्देश्य था यह बिलकुल समझ में नहीं आया था। कम से कम उन्होंने नहीं बतलाया। मैंने अनुमान ज़रूर लगाया कि उन्होंने उसे क्यों बांटा। फिर से उस महकमे के बारे में कार्यवाही हुई है। दरअसल यह कम्पनी विधि का महकमा कायम किया गया इसलिए कि जिस में कम्पनियाँ अपने हिस्सों को ठीक तरीके से बाज़ार में बेचें और जब नई कम्पनी बनाई जाय तो उस के जरिए से कुछ बड़े बड़े लोग गलत सट्टा, फिर से मैं कहूंगा बहुत गंदा सट्टा कम्पनी कायम होने के पहले ही पैसा न बना डालें। इस तरीके से जो वित्त महकमा था या और बहुत से वित्त कारपोरेशन, निगम वगैरह कायम किये जा रहे हैं, उन का ताल्लुक निजी कम्पनियों से कुछ इस ढंग का रहे

जिससे निजी कम्पनियाँ सरकारी पैसे बहुत ज्यादा मुनाफा या लूट न कर सकें। यह सारे महकमे की बुनियाद श्री कृष्णमाचारी ने अपने तब के वित्त मंत्री काल में खत्म कर डाली। क्यों किया ? उसको तो वह खुद ही बता सकते हैं। कभी उन्होंने नहीं बताया। मैंने आप का ध्यान सिर्फ इस लिए दिलाया कि दिल्ली शहर में इन निजी कम्पनियों के कम से कम ५००० से लगा कर १०,००० आदमी ऐसे होंगे जिनका कि एक ही काम है कि सरकार के साथ इन कम्पनियों का रिश्ता बढ़ाये रखें और तरह तरह के गलत काम करवा सकें। ऐसे ५००० से १०,००० आदमी हैं इस से कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता। उन के पास फालतू वाइफरात कैसा पड़ा हुआ है। होटलों में उन के कमरे पड़े हुए हैं। उनके जरिये से सरकारी महकमे और निजी कम्पनियों अपना रिश्ता बनाती हैं। मैं नहीं कह सकता कि किस हद तक लापरवाही इसका कारण है और किस हद तक साझेदारी इसका कारण है ? शायद दोनों ही कारण हैं, लापरवाही और साझेदारी। ऐसी ऐसी निजी कम्पनियाँ हैं जिनके के ७०, ७० और ८०, ८० आदमी हैं, पहले कभी सरकार में ऊंचे ओहदों पर रह चुके हैं, अब सरकार से अलग हो चुके हैं, उम्र ज्यादा हो गई है और इन कम्पनियों में काम करते हैं सिर्फ इसलिए कि उस कम्पनी का और सरकार का रिश्ता ठीक ठीक रखें। जैसे बिड़ला कम्पनी, उसके कोई ७०-८० लोग ऐसे हैं जो कभी प्रशासन में ऊंचे ओहदों में थे, कहीं कोई रेलवे में था, कहीं कोई वित्त मंत्रालय में था, अब बिड़ला जी के यहां काम करते हैं ताकि बिड़ला जी के वे काम जो बहुत ज्यादा नाजुक काम हैं, उनको भी सरकार के द्वारा करवा सकें। मैंने सिर्फ एक का नाम लिया है

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : नाजुक काम क्या ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अब नाजुक काम क्या है, ठाकुर साहब इनके लिए कोई

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

शब्द कह देना, मुझ जरा सोचना पड़गा क्योंकि श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा उपस्थित हैं बरना कह भी देता, बहरहाल यूँ समझ लीजिये कि बहुत गंदा और वाहियात काम ।

लेकिन खाली बिड़ला ही इस नाजुक काम में मुब्तिला नहीं हैं बल्कि और भी कम्पनियों के तरीके ऐसे चल पड़े हैं कि वह सारे देश और जनता की बात न सोच करके कुछ कुटुम्बों की बात सोचने लगे हैं । अब खाली बिड़ला ही नहीं बल्कि डालमिया-जैन भी हैं । खाली उन्हीं को क्यों देखा जाय ? इसी तरीके से टाटा वगैरह और बड़ी बड़ी कम्पनियाँ हैं । इसी तरीके से बाजोरिया की कम्पनी है जहाँ के रंग डंग ताँ पूछना ही क्या . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please do not mention any individual names.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब तक कि नाम नहीं दिये जाते, प्रधान मंत्री कहते हैं कि यह तो ठोम बात नहीं हुई, सजीव बात बताइये और जब उस के लिए नाम दिये जाते हैं तब यह कहा जाता है कि कोई नाम यहाँ पर न बताइये । बहरहाल मैं और कोई नाम नहीं देना चाहता वैसे मेरे पास तो सैकड़ों नाम हैं । मैं केवल उस दिशा को बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज . . . अच्छा, छोड़िए । जितनी कम्पनियाँ हैं, उन्हींने अपना एक तरीका बना रखा है कि अपने एजन्ट अपने रिश्तेदारों के बीच में से चुनें । उन्हींने अपना एक तरीका बना रखा है कि जो कोई काम-धंधे करने हों, बड़े बड़े नोकर रखने हों, अपने रिश्तेदारों या जात वालों के बीच में से रखें । समवाय विधि, कम्पनी कानून, इसके खिलाफ है, लेकिन इस कम्पनी कानून के खिलाफ जा करके वे यह कार्यवाही क्या करती हैं और नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि आज हिन्दुस्तान की निजी कम्पनियाँ सारे देश की लूट मचा रही हैं । मुझ जैसे आदमी के लिए यह एक काफ़ी दिक्कत की

बात हो जाती है कि जब सरकारी धंधों पर मुझे बोलना पड़ता है, तो उसकी लूट और लापरवाही की तरफ़ में आप का ध्यान खींचता हूँ और इस वक्त जब मैं निजी कम्पनियों पर बोलता हूँ, तब भी मुझे वही काम करना पड़ता है । आज सारे देश का कुछ ऐसा गुत्थम-गुत्था हो चला है कि सरकारी धंधों और निजी धंधों में एक होड़ हो चली है कि कौन ज्यादा नाजुक और गैर-मुनासिब, अनुचित काम करता है और यह सारे का सारा मंत्रालय बजाये इसके कि उन अनुचित कामों को पकड़े और उनको दूर करने की कोशिश करे, उन को प्रोत्साहन देता रहता है ।

इस समवाय कानून के मिलसिले में मैं आपसे यह जरूर कहना चाहूंगा कि जो कम्पनी कानून प्रशासन शुरू में, १९५५ में, सोचा गया था, जो कि कम्पनीय के सम्बन्ध में सब बातों पर निगरानी रखे, वर्तमान कम्पनी कानून प्रशासन का स्वरूप, कार्य और नीति उससे बिल्कुल भिन्न है । उदाहरण के लिए आप देखें कि इन कम्पनियों के हिस्से किस तरह निकाले जाते हैं । मैं किसी का नाम नहीं लेता हूँ, लेकिन मैं बहे देता हूँ कि कलकत्ता और बम्बई में आप आज-कल देख सकते हैं कि हर एक कम्पनी दो करोड़ के हिस्से निकालेगी और कम्पनी के कायम करने के पहले ही करोड़, दो करोड़ का मुनाफ़ा कर लेगी । वह मुनाफ़ा कहाँ जाता है, वित्त मंत्रालय के पास जाता है या नहीं, कहाँ जाता है, इसको भी मैं छोड़ देता हूँ ।

इसके बाद मुझे मांग संख्या ५६ के बारे में तो बहुत कुछ कहना है, जो कि ग्रंकों के सम्बन्ध में है, क्योंकि जो इस वक्त गृह मंत्री हैं, उन्हींने इसी महकमे को ले कर मुझे बहुत कुछ गलत बताना चाहा था । ये जितनी ग्रंकशालायें हैं, चाहे वे कलकत्ता वाली हैं, चाहे और कहीं की हैं, चाहे वित्त मंत्रालय की हैं और चाहे केन्द्रीय सचिवालय की हैं, ये सारी की सारी

अंकों के मामले में बिल्कुल ईमानदार नहीं हैं, यह मैं बुनियादी तौर से कहना चाहता हूँ। वे सिर्फ भूल नहीं करती हैं, उनकी दृष्टि गलत हो गई है। जैसे, खपत सर्वेक्षण का सोलहवां और सत्रहवां चक्र इस सदन को बताया गया। नुझे खबर मिली है कि अभी तक मध्य प्रदेश से चौदहवें चक्र के बाद की इत्तिला तक नहीं आई है। सत्रहवें चक्र की इत्तिलायें सब अभी मध्य प्रदेश में पड़ी हुई हैं, लेकिन उन इत्तिलाओं के बिना यहां का मंत्रालय बहुत कुछ आंकड़े बताता चला गया।

और कितनी बुनियादी गलतियां होती हैं। यहां बताया गया कि मैंने हिन्दुस्तान की आमदनी के देहाती हिस्से के बारे में १५०० से २००० करोड़ रुपये की गलती की। मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रीय आमदनी के एस्टीमेट्स—अनुमान—की तरफ, जो कि केन्द्रीय सचिवालय ने खुद छापा है। उसमें लिखा हुआ है कि ६६०० करोड़ रुपये साल भर में देहाती आमदनी होती है। उसमें सहकारी धंधों का जिक्र है। लेकिन श्री गुलजारीलाल नन्दा ने मेरी बात को काटते हुए जरा भी खयाल इस बात का नहीं किया कि वह खुद केन्द्रीय सचिवालय की किताब को काट रहे हैं और उन्होंने यहां १५०० करोड़ रुपये की आमदनी ज्यादा बता दी। ये आंकड़े वह कहां से बताते हैं? इन्हीं आंकड़े प्राक्कलन, इकट्ठा, करने वालों से। मामूली दो, चार, दस करोड़ रुपये की गलती करने वाले पूंजीपति को तो एक एक, दो दो, चार चार साल की सजा दी जाती है, लेकिन यहां पर १५०० करोड़ रुपये की गलती करने वाले आदमी के लिए कोई सजा भी नहीं है। वे यहां पर आकर समझते भी नहीं हैं कि हमको कहना क्या है।

इन अंक जमा करने वालों के बारे में मैंने पिछली दफा भी कहा था कि अंग्रेजी जमाने में अब पचास लाख आदमी बंगाल में

अकाल में मरे थे, तो इनमें से एक ने नमूने इकट्ठे करके यह साबित किया था कि खाली पांच लाख मरे। तो उनसे आप क्या उम्मीद कर सकते हैं कि आज वे हिन्दुस्तान के सच्चे आंकड़े आपको बतायेंगे? अगर सच्चे आंकड़े जानना है, तो इन अंक इकट्ठे करने वाली संस्थाओं को दिशा बतानी पड़ेगी। ये लोग तो दिशा-हीन विशेषज्ञ हैं और जब तक मंत्रालय की तरफ से इनको दिशा नहीं बताई जायगी कि ऐसे ऐसे अंक इकट्ठे करो, तब तक ये अंक लाजिमी तौर से गलत रहेंगे।

वित्त मंत्रालय की यह कोशिश रहती है कि हिन्दुस्तान की जनता से वह ज्यादा टैक्स इकट्ठे करे। इसलिये हमेशा उसकी यह तबियत हो जाती है कि अगर वह ज्यादा टैक्स इकट्ठे करना चाहता है, तो साबित करो कि हिन्दुस्तान की जनता की आमदनी ज्यादा है, हिन्दुस्तान की जनता का खर्च ज्यादा है, वगैरह वगैरह। लेकिन ये आंकड़े बिल्कुल साफ बताते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान की जनता आज जिस हालत में है, उसको छिपा करके कोई ज्यादा अच्छी हालत साबित करने के लिए ये मंत्रालय तैयार रहते हैं।

मैं केवल एक बात आपसे कहे देता हूँ कि आंकड़ों को लेकर कितनी जबर्दस्त गलती हुआ करती है। मैंने कहा था कि इस देश में २७ करोड़ आदमी तीन आने रोज पर जिन्दगी बसर करते हैं और इसी अंकशाला के आधार पर योजना मंत्री ने कहा कि नहीं, साढ़े सात आने रोज पर जिन्दगी चलाते हैं और वहां उन्होंने आमदनी और खर्च का फर्क बता दिया। पहली बात यह है कि मैंने उन्हीं के आंकड़ों से तीन आने वाली बात को साबित किया। जब वह साढ़े सात आने वाली बात बताते हैं, तो इस अंकशाला के गलत, बेबुनियाद और अनाचारी आंकड़ों के आधार पर वह १५०० करोड़ रुपये के डबल स्क्रिप्स, यानी दोबारा शेयर करते हैं। जो काम मुंदड़ा ने किया था, वही काम नन्दा

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

क्रिया। १५०० करोड़ रुपये की डबल गिनती करके वह कुछ साबित कर देते हैं और जनता में भूल फैल जाती है। कैसे? जनता को लगता है कि मैंने तो आमदनी की बात की थी और नन्दा जी ने खर्च की बात की है, व्यय की बात की है। लेकिन मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि आमदनी और व्यय में कतई तना फर्क हो ही नहीं सकता। यह असम्भव बात है। लगातार पांच, दस, पन्द्रह बरस तक मान लो कर्जा ले भी लें, लेकिन सारी जिन्दगी कर्जां लेते चलें कि आमदनी तो हो तीन आने रोज और खर्चा करें सात आने रोज का, यह असम्भव बात है। लेकिन ये सारी बातें इन आंकड़ों से साबित हो जाया करती हैं।

इसलिए मेरा यहाँ पर जोर से अनुरोध है कि सदन इन मांगों को अस्वीकार करे।

Shri Muthiah (Tirunelveli): Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1963-64. The demands are for different Ministries. The first demand is for the Commerce and Industry Ministry—Rs. 8,78,000 for pay and allowances of officers, pay of establishments, expenditure on delegations going abroad etc. For industries, the demand is for Rs. 2½ lakhs and for international trade it is Rs. 5 lakhs.

On the side of industries, there is not sufficient progress particularly in the field of small industries. The State of Punjab is leading in the matter of small industries, but other States like Madras are still lagging behind. So, the Government must take steps earnestly to develop small industries, particularly in the rural areas in the different States. If more and more small industries are brought into being, particularly in the rural areas, that will certainly mean more prosperity for the millions of farmers who do not have full work.

On the international trade side, a number of posts have been created and it is necessary to provide for their pay and allowances. It is also necessary to provide for expenditure on delegations going abroad for trade negotiations and export promotion. Our exports are still not quite satisfactory. There is some improvement in our exports this year, but I submit that special steps have to be taken to improve our exports to Western Europe, Africa and South-east Asia. India has a big trade deficit with the European Economic Community. Our exports to them for the past three years have been stated to be about Rs. 50 crores per annum and the trade deficit has been brought down from Rs. 144 crores to Rs. 104 crores in the course of the past three years, only by reducing our imports from the European Economic Community and not by increasing our exports.

The markets of the European Economic Community account for only 7 per cent of our total exports. India has a trade deficit also with the countries of the European Free Trade Association consisting of Britain, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Austria and Switzerland. India should enlarge her trade with the countries of South and South-East Asia to a very large extent. In the countries of South-East Asia, in Burma, Malaysia, Indonesia, there is keen competition from Japan and China, and India should see that she does not lose in the matter of exports to these South-East Asian countries because they are our neighbours.

I now come to Demand No. 15—Ministry of Education. A token grant of Rs. 1,000 is asked for. The token grant is meant for setting up of Youth Vocational Centres in rural and semi-urban areas. This new scheme is to be implemented in collaboration with the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund and the International Labour Organisation to pro-

vide for pre-vocational training for children in the age group of 11-14 years who have completed primary education. The aim is to set up 65 youth vocational centres in different parts of the country, in the Union Territories as well as the States, in the rural areas and semi-rural areas. These centres are to be attached to basic schools, middle schools, high schools, higher secondary schools and agricultural schools. The students, by way of attraction, are to be given stipends and free text-books. The courses are to last for three years and they consist of general knowledge and vocational training. The vocational training which is to be imparted covers metal work, carpentry, smithy, gas welding, moulding and agriculture. There is a special emphasis on agricultural education, and the programme includes improved methods for increased agricultural production, and this is very welcome. This is most commendable and essential in view of the stagnation in agricultural production in the recent years.

I come to Demand No. 37—Planning Commission. There is a supplementary grant of Rs. 3.22 lakhs asked for under this head, and this is meant for grant for new research schemes. We know that the Research Programmes Committee of the Planning Commission in cooperation with the various universities of the country does a lot of useful and good research work on various important subjects of national development, such as agricultural economics, small industries, employment, co-operation, river valley projects and rural development. The Research Committee and the Universities are doing very good work and they need encouragement.

With regard to Demand No. 56—Statistics—the supplementary demand asked for comes to Rs. 16 lakhs for the Indian Statistical Institute.

Then I come to Demand No. 113—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The supplementary grant needed is

Rs. 2 crores, to invest in the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited. This is a new corporation set up by the Central Government to handle the exports of minerals and metals to foreign countries.

With regard to Demand No. 136—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Mines and Fuel—the grant needed is Rs. 3.67 crores for purchase of shares of the Singareni Collieries Limited which cost Rs. 35 lakhs and for the purchase of shares of Cochin Refineries Limited which cost Rs. 3.32 crores. The total cost of the Cochin Refineries will be Rs. 17 crores and the refining capacity 2.5 million tons. This will be constructed by Messrs. Phillips Petroleum Company for a consideration of Rs. 12.93 crores according to an agreement between the Government of India and the Company. The project is likely to yield 12 per cent return and will yield a foreign exchange saving of about Rs. 16.85 million dollars per annum. This is an important asset. If this project is really to give a foreign exchange saving of Rs. 16.85 million dollars, it is very commendable.

In this context, I beg to submit to you that there is a paramount need for an oil refinery in Madras State. There has been a talk about setting up an oil refinery in Madras State for a long time, but it has still not materialised. The then Minister of Mines and Fuel, Shri Malaviya, a few months ago visited Tuticorin and approved of a good site in Tuticorin in order to set up an oil refinery. But unfortunately the scheme fell through and the people of Tuticorin and Madras State were very much disappointed. I appeal most earnestly to the Minister of Finance and also the Minister for Oil to take steps to establish an oil refinery as early as possible either in Tuticorin or some place near Madras City which has good harbour facilities.

Shri Warior (Trichur): Both are coming from Madras now, the Minister of Finance and the Minister for Oil

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): Sir, I was not here to hear the entire speech of my esteemed friend Dr. Lohia. But I believe he said that this supplementary budget or the Demands should be rejected. And he went on with his pet theory of the average income of the average man in India, keeping his eye on the down-trodden man. But he has not lifted up his eyes to the top man. I wish he concentrated his attention sometimes on the top men, the wealthy men, the hundred families who want to rule the land and amass all the wealth of the land. Fabulous wealth they command. Perhaps he wants to start at the bottom and reach the top afterwards when it will be too late for him to do anything. Of course he might say, "they do not belong to my clan or to my caste". All the same I would wish him to bend his energies and talents on those monopolistic, fantastically rich, people who want to own all the land, who want to own all the riches of the land and who want to keep all the people down-trodden. And if he will direct his energies into removing all those inequalities of wealth, inequalities in income and distribution of land, we shall be a happier lot and this Parliament would indeed be truly representative of this country.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He said that.

Shri Joachim Alva: What I mean to say is that in all his speeches he does not pay sufficient attention to this. He only goes back on his pet theory and perhaps he thinks that he can flog a dead horse.

I would like to refer to Demand No. 113. At the outset I would like to pay a tribute of praise to the dynamic and vigorous Minister of Foreign Trade. He is also ably assisted by a Secretary and Joint Secretary in the Ministry of International Trade who are competent men and who have seen many fields of activity. I would also like to praise the Ministry for having set up a very successful exhibition in Moscow. The Indian Exhibition in Moscow was one of the great events

in our foreign trade. Prime Minister Khrushchev, as you know, had no time to go and see it. He was busy with many other things. But he went down and saw the exhibition; he went there only to make a speech or to hear a speech. But thereafter he spent three to four hours and was enamoured of the tea stall which he called 'tea paradise' and went on ordering things after things to the tune of several crores of rupees. The Ministry of International Trade must get its due meed of praise for having put up this exhibition, as also the veteran Director who has put up many exhibitions abroad. I do not want to mention names, but the Director of Exhibitions who was responsible for this deserves our tribute. I would also like to pay a tribute to the captains of industry who joined it—some did not join—but others who joined it. To all of them we shall pay our tribute for the success of the exhibition. This one exhibition opened the eyes of people in several countries. We are also planning to have an exhibition or a big stall in New York, and I hope these exhibitions will open the eyes of foreigners in respect of our trade, for expansion and many other things.

Now, Sir, the State Trading Corporation has many faces and many facets. It had a very good chairman, I know him personally. He was one of the most upright members of this House. He was a Minister in the Mysore State. He went away. Why? I do not know. Perhaps he thought he was not competent. I am mentioning this without knowing his work, without having talked to him. But competency does not mean everything. Honesty and clarity of character are great things.

Now, ICS men are supposed to know everything under the sun. They will not yield their salary of Rs. 4,000. When people have been yielding their income in favour of the emergency, they stick to their Rs. 4,000, because the British had said they would have to give big pensions to their white men. We have got ICS men who are

good enough for every kind of job under the sun. But we have also first class young men in our private enterprises, I would say, who are yearning for an appointment in our public sector enterprises. But they are never called. Their names are never classified. They have not been called to shoulder the burden. I know of one man who was the first Indian Director of a large concern in India—the Lever Brothers. He had to take up a teaching job elsewhere because he was also a competent teacher. These men who are ready to serve the Government in any capacity are not taken.

I want to know how many competent men there are in the STC. They are all round pegs in square holes. How much knowledge do they possess of metals? Clients and customers who go there come and tell us that the officers are not even available on telephone. Anyone serving in the STC or in any one of our public sector undertakings must be available to every man who telephones him. Many of us have got telephones. We are available to anyone who telephones us except when we are in the bath room. But there are officers in our public undertakings who say that they are in some conference or the other. They attend morning conferences, afternoon conferences and even midnight conferences. Can they not take down the number of the man who telephones and contact him? The man might have come down to Delhi at great expense. For such people the officer in charge or his deputy or his head clerk must be accessible. Unless our men in the public sector acquire the proper way of dealing with the public, we cannot run our public undertakings. This is very very important. A man might have come from Tuticorin spending a lot of money. Due to non-availability of hotel accommodation or because he cannot afford all that money, he may have to go back in two or three days. The officers of the STC must be easily available to him. Even if they have no goods to book, they must send them

away contented. Today you have come before the Parliament and you want us to sanction this money for another section of the STC. So many people running small industries and small mines have gone off the track. They have no money to draw from the bank either by overdrafts or by pledging their goods. The State Trading Corporation has become the be-all and end-all of everything. How do they manage these things? Unless the human factor is introduced in the STC, in our public sector undertakings, our public sector will crash, our public sector will not move. It will move without a conscience, it will move without a sense of humanity. Once I could not go to a public sector factory in India because the lady on the telephone was so nasty that she started asking me: "Who are you? What do you want" and all that. I told the Managing Director that I would never go to see his factory although I had visited a large number of factories all over the world. He did not have the decency to say: "Come along, I invite you". What I say is, these officers at the top must possess a human element; otherwise we cannot run our public sector organisation.

An Hon. Member: Where did it happen?

Shri Joaquim Alva: I can give you in writing; I do not want to mention the name here.

Sir, these are important things. Jobs must be given according to the ability, character, training acquired in foreign countries like America, England and Germany. Our young men do not know how to get jobs here and they go on tapping at all doors. I once spoke to an important Minister about two young men. He said that they should apply in the formal way and then he would consider. What about his sons, nephews and others? Do they also apply in the same way? Unless you put things like appointments in the proper order, we cannot make any progress. There are young

[Shri Joachin Alva]

men and even young women who go about aimlessly after having qualified without being given proper jobs.

Again, there should not also be a clash between the Commercial Counsellor and our State Trading Corporation. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce consisting mostly of Europeans who manage chunks of big monopolistic business told us that our Commercial Counsellors have never been to their chamber to get information. Then what are they going to run? The representatives of the State Trading Corporation must meet the top businessmen and the second-grade businessmen in every leading town of India. Then only they must go away from this land on their assignment abroad. If they do not furnish themselves with complete knowledge of things in regard to every type of business in every private sector, what will they do? The Chamber of Commerce is open to them. There is any amount of literature that is available. But these young commercial counsellors of ours do not meet these top businessmen. These businessmen have complained before the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee that they are not able to meet these people because they are always at cocktail parties and other things. These are the allegations and statements that come to us, and we have to see that these are removed because you and I are responsible for the governance of India laying down the laws which must be implemented.

The duties of the commercial counsellors and the officers of the STC must be clearly demarcated. I am speaking from my own experience. I went to see an ambassador of ours in a great country. He kept me waiting for one hour whereas the British ambassador in that country said: "I am calling on you". I was nobody. Why I mention this is, if a Member of Parliament cannot see his own ambassador after waiting for one hour, what happens to those small people who go tapping at the doors of

these officers? These things must be put right.

Then, the representatives of the STC who go outside India must learn the language there. You cannot trade with Eastern countries if you cannot talk or at least greet them in their language. When I was in Poland, I met an Indian Railway officer in their locomotive factory. When I talked to him in English, a Pole asked me "What language are you speaking? Can't you speak in your own language?" I felt ashamed. Therefore, any officer sent out on full-time job of the STC should learn the language, because language is the key to a man's heart, and with one phrase or word uttered in that language you would have done good business. Therefore, unless we do first things first, we cannot make any progress.

Sir, there are one or two more points and then I will sit down. Efficiency and quick disposal of work must be the hall-mark of the STC. It should not be a dumping ground of retired men. The STC must set a pattern of conduct for all other departments because it has with one sweep of the hand taken up all the gold and silver of others' business. Cement, cereals and even consumer goods are under it, and unless these things are put right, we cannot do much.

There is jute. Foreign trade in jute by India is worth about Rs. 150 crores. The S.T.C. in 1962-63 handled volume of trade of over 150 crores. The new corporation expects to handle more. How can you increase it? We have to devise ways and measures to make ourselves attractive, find new markets, please our customers and sell our goods. Unless we have more and more foreign trade, we cannot have a place under the sun and our country cannot make any progress. We shall only borrow and borrow and pay interest, and borrowing is also burrowing under the ground and we shall have no feet to stand upon. I do hope that the STC will bear these things in mind.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :

श्री ईशावास्यमिदं सर्वं यद्विचिजगत्यां जगत्
तेन त्यक्तेन भुञ्जीया मा गृध कस्य स्वित्त धनम्

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इन अनुपूरक मांगों के सम्बन्ध में मुझसे पहले बहुत से वक्ता बोल चुके हैं। उन्होंने सरकार के धन के अपव्यय के सम्बन्ध में जो कुछ वर्णन किया है उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूँ। किसी ने ऊंट से पूछा कि ऊंट रे ऊंट, तेरी गर्दन टेढ़ी क्यों है। ऊंट ने कहा कि गर्दन ही क्यों देखते हो, सारा शरीर क्यों नहीं देखते। लेकिन मेरे यार सीधे कहां से हैं? ठीक यही स्थिति सरकार की है। आप देखिये, कोई विभाग ऐसा नहीं है जिसने क्षोली न फैला रखी हो। आखिर आये कहां से? साधारण व्यक्ति भी अपनी आय के अनुकूल व्यय करता है। हम अपनी सरकार को अभी कुछ समय हुआ, बजट अधिवेशन में, हम खूब दिल खोल कर रुपया द चुके हैं, पर वह सब साफ हो गया और अब फिर कहते हैं कि और लाओ। मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जब विदेशी अंग्रेज भारत वर्ष से गए तो २८ अरब रुपया दे कर गये, लेकिन अगर अब आप झाड़ू दें तो इस सरकार के पास एक नया पैसा भी न निकलेगा। खैर पैसा न भी निकले, पर आज तो सरकार ८० अरब रुपया का कर्जा किये बैठी है, और फिर कहती है कि हमको और लाओ। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस देश को क्यों सब तरह से मारना चाहते हो। क्या है? कहां से लायें? सरकार किस प्रकार काम करती है? दिल्ली में दूध योजना चलायी जा रही है। किस किस को कहें। पीछे लोक-सभा में एक सदस्य ने प्रश्न किया कि क्या इस दूध योजना में सरकार को पांच लाख से ज्यादा का टोटा पड़ा है, तो उत्तर दिया गया कि पांच लाख नहीं परन्तु ४ लाख, १६ हजार ६२४ का टोटा है। इस टोटे का क्या कारण है? क्या आपने कोई टैक्स कम कर दिये हैं? सन् १९५१-५२ में उत्पादन

शुल्क से ७० करोड़ रुपया आता था, वह आज ७ अरब आता है, सीमा शुल्क से १ करोड़ ८० लाख रुपया आता था, वह पीने चार अरब पहुंच रहा है। इसी प्रकार से और टैक्स भी बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं, सरकार रुपया ले रही है। मैं पूछता हूँ कि यह जाता कहां है? मैं इसका उत्तर भी देता हूँ कि यह कहां जाता है। सन् १९४७ से पहले जिन बेचारे कांग्रेसियों के छप्पर पर फूस भी नहीं था आज उनकी अहलिकाय और महल बन रहे हैं, उनमें यह जा रहा है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह गलत है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अगर मैं गलत कहता हूँ तो आप सन् १९४७ के बाद का हिसाब दीजिये कि उससे पहले कांग्रेसियों की क्या आय थी और आज क्या आय है। (Interruption). टींक है साधु ही तुम को पकड़ेंगे। डाकुओं को साधु ही पकड़ते हैं।

तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि किस प्रकार मेरे देश को दरिद्र और भूखा बनाया जा रहा है और उनका कारण आज की सरकार है।

सरकार का काम कल कारखाने चलाना नहीं है। यह काम तो जनता का है। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि जो कांग्रेसी रिटायर हो जाते हैं, जिनके पास कोई रोजगार नहीं होता उनको कहा जाता है कि तुम कम्पनी बनाओ, हम तुम को रुपया देते हैं। वह किसी एक और को मिला कर कम्पनी बना लेते हैं। न जाने कितनी झूठी कम्पनियां चल रही हैं कि वहां कुछ भी नहीं है, आप चाहें तो मैं आपको दिखा सकता हूँ। ये झूठी कम्पनियां परमिट और कोटे लती हैं और उस सामान को बाजार में बच कर मुनाफा खा रही हैं और मौज कर रही हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : जन संघ

श्री कछवाय (देवास) : प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर। हम इस बात का सबूत दे सकते हैं . .

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि इधर से कोई सज्जन न बोलें। उनको सुनाने की जरूरत है, वह सुनना नहीं पसन्द करते। जब चुनाव होंगे और इनको जनता के सामने जाना होगा तब इन को पता चलेगा। (Interruption). कुछ धैर्य रखो भाई, सुनो तो।

तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो नये-नये काम सरकार द्वारा चलाये जा रहे हैं वह सरकार का काम नहीं है। राजा का काम तो सुव्यवस्था रखना है। हम देखते हैं कि देश की आंतरिक व्यवस्था खराब हो चुकी है। कोई भी व्यक्ति अपने प्राणों की सुरक्षित नहीं समझता।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : डिमांड के बारे में कुछ कहिये।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं उसी के बारे में कह रहा हूँ। लोग मुझे रोक देते हैं इसलिये और बातें कहनी पड़ती हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : सदन के सामने जो डिमांड है उसी पर बोलिये।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं उसी सम्बन्ध में बोल रहा हूँ। जो यह व्यर्थ के लिये पैसा मांगा जा रहा है उसी पर कह रहा हूँ कि यह नहीं मांगा जाना चाहिये। एक कठिनाई यह है कि आप मेरी भाषा को नहीं समझते।

तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश की सुव्यवस्था करना शासन का काम है। जो

टैक्स सरकार लगाती है उसके द्वारा उसको देश में सुव्यवस्था रखना चाहिये। लेकिन आज जो टैक्स लगाये जा रहे हैं उनसे जनता पीड़ित है, भूखी मर रही है। जो बात मैं कहता हूँ उसको आप सुनना पसन्द नहीं करते। यह इस सदन में बढ़िया से बढ़िया कपड़ा बिछा है जिस पर आप जूते पहन कर चलते हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि हमारे देशवासी ऐसे बड़ी सख्या में हैं जिनके तन पर आपको यह कपड़ा नहीं मिलेगा। तो इस तरह पैसे का अपव्यय किया जा रहा है। मैं कहता हूँ कि अगर तुम को जूते पहन कर ही चलना है तो फर्श पर भी चल सकते हो। मैंने मिनिस्टरो की कोठियां देखी हैं। कौन सा ऐसा मंत्रालय है जो और मांग नहीं कर रहा है? मेरे पास यह इतनी बड़ी किताब है। अगर मैं हर एक मुहकमे पर बोलू तो आप मुझे समय नहीं देंगे। लेकिन मुझे कुछ नशतर तो लगाने दीजिये। (Interruption).

पंडित नेहरू ने कुछ लोगों को इकट्ठा कर रखा है जो गवर्नमेंट की जीहुजूरी करते हैं। हम तो ऐसा नहीं करेंगे। अगर तुम चाहो कि हम दिन को रात कह दें तो हम ऐसा नहीं कर सकते। हमारे अन्दर अभी तुम से ज्यादा देश भक्ति है।

तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि शासन देश में सुव्यवस्था नहीं कर रहा और कहा जाता है कि और पैसा लाओ। कहां से पैसा लायें? वह खजाना तो बताओ। भारत में सोना नहीं रहा। लोहा तक नहीं रहा है। हर चीज आप विदेशों से ले रहे हैं और यहां कहते हैं कि पैसा लाओ। हे देश के शासको, मैं आप को एक सलाह देता हूँ कि अगर आप को

देश का शासक रहना है तो भूल जाओ और यह न समझो कि यह स्थिति ज्यादा दिन रह सकेगी। आज विदेशों में क्या हो रहा है? तुम्हारे देखते देखते अमरीका में क्या हो गया। कुछ तो आखें खोलो। कितना बड़ा कांड हो गया और होते जा रहे हैं। यह ठीक है कि भारत शान्तिप्रिय देश है, यहां के नागरिक शान्तिप्रिय हैं। लेकिन अगर इसी प्रकार अनाचार और अत्याचार होते रहे तो उन का परिणाम भयंकर हो सकता है।

मैं आप को धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि आप ने मुझे समय दिया। शब्द मेरे कड़े हैं, लेकिन यह कुनैन की गोनी है, खा जाओगे तो जिओगे और अलठे हो जाओगे। पर अगर उल्टी हो गयी तो एक भी नहीं बचावे।

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh (Amravati): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there has been considerable criticism of the demands for grants and the usual opposition criticism was also voiced that most of these demands should have found their place in the regular budget and there was no need for supplementary demands. I do not agree with this criticism. I have looked into most of the demands and I find that almost every one of them had to come as a supplementary demand; they could not be foreseen when the regular budget was framed.

I whole-heartedly support the demands, specially demand No. 15 on pages 4 and 5. I am very glad that these youth vocational centres are going to be established with the assistance of UNICEF. This is a very desirable thing. I only wish that the Government had awakened itself to the need of it without foreign aid. The provision here also is awfully limited. We are going to train only 4,000 children. For three years these 4,000 children will receive education. There will be no fresh ones coming in to receive the training until there is a trainer. I would, therefore, like that this scheme should be expanded

still further in view of the number of children we have.

15 hrs.

I am glad that this is to be confined to rural and semi-urban areas only. The urban areas would be mostly excluded. Even between the two I would like that more centres should be opened in the rural areas. I am also glad to find that agriculture also finds place here. It is very unfortunate that though we are awakened to the need for training of farmers and we have yet to awaken ourselves to the need for training of farmers and young farmers. My hon. friend, Shri Dey, with the influence that he exercises over the Planning Commission, was able to get crores of rupees for the training of co-operators, the members, office bearers and so on. It is a very big scheme. It is a good scheme. It is widespread and covers the whole training all over the country. Even the Panches are not left alone. This is a big scheme for the training of the Panches. I do not quarrel with this also and I am glad that most of these schemes are being carried out and implemented through non-official agencies and private organisations as far as possible. I would like the same advice to be given to the Education Ministry, namely, that these centres should as far as possible be opened in collaboration with the recognised and reliable non-official agencies which not only reduces the expenditure but makes the training more effective and more beneficial.

The age limit of boys and girls—I hope, the girls will also come in—is between 11 and 14 years and the course is for three years. I only want to emphasize that these boys should not be left at loose ends after these three years of training. What is the kind of training that they will receive, what is its practical utility and after getting this training what is the job or work that they will do? All this should be properly dovetailed into a well thought-out scheme. Very often it happens with respect to Government

[Dr. P. S. Deshmukh]

schemes that we support them, work them out, implement them and then find out that there is no provision for the useful utilisation of the manpower that we have created. So, I think, here there will have to be some provision by which some apprenticeships and other arrangement will have to be thought and created.

My complaint about the lack of farmers' and young farmers' education is very justified and I hope at least the Education Ministry will try and help some of the young farmers' training centres that have recently been started. Actually, the Planning Commission had agreed to it; the Agriculture Ministry had agreed to it but in somebody's head the emergency penetrated and because of the emergency a small amount of about Rs. 60,000 or Rs. 1 lakh was refused. These centres are doing excellent work. One of them is in Bangalore, another in Maharashtra and the third in Gujarat. They all deserve some assistance and I hope that either under this scheme or something else the Education Ministry will come forward to help them because, excepting the age limit, that refers to the training of exactly these very kind of people coming from the rural areas and doing agriculture. So, I hope, these training centres will receive assistance.

I also support the scheme of the Planning Commission asking for a few lakhs of rupees for research schemes. I would have liked this demand to be much larger one than we find here because these schemes are mostly to be worked through universities. It is well known that our universities need to be made research conscious. These are some of the hundred per cent grants schemes which will attract their attention towards research. We want research not only for making our universities more research-minded but we have practical use for it. We make criticism of Government and talk about the poverty in the country and so on. All

these various things can really be replied to by having proper surveys. When Dr. Lohia says that the income is only this much, I support it. There are $4\frac{1}{2}$ crores of families who have not got more than 5 acres of land. One acre dry cultivation cannot consistently produce even Rs. 100 worth of gross value of crops. That also everybody knows. These $4\frac{1}{2}$ crore families mean 22 crores of people, each family consisting five people. So, when we make or somebody else makes such allegations, it is very necessary that body like the Planning Commission should find out by sample surveys and other surveys what the facts are. There is also the contention that the rural population is getting consistently more impoverished. This allegation should also fall or be sustained on the ground of facts and surveys. Therefore I would plead that the Planning Commission should help the universities in having local sample surveys directed to particular purposes. Then alone we will be able to find out the truth of allegations made against the Government.

There was much criticism of the STC by my hon. friend, Shri Alva. He has his own method of speaking; but I cannot agree with everything that he said. I welcome the bifurcation of the STC into two parts, one dealing with mines and minerals and the rest of the work being assigned to the other part of the STC. But I feel that the STC has yet to improve itself a great deal. There are many kinds of criticisms levelled against it. I think, it is still partially worked as a department of the Government and not as a business body. There is great deal of need to make it a business body because it is transacting business. They are importing and exporting various things. They ought to amend the rules and modify their administration so that there will be no delays in payments of dues etc. I am speaking specially about their relationship with the co-operatives. Un-

fortunately, all of a sudden they changed their policy with regard to export of pulses. Whereas we wanted to encourage co-operatives, they suddenly decided that since the co-operatives were making a profit they should also snatch a share out of it. I hope, such a thing will not be done wherever co-operatives are concerned. The STC will, I hope, give every assistance to them because unless assistance is received they will not be able to discharge the functions which they undertake.

About the Statistical Institute there has been a demand for some more grant. I do not quite feel that this Statistical Institute is working altogether satisfactorily. I have not seen anywhere how the difference of millions of tons in the figures of production of foodgrains has been reconciled either by the Planning Commission or by the Statistical Institute itself. According to them, at one time the production of foodgrains in India had already reached a 100 million tons, whereas the Food and Agriculture Ministry's calculations showed it to be only 80 million tons. I do not know what exactly has happened. But these were the concrete statistical conclusions which had been placed before the public. Both of them are Government institutions more or less and there should not be so much disparity between the two figures. If we have to rely upon the National Sample Survey, it must be made worthy of trust and confidence of the people before whom the results are placed. I would therefore like that before helping this Institute in this way, we should look into its working.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to refer to two or three Demands and offer my comments.

Firstly, I would like to refer to Demand No. 113. Just now Dr. Deshmukh has referred to it. It is good that a new corporation is coming into

being. In the beginning there was a criticism that the State Trading Corporation will not do well by taking over the exports of manganese and iron ore. But they have proved that they did far better than what was expected of them earlier. It was apprehended that a private party with an eye on the profits would try to earn as much as possible and the STC which is dominated by the officials would not be able to do it. Therefore, it was apprehended that the step was in the wrong direction. But very soon it was proved that the other dominating factor, namely, the cut-throat competition between the private interests while exporting the manganese ore and iron ore always kept the level of prices low and, therefore, the persons whether working as labourers or mine lease-holders or others are getting more profits than they were entitled to. This proved that the taking over of the entire trade by the STC was very good. Since the trade has increased, we are exporting manganese and iron ore worth about Rs. 150 crores. Naturally, a new corporation has been thought of and it is coming up.

Incidentally, I might also mention here that Rs. 2 crores, as capital, have been asked for. But, I think, it would have been quite possible for the STC itself to subscribe to the entire share capital and the Government need not have been approached for this. This would not have been difficult; this would not have been a wrong precedent also. Anyway, there is one other comment which I would like to offer in this regard and that is that while we export, we should always try to export, as far as possible, the processed or finished product rather than a pure raw material. Take the case of manganese ore. Now, generally, the foreign countries do not like to have manganese ore with less than 30 per cent manganese content or something like that. Because of this, a large quantity of ores which have less content are to be rejected and they become a problem. A few years

[Shri Heda]

ago, I visited Garvidi in Andhra Pradesh with a few other Members of Parliament. I found that there was a good plant working there which was increasing the percentage of the content of the manganese in those ores by certain processes. The same can be, if possible, done for the iron ore and other things. I understand that the processing, from the ordinary economics point of view, sometimes appears to be more costly. For example, suppose we export raw materials and get Rs. 50 lakhs. Now, instead of exporting raw materials, we process them and incur an expenditure of Rs. 20 lakhs and so we should have got Rs. 70 lakhs. If instead of getting Rs. 70 lakhs, we get Rs. 65 lakhs, then from the ordinary economics point of view it is a losing proposition. But from the national point of view it is not a losing proposition because as against an extra expenditure of Rs. 20 lakhs that we have incurred in India, instead of getting Rs. 50 lakhs, we would be getting Rs. 65 lakhs for our products. So, from the national point of view, it is a good proposition. The cost appears to be more in the beginning. It is because of the initial stage and because of the low scale on which you operate. But when we start operating on a larger scale, operating costs come down and this expenditure of Rs. 20 lakhs for processing would naturally not only come down to Rs. 15 lakhs but even to the extent of Rs. 10 lakhs. At that stage of development, we will find that what we did was better.

I would, therefore, urge that the new corporation that has already started functioning would have an eye on this aspect and try to export not only the raw material in its crude form but also try to process it and try to export as far as possible the finished product and thereby earn more foreign exchange for our country.

So far as the import is concerned, Dr. Lohia has offered a comment which was very fantastic. His com-

ment was that in certain things we are earning as much as 500 or 600 per cent as black-market profit. There is no doubt that there are certain materials, particularly chemicals in which we are very short, where there is more margin of profit. We have to maintain the exports. These imports are allowed only against the exports in which the exporters have to run a loss. So, some profit is off-set by the loss that he has to incur in the export. In fact, the new policy that the Government have adopted is that they are giving about 25 per cent of the extra export for allowing the import of anything that they would like to import and thereby allow them to earn some extra money so that they may be able to bear the loss in the export. This is the whole object of that. Otherwise, export would not have been possible or would have been stopped. This was allowed so that the export business could thrive.

The second Demand to which I would like to refer is about the Singareni collieries—Demand No. 136. The Singareni collieries have done wonderfully well. With some psychological or mental reservations, I find that the collieries have not made that much progress which they could have otherwise made. Apparently, it would appear that the collieries have made a wonderful progress because from the annual production of 1.5 million tons of coal, they have already reached the level of 3 million tons of coal per annum. Soon they would be reaching 4.5 million tons. It would appear that they have done wonderfully well. But that is not the case. I am thinking of the possibility of the progress they could make from this angle. The area is rich in coal and the number of Singareni collieries should have been multiplied. We are short of coal. The entire coal region is in Bihar or nearabout. Therefore, the communications problem also would have been solved had the Singareni Collieries a chance to have further expansion. Instead of the Andhra

Pradesh interests *versus* Central interests, had the Centre come out with a new undertaking that Singareni would start a new chain of mines in the same area and had a sort of agreement between themselves, they would have taken up 30 per cent or 40 per cent of the staff, and thereby they might have come up. Thus, the production would have been far more and the shortage that we are experiencing in coal today would not have been there. However, whatever is being done is really very good and from many aspects, the production of coal has solved many of the problems. But the problem is so acute that even in the city of Hyderabad, we become short of coal though the Singareni collieries are only about 90 or 100 miles away from there and there is a good road, apart from the railways, connecting these two places.

The third Demand on which I would hardly take a minute or two relates to Hotel Janpath—Demand No. 146. When Hotel Janpath was started, the idea was—as opposed to the Ashoka Hotel—that there would be a hotel where the accommodation would be provided for persons on an economic basis. So far as hotelling is concerned, there is quite a marked difference between the south and the north. In the south, the hotel industry is developing very well; the rooms and the food and everything else is very economical and on a very large scale, while in the north, though it is on a small scale, the prices are very heavy and the margin of profit is very high. This should not be so. We should go on the lines of the south and from that angle I would very much like to say that when we think of hotelling, we should not think only of the foreign tourists but we should also think of the people who come from the south from all the provinces of India and we should provide them with good rooms at a reasonable rate of about Rs. 5 a day. From that angle, if some provision is made for the second Janpath Hotel and if need be even for the third one, I think

Parliament would have done something and would have helped the people coming from the south and other provinces of India.

श्री ह० च० सोय (सिंहभूम) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं साधारणतः मांग नम्बर ३७ का सहि अनुमोदन करता हूँ। अभी एक वक्ता महोदय ने कहा है कि जितनी रिजर्विज होतो हैं उन का कोआर्डिनेशन नहीं हो रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह जो कमी है, इस को पूरा किया जाय। इस मांग का जो उद्देश्य है वह अच्छा है लेकिन यह जो कमी है, इस को पूरा किया जाना चाहिये।

इस मांग के अन्दर जो स्कीमें हैं, वे १९५३ की जुलाई में शुरू हुई थीं। उस वक्त ख्याल यह था कि नदी घाटी योजनाओं से सम्बन्धित जो समस्यायें हैं, उन सब की छानबीन की जायेगी। लेकिन १९५३ से दो योजनायें पूरी होने के बाद से जिन समस्याओं की जांच की जानी चाहिये थी वे काफी बढ़ गई हैं और वे काफी जटिल भी हो गई हैं। उदाहरण के लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ एक समय दामोदर घाटी योजना के इलाके में सिर्फ ब्रोकारी थर्मल पावर स्टेशन था और वहाँ का विशाल बांध था, अब उस इलाके में दुर्गापुर, हतिया और रांची जैसे बड़े बड़े औद्योगिक क्षेत्र खुल गये हैं। जहाँ वह एक समय सीधे सादे आदिवासियों का क्षेत्र था अब उस सारे इलाके में सारे हिन्दुस्तान से विभिन्न आर्थिक और सामाजिक स्तरों के आदमी आ कर रहने लग गए हैं। उन के सामने एक बड़ी समस्या आ खड़ी हुई है कि सामाजिक एकता और आर्थिक सह-अस्तित्व किस तरह से कायम करें। एक दूसरे को वे समझ नहीं पा रहे हैं। इंटरेशन की कमी के कारण कमी कमी इन औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में री हो जाया करते हैं। आप को, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, याद होगा कि दो तीन महीने पहले किरीचरी प्रोजेक्ट में एक दंगा हो गया था। उसी तरह हाल ही में जो जोहातू क्रोमाइट माइज में एक दूसरा दंगा हो गया था। आखिर इस का कारण क्या है? मेरे विचार से इस की वजह यह

[श्री ह० च० सोय]

है कि विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के, विभिन्न सामाजिक और बौद्धिक स्तरों के लोग जब एक जगह इकट्ठे होते हैं, तो उन में जो एक भावात्मक एकता होनी चाहिये वह नहीं होती है। इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि इस मांग के पीछे जो स्कीमें हैं, जो रिसर्चिज हैं, वे अच्छी हैं और उन को अगर अमल में लाया गया तो उस के अच्छे नतीजे निकल सकते हैं। यदि वे इन पहलुओं की जांच को भी इस में शामिल कर लें तो इस के अच्छे परिणाम निकलने की आशा हो सकती है।

बड़े औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में, उन क्षेत्रों में जहाँ इन उद्योगों की स्थापना करनी होती है सैकड़ों गांवों और हजारों कुटुम्बों को हम हटा देते हैं। उस सूरत में यह लाजिमी हो जाता है कि उन उद्योगों की ओर से उन लोगों को फिर से बसाने की व्यवस्था हो। हमारा अब तक का तजुर्बा बिल्कुल भिन्न रहा है। आप दामोदर घाटी योजना को या दूसरे बड़े बड़े औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों को लें। आप को पता चलेगा कि आज तक भी उन लोगों के पुनर्वास की व्यवस्था ठीक से नहीं हो पाई है। इस का नतीजा यह हुआ है कि जहाँ पहले वे जमीन से, खेती से अपना जीविकोपार्जन कर रहे थे अब वे बेजमीन और बेरोजगार पड़े हुए हैं। रांची जैसे शहर में यदि कभी आप जायें तो आप को पता चलेगा कि जो लोग अपनी जमीनों से हटाये गये हैं, जहाँ पहले उनका घर था और जहाँ से वे हटाये गये हैं वे बेरोजगार पड़े हुए हैं, मारे मारे फिरते हैं और अपने ही इलाके में परदेसी की तरह भटक रहे हैं, उन को कोई काम करने को नहीं मिलता है। इस वास्ते यह एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है कि उन लोगों को रोजगार कैसे दिया जाए। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस मांग के अन्दर यह विषय भी रिसर्च के विषय में बहुत अच्छी तरह से शामिल किया जा सकता है।

हाल ही में हमारे प्रधान मंत्री महोदय रांची की हेवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन का

उद्घाटन करने के लिये गये थे। उन की नजरों से भी यह बात छिपी नहीं रह सकी कि वहाँ के लोगों में बेरोजगारी कैसे व्याप्त है। उन के उद्गार सिर्फ यही थे कि उन्हें बहुत बुरा लगता है इस तरह से बेजमीन और बिना ट्रेनिंग के लोगों का जाना और भटकना। यह चीज उन्हें पसन्द नहीं है। किन्तु उन का इतना और इशारा नहीं जा सका कि आखिर इन की समस्या कैसे हल हो

उपस्थित महोदय : आप के पांच मिनट हो गए हैं और डिमांड्स के बारे में आप ने कुछ नहीं कहा है।

श्री ह० च० सोय : मैं डिमांड्स पर ही बोल रहा हूँ और यह जस्टीफाई कर रहा हूँ।

उपस्थित महोदय : आप की जो स्पीच है वह रिलेवेंट होनी चाहिये।

श्री ह० च० सोय : मैं जस्टीफाई कर रहा हूँ कि यह डिमांड अच्छी है और जो विषय मैं बता रहा हूँ उन का भी रिसर्च होना चाहिये।

इस डिमांड के अन्दर एक्सप्लेनेटरी नोट में यह लिखा है कि नदी घाटी योजनाओं और औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों से सम्बन्धित सामाजिक परिस्थितियों तथा रोजगार से सम्बन्धित विषयों की जांच हो। मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि इस बात की भी, इन औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों से जिन लोगों को निर्वासित होना पड़ा है, जिन का अपनी जमीन से, अपने घरों से हाथ धोना पड़ा है, उन को कैसे रोजगार दिया जा सकता है, जांच होनी चाहिये। दूसरी चीज यह है कि उन का एम्प्लायमेंट मिले। उन की ट्रेनिंग की व्यवस्था हो। कितनी ट्रेनिंग दी जाये तथा किस तरह की दी जाए ताकि उन को इन औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में नौकरी मिल सके, इस की भी जांच होनी चाहिये।

हमारे यहां औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में हुआ यह है कि बड़े पैमाने पर खेती की जमीन इन में आ जाने की वजह से तथा

वहां पर औद्योगिक क्षेत्र बन जाने की वजह से खेती की जरूरत की जमीन में एक प्रकार का इम्बैलेंस क्रियेट हो गया है। इतना ही नहीं अफारेस्टेशन की वजह से भी खेती लायक जमीन बहुत कम हो गई है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि प्लानिंग कमिशन इस बात की जांच करे कि खेती लायक जमीन इस औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में कितनी होनी चाहिये, औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों के लिये जमीन कितनी होनी चाहिये और जंगलों के लिये कितनी होनी चाहिये और इनमें अनुपात क्या हो। औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों की जरूरतों को ध्यान में रखते हुए उन इलाकों में कृषि को कैसे एक नया थोड़ा दिया जाए, इसको देखना भी बहुत जरूरी है। एक समस्या यह भी पैदा हो गई है कि जो बेजमीन हो गए हैं, उनको कैसे रोखी मिले।

मैं मानता हूँ कि मांम नम्बर ३७ बहुत जरूरी है। १७० स्कीमों की जांच की जानी थी जिनमें से १०० की जांच पूरी हो गई है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि ये जो नये विषय मैंने बताये हैं, इनको भी जांच में शामिल कर लिया जाए ताकि एक नई पालिसी जिससे जनता का लाभ हो, तैयार हो सके। इन स्कीमों पर रिसर्च करवा कर ही सरकार को संतोष नहीं कर लेना चाहिये, बल्कि जो रिसर्च के मतीजे निकलें, उन पर अमल भी सरकार की तरफ से होना चाहिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, Shri Warior. He may take only five minutes.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why not extend the time for this discussion by an hour, because on the Excess Demands for Grants for the Railways, very few Members would be speaking?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: One hon. Member has already spoken from the hon. Member's party and has taken 20 minutes.

Shri Warior: I support Demand No 136 for the precise reason that part of the amount shown here is for the purchase of the shares of the Cochin Refineries Ltd. Although it is belated, I welcome the fact that this refinery is coming into being, and I hope that we shall be able to realise all the good prospects that this refinery would give to the whole country in the sense that it will be saving quite a good amount of foreign exchange besides earning some profit.

In this connection, I would like to know one thing from the hon. Minister in charge. This refinery as well as the other projects are coming up in the Cochin port area. Has the Ministry considered in conjunction with the other Ministries the necessity for more conveyances and conveniences of transport? I would like to know whether the oil produced there would be taken from the Cochin port area to the other parts of the country for distribution through the railways or through the pipe-line. I would like to know this, because I understand that even now about eight oil trains are running from the Cochin Harbour to the Madras State and the Mysore State. If the refinery is also to operate there, then what will be the position of railways? Even now, the trains from the Cochin area up to Coimbatore are very congested, and the passenger traffic is held up many a time. It takes about sixteen hours for us to reach Madras from Cochin, whereas by that time we could travel double that distance in any other part of the country. So, this question also must be considered by Government.

I understand that the Stanvacs, that is, the present Essos have declared 25 per cent dividend per annum. If that be so, in four years, the entire capital will be paid up by the dividend itself. Besides, they will have an equal amount of capital as reserves within the next four or five years. So, I would like to know how the Ministry has calculated that the

[Shri Warior]

profit will be only about 12 per cent. Is it a conservative estimate or underestimate? Is it to be on the safest side or safer side? Considering the 25 per cent dividend declared by Stanvac, what is the position of the Ministry vis-a-vis those refineries and establishments of Stanvac or the present Esso, Burmah-Shell and Caltex? I wish to know that also.

Regarding Demand No. 15, it is well and good that more and more of our youth is trained. Actually even under the emergency, there had been new schemes implemented and thousands of young boys, especially from factories and other departments, trained in ITI or some other institutions. But after training, these boys do not find a place even in government undertakings. If government undertakings refuse to entertain them, what will be their position in regard to private employers? It is a sort of double national waste, one in the large expenditure involved in training them and the other in the fact that their services are not availed of. Like this this is going on.

Another scheme is coming, in respect of which, although the UNICEF is giving us some amount, some amount, from our own exchequer is also involved. What will be the position of these youths after training? Will they be absorbed? Has the employment potential been gauged and training schemes adjusted to it? Otherwise, there will be much more unemployment of the educated and trained.

As far as the Commerce and Industry Ministry is concerned, the note given on page 3 makes interesting reading. In the budget a cut of Rs. 10 lakhs was made on the anticipation that following the emergency, it might be possible to effect reduction in staff and economy in expenditure on travelling allowance, contingencies, delegations to be sent abroad etc. But is the emergency lifted already? The cut has been restored to the tune of Rs. 8 lakhs. So, is that the implica-

tion? After this, the Ministry was bifurcated and now both of them are functioning separately involving much more expenditure on staff and every thing else. I have no grudge against the Ministry, especially the Ministry of International Trade because it has done something good in increasing our foreign trade; although our traditional markets are dwindling, new markets are coming up. Take coir goods. We are sending out to the traditional markets less and less of these; at the same time, it is true that new markets are opened up. So the aggregate may be the same or little more. But in certain places we are losing. This must be looked into.

All the same, the Ministry has done well. I entirely concur with Shri Aiva in that. The entire exhibits of Indian goods in the Moscow exhibition were taken over by the Soviet Government. That is a very good sign, that such a highly developed industrial country can appreciate the worth of the goods produced by us. That means there is much potential in those countries for our goods.

But as regards the Ministry of Industry, several questions were raised in the House itself, about issuing of licences, non-compliance with so many regulations etc. This Ministry is a very big empire. I do not know how far it will be cut by detaching the company law department from it and attaching it to the Finance Ministry. When one wing of one Ministry is chopped off, another Ministry takes it over and expands. This sort of thing is going on. I do not say that the present Minister of Industry is incapable of handling the affairs; at the same time, there must be a Minister of cabinet rank who will handle this subject more efficiently and more thoroughly.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran. .

Shri D. N. Tiwary (Gopalgani): The time should be extended—by one hour at least.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It should be extended.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: But that is the wish of the House.

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay Central-South): Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right. The time is extended by one hour. Ten minutes to each hon. Member.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: I shall begin by first considering Demand No. 113. It is a demand that asks for a sum of Rs. 2 crores on behalf of the Ministry of International Trade. It is the intention that this amount will be invested in the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd. This is going to be a new Corporation, separate from the existing State Trading Corporation. There is going to be a bifurcation of the functions of these two corporations, the existing one and the new one. I do not know why this bifurcation has been thought of. It is sometimes said in fact, it is actually said in the volume before us—that the business of the State Trading Corporation is growing and will grow in time to come and also that the business of the new corporation will be of a large order, something like Rs. 150 crores by 1970. Therefore, it is to be presumed that the idea behind this step of bifurcation is that it will be unwieldy for one corporation to carry on this business. Some of us do not agree with this idea. We feel that the S.T.C. has done a very fine job since it came into existence in 1956. It has a very impressive record to its credit, and it would be a step not in the right direction to do any such thing as to take away the kind of expansion which should legitimately be given to the STC.

What is the idea behind creating a new corporation for each new task? For, that is exactly what the Government has been doing. It is a proved fact that there is a certain advantage of what is called large scale economy; when large organisations are

entrusted with adequate business. Then also, there is another thing to remember in this connection, and it is this, that there is such a thing as an advantage which arises from what is called "a going concern." It is easier to expand by taking over or by being added or included in a going concern. These are two very real categories of advantage which we should not lightly give up. In other words my proposal would be that there should be no bifurcation, no division of functions. In fact, there should be no two separate corporations created, and the State Trading Corporation should be considered as quite capable and competent to take up the additional functions of the new corporation. I am not giving this as my personal opinion. There are others who probably are entitled to a respectful consideration, who also have given the same kind of opinion. For instance, the former American Ambassador, Mr. Gaibrath and Prof. Appleby have both stressed this point when discussing the trends in the development of the Indian economy.

I will give another instance of this preference on the part of our Government to set up a new corporation for each new task. Under the Demand of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation, it is proposed to use a sum of Rs. 9,37,000 for the purchase of shares of Janpath Hotels Limited. Here again, it is difficult to understand why there was any necessity felt to have a new corporation for running a hotel in Delhi. In Delhi, we know that already we have the Ashoka Hotel, and it is the common experience of everybody that any one who runs one hotel and has experience of running it, can run another hotel, or, for that matter, a chain of hotels, not only in the same city, but in a number of cities. We all know of hotels and chains of hotels, international chains, which cover a number of countries. When this kind of plain experience is in front of us, when plain commonsense

[Shri V. B. Gandhi]

is right here for us to see, it is very difficult to understand this idea of always thinking of having a new corporation for each new task that we undertake.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I rise to oppose some of the Demands. Under Demand No. 1, it is said that the additional provision of Rs. 78,000 is required to meet the expenditure on the enquiry which was instituted into the affairs of the Sahu-Jain Group of Companies as a result of complaints alleging malpractices received by Government. Some staff is sanctioned for this purpose.

We have discussed this in the House, and we wanted the Sahu-Jain group of companies to be investigated by a person who is not connected in any way with them. Here, an inspector has been appointed on a fixed remuneration of Rs. 3,500. I would like to know whether this particular auditor, S. P. Chopra, who has been appointed is being paid Rs. 180 per day. Repeatedly questions were raised in this House when the chairman of a particular committee was being paid Re. 100 per day as honorarium. And here is this inspector who is paid Rs. 180 per day.

Then, the senior accounts officer is on the pay scale of Rs. 900—1,250. It is surprising that the Finance Ministry or the Company Law Administration could not find a competent office to investigate into the affairs of these companies.

And what will this officer do? Last time when the discussion was going on on Vivian Bose Report on Dalmia Jain concerns. I mentioned in this House that the entire expenses of this inspector were borne by Mr. S. P. Jain. He stayed in the costliest hotel, known as Hotel Nataraj, which is costlier than the Taj and his entire expenses were borne by Mr. S. P. Jain both in Bombay, and at the Grand Hotel in Calcutta. The same inspector has been appointed now and is given Rs. 180 a day. I very well appreciate the sense of the Government in appointing an inspector, but I wish some other honest man, a man of integrity, had been appointed.

I have already written a letter to the Prime Minister quoting instances against this particular inspector. For the benefit of this House, I may state that this particular inspector has made several defalcations of large amounts belonging to the companies listed, in his capacity as official liquidator:

New State of India Insurance Co.	Official Receiver
Victory Insurance Co.	Official Receiver
Maksar Electric Supply Co.	Liquidator
Narayandas Industry Limited	Liquidator
Hindustan Bhima Co., Ltd.	Liquidator
Punjab Flour Limited	Liquidator
Mandi Co., Ltd.	Liquidator
Bengal Insurance Co.	Official Liquidator
Federal Insurance Co., Ltd.	Official Liquidator

I am told that an enquiry is going on against this particular person by the Special Police Establishment, and we expect this gentleman to investigate into the malpractices of Sahu-Jain group of companies. I would urge upon the Finance Minister to kindly

see that proper enquiry is made and this inspector is removed, and an officer of unquestionable integrity by the Finance Minister is appointed in his place. I have documents, and I would have produced many more things against him, but I would only request

the Finance Minister to kindly let me know whether it is a fact that he is a fact that he is being paid Rs. 180 per day. If the Finance or Commerce Ministry wanted to provide a good job to this gentleman, they could have appointed him somewhere else as chairman of a concern. It is no use giving a job to him on Rs. 180 per day.

Shri Joachim Alva: Whose darling is he?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I do not know. There are certain things which we should not say.

Coming to Demand No. 56 relating to statistics, much has been said by my hon. friends Shrimati Renu Chakravartty and Dr. Lohia that because of the jugglery of statistics, everything is being denied to the workers of this country. In Maharashtra there was a State-wide strike because of wrong statistics. In Gujarat, the Sangarsh Committee of Gujarat staged a demonstration, and there was a strike by the working people of Gujarat—for what? That strike was for demanding rectification of wrong statistics in respect of cost of living index. In 1961 the Central Government employees were given a meagre increase of Rs. 5 as dearness allowances on the basis of Pay Commission's recommendations. They are today demanding that the whole question of dearness allowance should be referred to arbitration. I have received a letter from Finance Minister wherein it is said that unless the index goes up to 136 points it cannot be reviewed: today it has reached 132.8. But I may say it will never be 136. If the price of brinjals goes down, the index goes down; This is deliberate and mischievous statistics produced to hood-wink working class and deny them the legitimate increase in allowances. Let there be some honest statistics. When Dr. Lohia raised the question of income, our Prime Minister said that it was fifteen annas per capita but the Planning Minister said that both of them were wrong and it was 7½ annas. Nobody is sure of statistics:

and it seems statistics can be produced to suit any situation. Statistics should not be a damn lie. We should not behave in this fashion.

Under Demand No. 53, Administration of Justice, it is proposed to raise the retainer of the Solicitor-General, Additional Solicitor-General and the Attorney-General. While asked why they are allowed to have private briefs, the Law Minister said that they would be taking the briefs which concerned corporations and public limited companies. Why should the Solicitor General and the Additional solicitor General accept briefs from private people such as Birlas and others. The Solicitor General has given a report about the Ruby General Insurance and the Asiatic also and asked the Prime Minister not to mention everything because it was a delicate matter. These are our law officers who are to guide even our President in some matters where there is difference of opinion with the Law Minister and where there is legal repercussion on a national scale. It is unbecoming that they should get brief from Birlas and other big sharks.

My third point is about the demand in respect of research programme committee of the Planning Commission. We never grudge money to the Planning Commission. With bottlenecks in coal transport, the world Bank was brought into the picture and it sent an economist and a committee was formed. India's representative on that Committee was Shri Ghamandi Lal Bansal, from the Chamber of Commerce. Was there no other representative on behalf of the Government? The whole system of transport is to be looked into by them. I am sorry that while a country like Argentine could say to the World Bank that they could do things themselves without a representative from the World Bank, in this country this has been done. When I put a question on this to the Prime Minister, Shri Bhagat replies that this was not the intention but to some extent the whole job has been entrusted to them. It is

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

surprising that there should be no government representative in that committee and the economist from the World Bank with the help of the private sector is going to decide the fate of transport in this country. It is shameful and I request the Finance Minister to consider this.

15:55 hrs.

[DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI in the Chair]

I have raised three points. One is about Mr. Chopra. I want to know whether he was appointed to investigate Dalmia-Jain affairs and is paid Rs. 180 per day; whether his entire expenditure in Hotel Nataraj in Bombay and Grand Hotel in Calcutta were paid by Shri S. P. Jain and whether he has been selected and appointed now for this purpose. He will create more complications. The second question is whether a steering committee, with no India Government's representative on it but with World Bank's representative and Mr. G. L. Bansal is going to decide the fate of entire transport system in this country. The third question is about statistics. I am sure the hon. Finance Minister will consider the dearness allowance increase with reference to actual prices and not paper statistics. The Central Government has completely failed to hold the price line and there is a legitimate demand for increase in dearness allowance.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Some of us are going to meet Mr. Speaker now for a discussion on the language to be used in the House. So may we know when the hon. Finance Minister will reply? Very important points have been raised and it will not be right for us not to be present when he replies. We would like to hear our Finance Minister.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Madam Chairman, after this the Railway Supplementary Demands may be taken up and the hon. Minister may reply to-

morrow. So that all Members can be present to hear him.

Mr. Chairman: The time had already been extended. There are some Members who desire to speak and after accommodating as many of them as could be accommodated, the hon. Minister will be called, say after half half an hour.

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : सभापति महोदय, मैं सब से पहले उन लोगों के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ, जो अपना संतुलन खो बैठे हैं। इस सदन में जो बोलने उठते हैं, समझ में नहीं आता कि वे क्या बोलना चाहते हैं। स्वामी जी इस समय सदन में नहीं हैं, लेकिन यह कुछ अनर्गल बातें बोल गए कुछ नेहरू जी के बारे में, कुछ गवर्नमेंट के बारे में और कुछ मिनिस्ट्रों के बारे में। उन बातों का इस चर्चा से क्या तात्विक है, यह समझ में नहीं आता। जेनेरल बजट के इंट्रूड्यूग होने के बाद और इस मन्वीनेटरी डिमांड्स के इंट्रूड्यूग होने के पहले प्राथिक संतुलन के सम्बन्ध में देश में जो परिस्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है, उसकी ओर मैं आपका और सभा महोदय का ध्यान दिखाना चाहता हूँ।

Mr. Krishnamachari will excuse me; I cannot speak English so fluently.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I am getting translated the points that you are making.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Even if it is wrong English, it does not matter. It is not necessary that we must be grammatically correct so long as we express ourselves and make ourselves understood.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: I was saying that an imbalance had been created after the introduction of the General Budget and the introduction of the supplementary demands and I am drawing the attention of the hon. Minister to this. Recently, the Planning Commission published a report on the

employment situation; the situation employment in Bihar has greatly deteriorated. I do not know whether Government takes into account such defects as the imbalance in the financial position of the States. He must look into them and see why such a condition has come to pass.

16 hrs.

The employment position in Bihar, which was not very bad a year before, has suddenly deteriorated within a year. What are the causes for this deterioration? To my mind, some of the State undertakings that are going to be put up or have been put up are very partial to Biharis. When you go to a Central-Government undertaking in Bihar, you will find that it is a cosmopolitan undertaking. You will find there men from all other States working, with those of Bihar. (Interruption). But then the position is not *vice versa*. When you go to any other State, you will seldom find any Biharis there. The Biharis never grudge appointment of any other men from any other place, but they should also be shown some consideration in other States and the Bihar people should also be taken in the Central Government undertakings elsewhere.

I had the opportunity to visit Durgapur, Bhopal and Bangalore. At Durgapur, I found only one Bihari in the Central Government undertaking there. Why? In Bihar, whether it is Tatas or it is the Barauni refinery, —anywhere in Bihar—you will find that the number of higher officers is far higher than that of the Biharis. The people from all other States are there, and the Biharis seldom get any post above Rs. 500 a month there. Why is this discrimination? The hon. Minister must look into it.

Shri Tvaṛ: A South Indian is the Cabinet Minister and a Bihari is the Deputy Minister!

Shri D. N. Tiwary: There is another point. Take, for instance, the Barauni

refinery. The time for us getting into production has been extended from time to time. Nobody knows when it is going into production. Recently also, the time has been extended. Why? Is it due to the inefficiency of the higher staff or is it due to some other cause?

About Bokaro, we had hopes that Biharis will get employment there. It is not likely to come up in the near future. How are you going to improve the employment position of Biharis, and how is the imbalance created by the loss of employment and by other causes going to be remedied? I want to point out this matter very clearly to the hon. Minister.

Then there is the question of education. Take basic education. Actually, it is fun on basic education. It is not basic education at all. The basic education which was the dream of Bapu is nowhere to be found. What is happening at present is humbug; it is an amalgamation of several things which produce nothing. The basic education, if it had been carried out in the sense in which Bapu wanted it, would have resulted in the betterment of the country, but today, those schools are producing very inferior men. So, the Government should see that either they abolish this system or, if it has to be carried on, it is carried on in the proper way.

One thing more. We find that the per capita income in Bihar is the lowest in India, or, it is just on par with that of one or two States. Although we have large deposits of minerals in Bihar and it is first in India in that respect, the people are poor there. What is the reason? I would invite the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to this aspect also. If we had money, we could have invested in industry, but we are agricultural people, and we have no money. So the Central Government should establish factories in Bihar which can give adequate employment

[Shri D. N. Tiwary]

to the people there and also give profit to Bihar Government, because there are rich mineral resources in Bihar. By opening factories, the Government also will earn income-tax, sales-tax and other things. It will benefit both ways: the Government will benefit and the people also will benefit, and this imbalance will go.

I do not want to touch on any other point. I only wanted to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Finance to these points, and I request him to remedy all these defects and let us know what are the causes and what he is going to do to remove the defects.

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : समानेत्री महोदया, आपकी आज्ञा से मैं गवर्नमेंट से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इन्स्पेक्टर जो साहू जैन की जांच कर रहे हैं, वह कौन हैं। इनको नौ सौ रुपया मासिक मिल रहा है। हमारे बहाँ एक्सपर्ट लड़के, नए नए लड़के निकल रहे हैं, जो कि अच्छे विद्वान हैं और जिनको अगर काम सुपुर्द किया जाये तो वे कम पैसों में और बहुत अच्छी तरह से कर सकते हैं। हमारे जन संघ के वक्ता जिन्होंने भाषण किया था वह चले गये हैं

श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा (कोटा) : मैं बैठा हूँ।

श्री शिव नारायण : मेरा इशारा आपकी तरफ नहीं, स्वामी जी की तरफ है। हमारे स्वामी जी ने कहा कि कांग्रेस वाले जो झोपड़ी वाले हुआ करते थे आज कोठियों वाले हो गये हैं। आप देखें कि जैन साहब पर आज कितने दिनों से मुकदमा चल रहा है। आप देखें कि कितनी प्रापर्टी और कितना पैसा इनके हाथ में है। मैं तो दो कदम आगे जा कर यह चार्ज गवर्नमेंट के खिलाफ लगाना चाहता हूँ कि उसने बड़े बड़े कैपिटलिस्टों से विलाई बरती है। जिनके खिलाफ इस तरह के चार्ज हैं, उनको बन्द करने के बजाय

वह हजारों रुपया अपना खर्च कर रही है। इनको बन्द कर सरकार को फौरन यह मामला तय कर देना चाहिये था। हाउस में गालियाँ हम लोगों को सुननी पड़ती हैं, जलील हमको होना पड़ता है, बौछारे हम पर होती हैं। हमें चाहिये कि हम स्ट्रिक्ट हो जायें, सरकार स्ट्रिक्ट हो जाये। हमारे बनर्जी साहब ने कहा कि इसको देखा जाए कि इन्स्पेक्टर कितना बड़ा मालदार हो गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसकी जांच हो। हम उसको नौ सौ रुपया महीना दे रहे हैं। इसको आप चैक करें। हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब बड़े एक्सपर्ट हैं, पंडित आदमी हैं, नको चाहिये कि वह इसको देखें। हिन्दुस्तान में आज गरीबी है, पैसे की कमी है, भूखमरी है, एयरजैसी का पीरियड है। सारी दुनिया हमारी तरफ नजर लगाये देख रही है। हम दुनिया से भीख मांग रहे हैं। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि हमारे यहाँ पर नूट मची हुई है। यह बन्द होनी चाहिये

सारी डिमांड्स में मैं एक का समर्थन करने के लिए तैयार हूँ। एजुकेशन वाली जो बाठ है, उमी का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। यह नम्बर ४ है और उसमें आप नौजवानों को घोड़ी सी ट्रेनिंग देंगे। बाकी जितनी डिमांड्स हैं, उनमें जो आप रुपया मांग रहे हैं, आफिसर्स के लिए मांग रहे हैं, उनकी तनख्वाहों पर खर्च करने के लिए मांग रहे हैं। बजट में इसका आपने प्राविजन क्यों नहीं किया और क्यों आप सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स में इसको ला रहे हैं? आप इसमें होम डिपार्टमेंट के लिए पैसा मांग रहे हैं। उसकी मिसाल मैं आपको देना चाहता हूँ। इलाहाबाद में हरिजन लड़कों के लिये आई० ए० एस० में ट्रेनिंग के लिए सौ सीटें रखी गई हैं लेकिन पचास या बावन लड़के भी नहीं लिये गये हैं। परसों एक लड़के ने मुझे एप्रोच किया। मैंने उसकी शिकायत डिप्टी होम मिनिस्टर को भेज दी है और उनसे कहा है कि वह इसको देखें। उसमें भी एक पेच है, जिस में मैं जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ।

हमारे तिवारी जी ने कहा कि भेदभाव समाप्त होना चाहिये। मैं कहता हूँ कि अगर स्लेट को ब्लोन नहीं करेंगे तो हम कहां टिक पायेंगे। पैसा हम देने को तैयार हैं लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि पैसे का मिसयूज होता है। यह बन्द होना चाहिये। सारे पैसे का दो तिहाई भाग जो है, वह आफिसर्स की तन्वाह पर, उनके टी० ए० और डी० ए० पर खर्च हो जाता है। ऐसा करके आप मुल्क का कोई उपकार नहीं कर रहे हैं। आप ठीक ढंग से पैसे को खर्च करें।

यूनिवर्सिटी एक्टिविटीज के एक्सपेंशन वाली जो चीज है, प्रोफेसर्स को देने वाली जो चीज है, रिसर्च की जो चीज है, यह अच्छी है। आप अच्छे प्रोफेसर्स को, अच्छे रिसर्च करने वालों को पैसा दीजिये। उनको आप कम दे रहे हैं। इस काम में पैसा खर्च करने की जरूरत थी। यूनिवर्सिटीज में सोना ढाला जा रहा है, अच्छे मनुष्य बनाये जा रहे हैं। वहां पर आप ज्यादा पैसा खर्च कीजिये। वहां कम पैसा मत दीजिये। एजुकेशन डिपार्टमेंट के सम्बन्ध में, जहां आप को पैसा खर्च करना चाहिये, वहां सरकार दबाती है लेकिन कम्प्यूनिटी डेवेलपमेंट में और दूसरे वाहियात कामों में पैसा उड़ाया जा रहा है। जहां तक विद्वानों की जरूरत है, पंडितों की जरूरत है, वहां पर गवर्नमेंट को पैसा खर्च करना चाहिये विघाउट एंटी डिस्टिन्शन। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि आप रिजर्वेशन को हटा दीजिये। हरिजन हो, ब्राह्मण हो या मुसलमान हो, जो भी स्टुडेंट्स आयें उन में से वेस्ट लड़कों को आप ले लीजिये। आप इस पर अमल क्यों नहीं करते। आखिर, मैं कहां आप। आप की गाड़ी कहां है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सेलेक्ट वि बेस्ट मैन चाहे ब्राह्मण हो या चमार हो। आप को यही प्राइटेरिया रखना चाहिये। यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि हम आये तो हमारा मुंह देख कर काम कीजिये और वह आये तो उस का मुंह देख कर काम

कीजिये। इस तरह से काम चलने वाला नहीं है।

यह जो डिमान्ड आई है उस में आप ने पुराने अंग्रेजी ढंग की कापी की है। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये। आप नये नये सजेशन दें। आज जो गड़बड़ उसी अंग्रेजी ढांचे पर चलने के कारण हो रही है उस को आप को ठीक करना चाहिये। मैं टी० टी० साहब से दरवास्त करूंगा कि जो अगला बजट आये उस को वे नये ढंग से अपने देश की हालत को देख कर लायें। आप के पास आदमियों की कमी नहीं है। आप के यहां चाणक्य जैसा विद्वान हो चुका है, उस का सारा फाइनेंस का नक्शा मौजूद है, हमारे देश में अर्थशास्त्र के बड़े बड़े पंडित मौजूद हैं। आप अंग्रेजी नकल छोड़ें और सही रास्ते पर चलें। सही मानों में और ठीक ढंग से खर्च करने के लिये जितने पैसे की जरूरत होगी वह हम देंगे, लेकिन उस का मिसयूज नहीं होना चाहिये, चाहे एजुकेशन के लिये हो चाहे दूसरी बगह हो।

आज होटलों की बात कही गई। आज दिल्ली के अन्दर कहीं चने जाइये, चाहे एम० पी० हो चाहे बड़े से बड़ा भ्रादमी हो, कहीं पर भी अच्छा खाना नहीं मिलता। नार्थ एवेन्यू, साउथ एवेन्यू, या दिल्ली के आस पास किसी भी होटल में चले जाइये, अच्छा खाना नहीं मिलता। पैसा ज्यादा चार्ज किया जाता है लेकिन घी नकली मिलता है। असली चीज का तो कहीं नाम ही नहीं है। डाल्हा में डाल्डा। आज सवरे क्वेश्चन अवर में मैं एक सप्लीमेंटरी पूछना चाहता था लेकिन पूछ नहीं सका। इस समय मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज कहीं भी प्योरिटी नहीं है। आज किसी फारेन कंट्री जा कर देखिये, जो भी चीज आप डिमांड करें, यू विल गेट प्योर थिंग। चाहे दूध मांगिये, चाहे घी मांगिये या कोई दूसरी चीज मांगिये। पैसा ज्यादा जरूर लेंगे लेकिन चीज असली देंगे। यहां पर हालत यह है कि हालांकि घी एक रुपये का तीन छटांक मिलता है, फिर भी

[श्री शिव नारायण]

प्योर नहीं मिलता। इतना देने पर भी शुद्ध धी नहीं मिलता। ऐसी हमारे मुल्क की हालत है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आधिर कोई चैकिंग है, कोई पैमाना है इस का। आज बड़े बड़े अफसर बैठे हैं जिन के हाथों में ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है, लेकिन वे कुछ नहीं करते। हमें तो पांच साल में बदल दिया जाता है, हमारे अच्छे से अच्छे मिनिस्टर पांच साल में बदल दिये जाते हैं, लेकिन इन लोगों को ५५ साल तक की गारन्टी है। वे अरार रिस्पांसिबल फार दी गवर्नमेंट, वे अरार रिस्पांसिबल फार दि कंट्री, मोर वन बीज लीडर्स। लेकिन हम लोग इस के लिये क्या कर रहे हैं। कुछ नहीं। यह लोग अपनी जेबें भरे जा रहे हैं और हमें गालियाँ सुननी पड़ती हैं, उधर से। मैं आप की इजाजत से अपने फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से दरवास्त करूंगा कि वह एक्सपर्ट हैं अपने सब्जेक्ट के, दुबारा फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर बनाये गये हैं। उन में खूबियाँ हैं इस लिये उन को वे सही ढंग पर इस्तेमाल करें। आज उन के हाथ में पावर है, टु डे ही इज दि फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर। आज आप उस पावर का इस्तेमाल करके सही नक्शा बना दें और हम लोगों को, जो कि आप के पीछे खड़े हैं और बाद में आगे आने वाले हैं, वह नक्शा बतला दें। आज यह आप की इयुटी है। रोज छपता है कि "आपटर नेहेरू हू।" मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज आप यंग्स्टर को चार्ज दीजिये, अपनी जिन्दगी में उसे सब कुछ सिखला दीजिये ताकि वह सही ढंग से काम कर सके, सही ढंग से फाइनेंस का काम कर सके, सही ढंग से मिलिटरी का काम कर सके और सही ढंग से हाउसिंग का इन्तजाम कर सके, खाने पीने का इन्तजाम कर सके।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह आप किस डिमान्ड पर बोल रहे हैं ?

श्री शिव नारायण : डिमान्ड का जवाब जन संघ वाले दे रहे हैं। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो भी डिमान्ड्स हैं उन में मैं

केवल एजुकेशन की डिमान्ड का समर्थन करता हूँ। बाकी का विरोध करता हूँ।

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): Mr. Chairman, I thank all the hon. Members who spoke on the supplementary demand for grants for the Education Ministry. All of them supported the youth vocational centres and have given very valuable suggestions. I thank them for those suggestions. I only want to clarify certain other points.

Primary education is being imparted almost compulsorily in many places and very often we reached the target so far as children in the age-group 6 to 11 are concerned. But all of them will not be able to go to the middle schools due to various reasons, especially in the rural areas. Dr. Deshmukh said that he would like the vocational centres to be in the rural areas. I agree with him, but some of the bigger villages have become semi-urban. That is why we have also mentioned "semi-urban" in this. This scheme is specially meant for the children of the age-group 11 to 14, who have completed their primary education and who, for various reasons, are unable to go to the middle schools. Many of them give up study because either they could not cope up with the study or very often because of their poverty, girls go to help their mothers and boys go to help their parents in agriculture.

Therefore, two varieties of schemes have been envisaged, or two streams of training have been envisaged here. One is to give a full time course of three years, mainly on agriculture. But because all the rural population cannot be supported by agriculture alone and there is already overcrowding, even though the main item of training will be on intensive agriculture, training in other technical subjects will also be given. There is another set of boys and girls who cannot go to school for this training on a

full-time basis. Therefore, a certain number would be taken as part-time students who will help their parents part of the day and part of the time they will go to the school for this training. This training will be attached to one of the good basic schools or a multi-purpose school which is well developed. There is no such thing that this should not be run by voluntary agencies. I know the value of voluntary agencies. The Central Government will finance them. The Central Government will entrust this scheme to the State Governments. It is for the State Governments to select such high schools or senior basic schools run by the Government or panchayati samities or voluntary agencies, whichever is a really good one.

We are having junior trade schools, technical training schools and craftsmen training schools where students are taken after they complete nine years of education. That means really breaking the high school period mid-way. So, many of these boys and girls who leave their school at the primary school stage are unable to get admission there even if they want to. So, this youth vocational training scheme will help them by giving them general education as well as technical training or agriculture so that after those three years of training they will certainly be able to get admission in those trade schools or technical schools.

One hon. Member suggested that after these three years of training there should be something to link it up with either job-placement or further education. I have already indicated how further education is available either in the technical schools or in specialised craft training schools. Many of them can be on their own because if they learn better methods of agriculture probably they will be helping their parents and will become better farmers.

An Hon. Member: If everyone wants a job?

Shri Heda: What particular thing would be taught there?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: This three years training will include elementary metal work, gas welding, smithy, moulding, fitting, turning, carpentry and other things along with general education under the heads of languages, arithmetic, social studies and general knowledge. There will be 30 students in each class who will undergo full-time training. There will be 15 under the part-time training. But the students who come from the primary school to the middle school or high school also will be oriented in the vocational training. That is why we are attaching this school to a multi-purpose high school or a good basic school and not to a primary school.

I do not want to take up too much of the time of the House. We are asking for a grant of only Rs. 1,000 because this is a new service. The other part we are meeting from our own savings. Some hon. Member suggested that this should be expanded. I quite agree because at the primary-school level boys and girls have to be helped to find their living. Now, 65 centres will be started and will be functioning by the end of the Third Plan and, from the experience gained, we would like to have vocational training sections in almost every middle and high school. In the very near future we want every child to go to the primary school and then get secondary education and university education or be absorbed in the various technical institutions. Therefore, this scheme may have a far-reaching effect. Also, it will help people to have education and a living side by side.

We shall take every care to see that we do not spend unnecessarily. That is why we are taking the existing schools where there may be certain

[Shrimati Soundaram Ramchandran]

facilities. Then, some hon. Member referred to basic education. I for one would like to develop it much faster than it is today. I have not lost hope. We hope we will be able to take up basic education under the Works School System and develop agriculture and allied crafts. Then, some hon. Member said that the period of training is too long. Now the period is itself three years. Therefore, if they find employment during the period of training, there is nothing to prevent them from taking those jobs. Further, these students who are working and learning in these vocational training centres will be given stipends and certain other incentives like books etc. because it is their poverty, more than anything else, which has prevented them from continuing their education. With these few words....

Shri Warrior: What will be their position after training?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramchandran: Some of them who would like to go in for higher training in technical schools, junior—training schools and craftsmen training schools will be given preference. Then, those who want to take up these jobs in their own villages would have some technical training; not just book knowledge alone.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Alagesan.

Shri Tyagi: Does it mean that we will not get any chance?

Mr. Chairman: No, not at all. Some hon. Ministers wanted to reply to some points raised here. So, they are being called. Afterwards, he will get his chance.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): Shri Warrior, in the course of his speech, raised two points regarding the Cochin Refinery and I would like to refer to them briefly.

Firstly, he referred to the transport of the products of the Cochin refinery. As he knows, the needs of the Cochin area are now being catered to by the Bombay refineries or by direct imports. The Cochin Refinery will produce 2.5 million tons. The products will naturally be transported by rail. But in Cochin there are good water transport facilities also. The Indian Oil Company is at present examining the question whether it will be possible to utilize the water transport in that area to a small extent.

Here I would like to say that the Indian Oil Company is at present considering a proposal to have a product pipeline from Cochin to Salem. That may come up some time in the Fourth Plan and should be ready by the end of the Fourth Plan. By these methods of transport, the products of the Cochin Refinery will be distributed. If there is anything surplus to the zone, then it will naturally be distributed by sea to Madras and Calcutta zones.

Then a question was raised about the 12 per cent yield that has been calculated for the Cochin Refinery. This has been calculated on an average for a period of fifteen years. Naturally, in the initial period, the yield is bound to be less and it may increase as we go on.

In this respect he tried to compare the return that has been calculated for the Cochin Refinery with the return that has been obtained by the ESSO refinery. There are very many differences between the two. The equity capital of ESSO is much smaller than the Cochin Refinery's equity capital. Moreover, it has been working now for eight years. This should explain the larger return that is obtained by ESSO and the smaller return that will be obtained by the Cochin Refinery. I am not able to say whether the 12 per cent. yield that has been taken will be very correct, but it has now been

calculated over a period of 15 years and it has been taken to be an average return.

My hon. friend, Shri Muthiah, referred to the question of establishing a refinery in Madras. This is very much on the schedule. The next refinery that we will be building will be in the Madras area. We have been receiving offers from various foreign concerns and corporations. They are sending proposals. We hope to receive specific proposals from them by the end of this year. Then we shall be able to negotiate with them and choose a suitable collaborator when it will be time to take a firm decision in this matter. It is likely to be of the same capacity as the Cochin Refinery and will cater to the Madras supply zone.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Tyagi: I hope, the hon. Member will take only a few minutes, say five minutes.

Shri Tyagi: It will be difficult for me; but even then I can just try to cut short.

श्री कृष्णबाबू : त्यागी जी, प्राज्ञ तो हिन्दी में बोलिये ।

श्री त्यागी : चूँकि मेरी हिन्दी सा.च को श्री कृष्णमाचारी समझ नहीं सकेंगे इसलिए प्राज्ञ अंग्रेजी में ही मुझे बोलने दो ।

I just want to sound a warning to the Government. As far as the finances go, I am afraid, we are marching towards a state of bankruptcy. Despite this emergency and the huge capital expenditure which we have to incur for the protection or defence of our country, having that in mind I do not know how this Ministry allows spendthriftness. I accuse my hon. friend, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, since now he is responsible and he is the custodian of the moneys collected from the tax-payers' pockets. How is it that that old spirit of spendthriftness and wastefulness is still persisting? Unless there is a drastic check and a stop is made, unless my hon.

friend, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, uses all his boldness to stand in the way, nothing will save us.

I have had experience of the Department of Revenue and Expenditure and I know that in the old days expenditure was controlled. There used to be a Standing Finance Committee which would look into every proposal involving above Rs. 5 lakhs or so. I do not exactly remember what the ceiling was. Everything was examined by the Parliamentary Committee. Then, the Ministry used to examine every proposal and then alone sanctions were given. Now, the central control of expenditure has been decentralised altogether. Practically all ministries get their budgetary grants sanctioned and after that they are free to spend it in any manner they like. My greatest worry is on account of this.

The Planning Commission, I think, has miserably failed to deliver the goods. It is no use giving us literature. They must give us results. In 1960-61 actually the budget of the Planning Commission was Rs. 78.5 lakhs. From Rs. 78 lakhs it went up to Rs. 84 lakhs in 1961-62 and to Rs. 92 lakhs in 1962-63. Came the emergency and now it has come to Rs. 95.23 lakhs. Is this the manner in which this Planning Commission should be spending money? I say, physician heal thyself... (Interruption). If the Planning Commission cannot put its house in order, the whole Government will go phut. They are demanding money for the Research Programme Committee. The budget of this so-called committee was Rs. 7.46 lakhs in 1961-62... (Interruption). I am expressing myself, not your ideas.

Shri D. C. Sharma: You are expressing my ideas also.

Shri Tyagi: That is grand. In 1962, it is Rs. 10.16 lakhs. This Research Programmes Committee alone incurred the expenditure on establishment

[Shri Tyagi]

to the tune of Rs. 7.46 lakhs and then Rs. 10.16 lakhs and now further demands are asked for. But will the Finance Minister please take note of the fact that in the Planning Commission, at present, there are 215 peons, class IV servants? Has anybody tried to know what the strength of the Planning Commission is? What are they planning for? I want to know that.

Shri D. C. Sharma: They do mas-saging.

Shri Tyagi: A sum of Rs. 2.8 lakhs is spent on them. Then, there are 592 Assistants and Clerks. What are they doing? There is such a huge staff. Can I expect any good planning from a body which cannot look into its own structure? It is a failure. Therefore, I want to warn the Government: we are facing a crisis soon. You will see that.

Then again, there are 232 gazetted officers in the Planning Commission on whom a sum of Rs. 3.76 lakhs is spent. There is undefined establishment again to the tune of Rs. 11.39 lakhs—Additional Establishment. I do not know what it is. In the last budget, we sanctioned it. I assure you that we are not going to give you any sanction blind-foldedly. After all, we are patriots and we have to look into all this. From the hon. Minister, the Parliament expects that we will do justice and represent the Parliament as such and our spirit. I do not want to take much time of the House.

I only want to give one more comment. There is a mention of creating another S.T.C. Well, I am sorry, there are my difficulties. I am very much embarrassed because being the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee, there are many matters on which I cannot freely talk in the Parliament unless the Committee has reported and the report has been put on the table of the House. But one thing is there which has come in papers too. At

present, there are incentives given to the exporters. What are the types of incentives? Somebody exports certain things worth Rs. 10 lakhs and those commodities which are sent out cannot match the market outside—they cannot compete—because the market price there is much lower than our cost price. Therefore, those industrialists or exporters are asked to under-invoice or sell those commodities at a lower price and suffer the loss and this loss is deliberately, legally, openly, made good by giving an import licence to that party saying, "By selling this import licence at a high price, you earn profits and make good your loss". In this manner, this black-marketing has been permitted and recognised by us. This is the way in which it happens actually. Suppose I am an exporter. I export a certain commodity and get an import licence for certain things which go to be consumed not into my industry but into some other industry, whatever it may be. But that import licence is given to me so that I can make good the loss that I have suffered on account of my under-invoicing for exporting certain goods. Therefore, I am at liberty to sell other things at any price that I can fetch and thereby earn money.

Shri Warrior: When did this thing actually start?

Shri Tyagi: I am sorry that is for the Finance Minister to answer. I am just giving the grounds to you to fight for. That is the position. We are giving the import licences to those exporters which can be sold with 200 per cent. profit straightway, whether they import or not. Somebody else may import the things. It does not matter. They are permitted to make good their losses which they have suffered on account of our incentives given to them. They are at liberty to sell those imported goods at black-market price and to earn uncontrolled profits. This is the way it is happening today. I say: for God's sake, please stop this practice; if you want

others to be scrupulous, be scrupulous yourself and let not Government enter into this transaction of black-marketing. You cannot stop black-marketing of the private sector if you cannot stop black-marketing of the public sector. There must be some scruples about these matters. I am very sore about what is happening now.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Are these permits or licences transferable?

Shri Tyagi: They are transferable and they are also being transferred. Anyway, my hon. friend the Finance Minister knows more than I do, and I hope that he will not keep things away from us. He has gone away from our benches. He was on our benches, but now we have become poorer because he has gone away from our benches. I do not want him to come back to our benches.

Shri D. C. Sharma: We hope he will come back.

Shri Tyagi: I hope that when he replies to the points made by me, he will assure us that whatever needs to be done to set things right will be done.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha**): The last speaker whose sincerity can never be doubted...

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Why not?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: raised in a very spirited voice some very pertinent points. I do not believe, and I am sure my hon. friend will agree with me when I say this, that with a person of his calibre as a custodian of the finances in his capacity as Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee and also as a vigilant Member of Parliament, Government can indulge in such excesses without his coming to our check. All the same, I would certainly assure the hon. Member and the House that whatever 1500 (A) LSD—11.

points he has raised will be kept in view, especially the ones regarding financial controls and budgeting, while framing the next budget.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra (Jammu and Kashmir): That is the usual answer every time.

Shri Tyagi: It has become embarrassing for us, because when the lady Minister replies to our points, we cannot really talk to her on a par. I think that this is a good device which the hon. Minister of Finance has adopted by asking her to reply to the debate.

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): Does the hon. Member say that the Finance Minister is hiding behind the hon. Deputy Minister?

Mr. Chairman: I do not think that Shri Tyagi has ever felt embarrassed.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Actually, my hon. friend knows that it is not a question of avoiding any problems or arguments. He knows very well that the time to have any changes in the outlook and also in an analysis of the problems and the situation is at the time of the next budget. There can be no other suitable opportunity when we can bring about those changes which the hon. Member has in view.

So far as the other point which he has raised about blackmarketing in the sale of imported items, it has not come to our notice that any such thing is being done on such a wide scale. I would request the hon. Member if he has got any knowledge or any information about that, to pass it on to us, and we shall certainly look into the matter with all seriousness and earnestness.

There are many points raised, which are frequently raised and usually raised during the discussion of the Supplementary Demands, and in spite of all the arguments that we have provided,

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

some of the Members at least do not seem to appreciate the scope of the presentation of the Supplementary Demands as it has been done now. I may try to explain, since a few Members have raised this point, that the fact of the situation is that the Supplementary Demands will have to be presented as such during the course of the year, because the annual budget which runs into hundreds of crores of rupees is prepared almost fifteen months before the end of the year to which it relates. While every effort is made to present that budget and the estimates thereof as realistically as possible, nevertheless, some variations here and there are bound to occur and they cannot be ruled out. The House votes grants separately for the various Ministries, and hon. Members do know that transfers from one grant to another are not permissible during the budget year, and the only way in which we can effect these transfers is by bringing forward these Supplementary Demands and getting the formal approval of Parliament for such transfers. Therefore, the Supplementary Demands technically have to be presented before Parliament for being voted upon.

Then, there are certain expenses which occur like court decrees and decretal amounts, etc. We cannot apprehend the court decisions in advance, and, therefore, no planning can be done in this regard. So, it is not the fault of any wrong judgment or wrong planning which has compelled us to bring forward these Supplementary Demands. It is only the compulsions of the situation which have made us bring forward these Supplementary Demands, and we try to maintain that these additions are not major in nature. In fact, even last time, when the Supplementary Demands were presented to Parliament, the additional expenditure was only of the order of about Rs. 29 lakhs. This year also the additional expenditure is of the order of Rs. 6.33 crores only. These additions are not in any

way major expenditure items. Therefore, I would request hon. Members to see the supplementary demands in their proper perspective and not really make sweeping generalisations about them.

In this connection, I would like to mention about some of the objections raised about the company law administration. I thought, and I had the impression, that the transfer of the company law administration from Commerce and Industry to Finance has been widely welcomed. But I was surprised to find one or two dissenting voices in the House. It is not for me to explain to Members of Parliament that the company law administration is very much a part of the Financial administration of the country; the capital issues, share market, selling and buying of shares, control of companies—these are all part of the basic financial control and that can be looked after only by the Finance Ministry. This is a fact which I need not elaborate, because Members do appreciate it.

So far as the transfer of the demand was concerned, without Parliament's approval we could not transfer that amount, which was already voted for the company law administration within the C. & I Ministry, to the Finance Ministry. Of course, company law administration is part of the Ministry of Finance and the expenditure regarding that would certainly be presented through the Ministry of Finance. Therefore, there is no point of order in this and there is no irregularity committed. This is the way procedure is followed in such matters in budgets.

There is another point, a very important one, and raised by many Members, namely, international trade. The expenditure on international trade cannot be judged immediately in terms of the performance. There are so many factors which influence international trade like buyers' market and other things. These have to be con-

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trolled and adjusted according to a particular situation. Therefore, I would submit that the expenditure for development of international trade or for its encouragement should not always be measured on the scale of the performance immediately. The expenditure incurred today may show results later.

There are many steps taken to promote international trade. It will take a long time if I detail the steps taken by the Board of Trade and by Government. Actually a paper was submitted by the Minister of International Trade detailing the basic steps proposed to be taken to expand exports. The results have been quite encouraging. Last year, April to September, our figures of export were Rs. 331.76 crores and this year during the same period—though there were many setbacks in many channels of trade like tea and other things—the performance has been quite satisfactory, namely Rs. 367.94 crores. It is hoped that the target of Rs. 745 crores of exports will be achieved. On the basis of this performance, we can certainly assume that.

We have also been able to reduce our imports. During September, 1963 exports stood at Rs. 61.6 crores (they were higher by one crore), and imports at Rs. 77 crores (lower by Rs. 30 crores) and the trade deficit stood at Rs. 16 crores as compared to Rs. 46.5 crores in September, 1962. Therefore, we see that even in the field of imports, our deficit has been reduced.

There were other points raised in regard to allowances, salaries of officers and the staff. It was proposed by the Commerce Ministry to reduce the expenditure, and they did at first come out with reduced expenditure, but since the task of increasing exports became very important and urgent, more expenditure had to be incurred by having studies in the various spheres of exports; we had to incur some expenditure on organising meet-

ings under the Board of Trade and certain delegations had to be sent. Delegations cannot be determined by their number, it is the propriety of the subject for which the delegation goes that has to be taken into account. I do not know why hon. Member Shri D. C. Sharma raised this objection about the number of delegations. We cannot plan that only so many delegations will go and no more. It depends on the purpose for which the delegation goes, the object of its visit, and the value of the subject for which it is sent. So, this expenditure has been incurred looking to the importance and significance of the subject, and not unnecessarily.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I cannot argue with you.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Thank you very much for being so generous.

In regard to the appointment of an inspector to investigate into the affairs of the Sahu-Jain group of concerns, the hon. Member who raised it is not here, but I would like to mention that we were compelled to extend the date for the submission of the report, because the companies concerned have not at all been co-operative. I think they have been misdirecting some of the people and creating a wrong impression. The hon. Member might have been guided by that wrong impression. The fact is they have been thoroughly un-co-operative, and therefore we had to extend the term of this inspector. It has not been by our choice, but by compulsion that we had to do it. He did submit an interim report in which he mentioned that he was not getting any co-operation from the group of companies.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: His objection was to the Inspector being paid so much when there are charges of corruption against him.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: After going into the details of the question,

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it was decided by the Cabinet Secretary that he would be paid actuals, but in no case more than Rs. 180. Actually, it is only for Bombay and Calcutta that he is being paid Rs. 180; for the other cities, he is being paid only Rs. 130. We are trying to see that the report is submitted as soon as possible. His time has been extended up to 31st January, and we hope by that time he will be in a position to submit the report.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I put a question? I have listed certain concerns where there are charges of defalcation against him. Will you please investigate it? I have written to the Prime Minister also.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Mere listing of companies does not mean that the charges are there. If there are charges, naturally the Auditors' Association would have gone into it. I am afraid the hon. Member is being extremely unfair in listing certain charges for which, at any rate, there does not seem to be any proof.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Some points were raised about the necessity of having two State trading corporations. I would remind the House of the comments of the World Bank. They also recognised the significance of export of minerals in India's development plan, and therefore, when the obligations of the State Trading Corporation increased tremendously, it was thought proper to have two corporations. The total business of the State Trading Corporation during 1962-63 was Rs. 140 crores. The trade handled by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation would be Rs. 250 crores by 1970; 180 crores exports and Rs. 100 crores imports. Excluding trade in minerals and metals, the trade of STC is likely to be of the order of Rs. 200 crores by 1970; Rs. 125 crores exports and Rs. 75 crores imports.

These two Corporations are going to handle vast business and it was high time that they should be divided. But liaison and co-ordination between them would be maintained by the interlinking of some of the directors.

It was asked why Asoka Hotels and Janpath Hotels are not under one Corporation. This point has been fully explained in the footnote. Asoka Hotel has a very meagre staff and to put any additional burden on that would not improve the actual performance; probably it will lead to deterioration. Therefore after considerable thinking, it was decided that these two bodies would be maintained separately. But I may say that the expenditure would be kept to the minimum and one of the objects of these bodies would be to make good profit and pay dividends to the public sector.

Some hon. Members as well as Shri Tyagi referred, in strong terms, to the programme research committee of the Planning Commission. I strongly feel that it was good for the Planning Commission to bring the universities in co-operation with planning. Universities have so much talent and libraries also. If students and professors of universities are associated while formulating schemes, their knowledge will improve and their talents and capabilities will be utilised for the good of the country in a better manner. Statistics show that 170 schemes were sponsored by the Planning Commission and in respect of 100 subjects there have been studies. I think the House would be happy to know that almost all the important subjects of economic planning have been brought under its purview. I would request the Planning Minister to give more information about these subjects to the House so that the House may be happy and glad to accept this programme and research work done by the universities and the professors and students. Some of the subjects are: studies in land reforms, rural development and cooperation, farm

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management service studies, in rural economy, problems of urban development and employment, cottage and small-scale industries, studies on irrigation projects..... (Interruptions.) I would request the hon. Member to be patient. Other subjects are: analytical studies on economic development problems, studies in resources, problems of social dynamics labour problems, studies in public administration, and so on. These are some of the subjects and in each category there have been so many papers. I wish the hon. Member took advantage of these papers and got a knowledge of the whole analysis. It is very easy to blame some body without looking into the details of what that body is doing. I strongly feel that it is impossible in the sphere of planning to do any measured work. It is a question of planning and investigation. So, this cannot be planned in a rigid manner. So, certain elasticity has to be provided.

That brings me to the question of the Indian Statistical Institute. We have never denied this fact, that the data which are available to us are not full data. We certainly would like to improve on the data. I would request hon. Members to give constructive suggestions by which improvement can take place. We are not satisfied with the data available to us for any research or survey work to be done for our planning. We suffer from that. But just criticising and condemning the institute for doing something useful and valuable in this field is not going to help us in anyway. I would request hon. Members to be more constructive in this approach and realise the difficulty in finding out the data and give the statistics. My hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma has realised, by working in that Institute, how difficult the work is and how difficult is the sphere they try to tread. I would certainly request hon. Members that even if they do not wish to be guided by me, they should be at least guided by my hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma, who has got a deep insight into the working of the

Institute. I found him very sympathetic when he was speaking about the Indian Statistical Institute, while the same sympathy was not forthcoming in regard to the remarks that he made about the programme research work done by the Planning Commission.

Shri D. C. Sharma: You are provoking me. But the fact of the matter is that all the programmes to which you have referred and which have been undertaken by the Planning Commission have not produced any practical results, and they are as barren as possible. (Interruption).

Shri S. N. Banerjee: Be constructive.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: It will produce; do not worry and do not be impatient. Then, I would like to refer to the important point raised by Shri D. N. Tiwary. He comes from a region which is really backward, but there are certain other regions also in India which are equally backward and which require special consideration. The Finance Minister asked me to submit to the House specifically that Government is very keen about it and the Government is seriously concerned as to what must be done to bring these backward regions to advancement.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: My question was that since the introduction of the general budget and the introduction of these supplementary demands, the employment position in Bihar has deteriorated. That is the report of the Planning Commission. What have you to say about this, and how are you going to tackle this?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: There has been deterioration in the employment position generally also, and therefore, the Government is very seriously concerned not only about unemployment in general but educated unemployment. Both these problems are problems which cannot be

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decided and solved in a day. We all have to put our heads together to bring some tangible solution to all these economic problems.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: That is a general thing. Let me know what is the reason which resulted in greater unemployment there within the last eight months.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The hon. Member will have ample opportunity to discuss this problem when the mid-term appraisal of the Plan comes up for discussion. Here, the scope is very limited. It does not cover the demands made in the observations of the hon. Member. I have made reference to this fact because of the importance of this fact. I say that it is not within the purview of this discussion. To really analyse the whole aspect, it will take another debate or two, and even then I do not know whether we shall be able to find a solution to this problem. It is not an easy problem that could be solved in one or two debates. I would only say that this is a problem which concerns the development of the country. The Government is concerned about it; the country is concerned, the Parliament is concerned and the people are concerned about it. I would like to point out the seriousness of our concern only in the sense that—and that is why I appeal to every one—let us all put our heads together and do something tangible in this sphere. Otherwise, economic development cannot be achieved.

With these words, I thank hon. Members who have supported these supplementary Demands and I commend the proposals for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. Chairman: No cut motions have been moved.

The question is:

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third

column of the order paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 1, 15, 37, 38, 53, 56, 104, 113, 136, and 146."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Supplementary Grant which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 1—MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,78,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

DEMAND NO. 15—EDUCATION

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Ministry of Education'."

DEMAND NO. 37—PLANNING COMMISSION

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,22,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Planning Commission'."

DEMAND NO. 38—GRANTS-IN-AID TO STATES

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,25,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Grants-in-aid to States'."

DEMAND NO. 53—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 21,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND NO. 56—STATISTICS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 16,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Statistics'."

DEMAND NO. 104—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,00,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced persons'."

DEMAND NO. 113—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,00,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

DEMAND NO. 136—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND FUEL

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,67,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Mines and Fuel'."

DEMAND NO. 146—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND REHABILITATION

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 9,25,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation'."

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Wednesday, November 27, 1963/Agrahayana 6, 1885 (Saka).