

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

13.45 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS SUPPLEMENTARY (GENERAL*), 1964-65

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We now take up the supplementary demands for grants. Are any cut motions being moved.

DEMAND NO. 9—EDUCATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"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 1965, in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND NO. 41—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"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, 1965, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 76—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 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, 1965, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Law'."

DEMAND NO. 90—MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND REHABILITATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 9,93,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND NO. 95—DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 98,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Department of Atomic Energy'."

DEMAND NO. 96—ATOMIC ENERGY RESEARCH

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 33,87,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Atomic Energy Research'."

DEMAND NO. 108—LOK SABHA

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 10,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]
of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Lok Sabha'."

DEMAND No. 110—RAJYA SABHA

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,40,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Rajya Sabha'."

DEMAND No. 125—PURCHASE OF FOODGRAINS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,00,00,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Purchase of Foodgrains'."

DEMAND No. 136—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND HEAVY ENGINEERING

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering'."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are any cut motions being moved?

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I have cut motions Nos. 4, 8 and 11.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They are all out of order, being beyond the scope of the subject-matter. He may move his cut motion No. 15.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,00,00,000 in respect of 'purchase of Foodgrains' be reduced by Rs. 100." [Inadequate supply of imported foodgrains to various States.] (15).

Shri Bade (Khargone): I move:

(i) "That the demand for a supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100." [Terms of reference to the Education Commission.] (18)

(ii) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,00,00,000 in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." [Failure of the policy of Sugar export.] (21).

(iii) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,93,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100." [Unsatisfactory conditions in the Camps for migrants from East Pakistan.] (23)

(iv) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,87,000 in respect of 'Atomic Energy Research' be reduced by Rs. 100." [Failure to detect the bomb explosion by China.] (24).

(v) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in finalising the Kobra Aluminium Project and Aluminium Smelter in Madhya Pradesh.] (28).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These Demands and Cut Motions are now before the House.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy (Koppal): I have also my cut motions, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry all of them are out of order.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: All of them are out of order?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes; I am sorry. I will give him a chance to speak. They are beyond the scope of the demands. Two hours is the time allotted for this subject.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We should have 15 minutes each.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will see. How many want to speak?

Sarvashri Banerjee, Bade, Sivamurthi Swamy and S. N. Chaturvedi rose.

Shri Bade: Because one Bill has already collapsed, or passed in no time, we have enough time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right. Shri Banerjee:

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I wish to speak on Demand No. 9 which deals with education. A token vote is sought for the setting up of the Education Commission which involves an expenditure on a new service. It is stated that in pursuance of the announcement made by the Education Minister in the Lok Sabha in its budget session, an Education Commission has been set up by the Government of India. I welcome this Commission. This Kothari Commission was really a much-needed Commission; every teacher in this country and anybody who is connected with educational institutions wanted this Commission. I take this opportunity in requesting the hon. Minister who is to reply to this debate to let this house know what has happened to the report of the Mudaliar Commission. The hon. Minister, Mr. Chagla, for whom I have the greatest regard an-

nounced that some concessions will be given to the teachers belonging to the primary schools, higher secondary schools and even university teachers. A triple benefit scheme was drawn up for the benefit of the teachers and it was stated that if 50 per cent of the expenditure is borne by the State Government, then the Centre or the UGC will give the other 50 per cent, so that the triple benefit scheme may be implemented. But I am sorry to say that a majority of the States have not accepted this, with the result that the fate of the teachers is almost sealed. I would request the Education Minister to kindly throw some light on this and let this House know whether the scheme comprising gratuity, pension and provident fund, meant for the benefit of the teachers for their old age or even for their benefit now, is likely to be implemented by the Ministry and how many States have agreed to this.

I come to Demand No. 92 on stationery and printing. Here it is said:

“A firm was given a contract for the supply of transport, for the clearance, handling and delivery of consignments of paper and other stationery stores and for the supply of labour to the Central Stationery Office at Calcutta during the financial year 1948-49.”

It has been brought to my notice by the President of the stationery and Printing Union in Calcutta that there are workers who are working for the last 8 to 9 years—in general cases about 5 years—who are still borne on work-charged establishment or as casual employees. A scheme of decasualisation was accepted by the Ministry and was accepted by the Chief Controller of Printing, but still people have not been decasualised. The department has recommended to the Ministry for the acceptance of 82 cases for decasualisation. I am sorry to say even that has not been accepted. May I request Mr. Tyagi who is here to pass on this to the Minister for Works

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

and Housing, under whom this stationery office comes and request him to implement the assurance given to by the Ministry and also by the Controller?

I come now to Demand No. 41 about export of sugar to USA and other countries. It is said in this demand:

"A supplementary Grant of Rs. 2 crores is required for the payment of subsidy to the Indian Sugar Industry for meeting the losses incurred by it on the export of sugar to USA, West Europe, Hong Kong, Viet Nam and other Far Eastern countries."

We are now having sugar shortage. You know our target fixed was 33 lakhs tons and we have not been able to complete it. Even in this crushing season, though the target may be very ambitious, according to the information in my State, which has the largest number of sugar factories, the cane growers' demand to increase the rate to Rs. 2 or more has not been met and therefore there is every likelihood that they might divert their sugarcane more towards the manufacture of gur and khandsari. They have been given some incentive and they have been told that they will get higher price if the sugar content is more after a proper analysis. Linking of price with the sugar content after analysis was criticised in this House by all. That is one of the reasons why cane-growers are not supplying cane to the fullest capacity to the sugar mills.

I would like to know what are our total commitments for export. Are we exporting at the cost of our internal consumption? In our country, internal consumption has gone up from 22 to 26 lakh tons and there is scarcity of sugar. It is a rationed item; we are unable to decontrol sugar and bring it in the open market. How can we export sugar? We are sustaining heavy losses. According to the figures available here, it is said that we are earning foreign exchange to the tune

of some crores. This House should be told clearly what is the position. When Sardar Swaran Singh was Food Minister, he said that we shall respect our commitments. What are our total commitments? If we are fulfilling our commitments by 1964 or the middle of 1965, should we go on exporting at the cost of internal consumption? This will be a sad commentary on our food production, including sugar.

I shall say something about my cut motion No. 15 about the inadequate supply of imported foodgrains for various States. I would invite the kind attention of the House to what is happening in five cities of U.P. known as KAVAL cities. Today in cities like Lucknow people are getting 8 kilos a month. But in a place like Kanpur even this has been denied and only 6 kilos are given. The five cities of Kanpur, Agra, Varanasi, Allahabad and Lucknow—the KAVAL cities—are to be fed by the Centre. There is a strong case made by the U.P. Government that the Centre has failed in giving adequate foodstuffs to the fairprice shops. If we go to the Chief Minister of our State, we are told she is helpless because of the inadequacy in supply. If we come here to Mr. Subramaniam, he tells us that the supplies are much more than in the previous year. Now an attempt has been made for referring the matter to arbitration. It is something surprising that what is made available by the Centre is not sufficient even to meet the requirements of U.P. through the fair-price shops.

We were expecting that with the arrival of the new rice in the open market, things will improve. In the month of October, when the new rice was available in Kanpur and other places, we got it at 1 seer 6 chataks per rupee. We were hoping that the situation would ease after that. But just after a week, the price rose to 1 seer per rupee. Under the present Government, everything is Rs. 1 a seer, whether it is brinjal, tomatoes or even

atta. It is based on purely socialist pattern that everything should be Re. 1 per seer! I do not know what to say about it.

I may invite the kind attention of the Minister to the Press news appearing in the *Patriot* today, emanating from Lucknow: when the Chief Minister was addressing Congress Members: "No rice in U.P. towns". Sir, suddenly rice has disappeared from U.P. towns. It may be said, that rice might have gone to Kerala. Has it really gone to Kerala? I do not know. The Chief Minister has made a rather alarming statement, about rice. When we sanction this amount as a Supplementary Grant and give it to the Government for running the administration efficiently, for feeding the people, for maintaining law and order and for doing justice to the people, we are entitled to get certain answers from them.

14 hrs.

My last point is about the dearness allowance in the Union Territories and in the atomic energy organisation. I take this opportunity to refer to this question of dearness allowance because in these Supplementary Grants the increase in the salaries and allowances of the Members of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha is also included. It looks ridiculous for us, as Members of Parliament, to read that this Supplementary Demand for Grant has been asked for because the allowances and salaries of Members of Parliament have been raised from Rs. 21 to Rs. 31 and from Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 respectively and when it is a question of giving dearness allowance to the Central Government employees nothing is being done. Even yesterday the Finance Minister's speech was just like Hamlet "to be or not to be", whether to accept the recommendation or wait for the finalisation of the report of the one-man commission on dearness allowance or to increase the dearness allowance on the basis of the cost of

living index, on the basis of ten points increase which has stabilised for the whole year. I hope and trust, Sir, that this House will take a note of it. The Central Government employees throughout the country are agitated, not because they are interested in agitation but because they are unable to get things at a cheaper rate. Either you start cheap grain shops or give them dearness allowance. The railway people wanted cheap grain shops as they existed during the last war. But that was denied to them on the plea that under the Constitution there cannot be a discrimination between one government employee and another, between one person and another and between one citizen and another citizen. It is all very good. But what is going to happen? I would request the hon. Minister who is to reply to this debate to take a note of the situation. There is food scarcity. The people are not getting food. They are hungry. At the same time, they are angry. And, Sir, once hunger and anger meet the situation is going to be difficult.

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): My hon. friend gets angry here before lunch.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am one of the most patient persons. You made me a Member of Parliament. Had you not dismissed me I would not have been here. I am very much indebted to you.

About the question of dearness allowance, Sir, I strongly feel that a decision should be taken here and now. The Pay Commission recommended that after a rise of ten points for the whole year it cannot be denied. The Government should respect their own assurances, otherwise their assurances will be taken as a mockery. It will be a sad commentary if they do not respect their own assurances. After all, this Government is supposed to be a responsible government. They are supposed to make responsible utterances and declarations. That is why I feel that a decision should be taken here and now. I hope the hon.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

Minister will kindly take a note of it and reply in his speech.

श्री श० ना० चतुर्वेदी (फिरोजाबाद) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इन अनुपूरक मांगों में
दो के सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ।

एक तो डिमांड नम्बर 41 शुगर के
बारे में है। उस पर हम साढ़े 18 करोड़
का फारिन एक्सचेंज कमा रहे हैं, लेकिन उसके
लिए हमें दो करोड़ का घाटा सहना पड़ता
है और उसका मूल्य चुकाना पड़ता है।
हमारा उत्पादन व्यय 895 रुपये प्रति टन
है जब कि हम इसको बाहर 387 प्रति
टन के हिसाब से बेचते हैं। यह मेरी समझ
में नहीं आया कि यह कैसा सौदा है। इधर
देश में लोगों को चीनी खाने के लिए
नहीं मिलती और दूसरी ओर हम इतने
घाटे पर इस चीनी को बाहर बेच रहे हैं।

श्री अंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा)
पिछली साल तो 14 करोड़ का घाटा हुआ
था।

श्री श० ना० चतुर्वेदी : इस समय हम
साढ़े 18 करोड़ का फारिन एक्सचेंज प्राप्त
करने के लिये दो करोड़ का घाटा दे रहे हैं
जब कि देश में लोगों को खाने के लिए चीनी
नहीं मिल रही है। इसलिए यह सौदा
किसी तरह से मेरी समझ में नहीं आता।

श्री बड़े : दो करोड़ में 18 करोड़ का
एक्सचेंज लेने वाले हैं।

श्री श० ना० चतुर्वेदी : मुझे मालूम
नहीं कि हमारा कमिटमेंट कहां तक है और
जब यह कमिटमेंट हुआ था तो हमने मूल्य
निर्धारित किया था या नहीं। इसमें लिखा है
कि हमारी चीनी बाहर 977 रुपये से लेकर
387 रुपये प्रति टन से बिकती है। अगर
977 के हिसाब से बिकती है तब तो ठीक है।
इस भाव पर बिकनी चाहिए। जो हमारी
लागत है उससे कुछ मुनाफे पर

बिकनी चाहिये। हमको इससे जरूरी फारिन
एक्सचेंज प्राप्त हो गया है फिर भी कुल मिला
कर घाटा नहीं रहना चाहिए। अभी जिस
प्रकार का यह सौदा है, उससे मैं समझता हूँ
कि देश को बड़ी हानि हो रही है।

दूसरे में एटमिक एनर्जी सम्बन्धी मांग
नम्बर 96 पर कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। गो कि
यह डिमांड 33 लाख 87 हजार रुपये की
है लेकिन इसमें से ज्यादातर रुपया डियरनेस
एलाउंस वगैरह के लिए है। इसमें केवल
8 लाख रुपया स्पेशलाइज्ड आइटम्स आफ
इक्विपमेंट एंड स्टोर्ष बोथ इंडिजिनस एंड
इम्पोर्टेड के लिए दिया गया है। मैं समझता
हूँ कि एटमिक इनर्जी की रिसर्च के लिए
और भी ज्यादा रुपया इसमें देना चाहिए
था। हमारा इस दिशा में ज्यादा से ज्यादा
प्रयास होना चाहिए और हमको इस पर
अपनी पूरी शक्ति केन्द्रित करनी चाहिए
क्योंकि चाइना ने जो बम का एक्सप्लोजन
किया है उससे इस देश के लिये बहुत खतरा
बढ़ गया है।

आज हमारा यह कहना कि हम एटम
बम नहीं बनायेंगे, कोईमानी नहीं रखता क्योंकि
दुनिया जानती है कि हम इस स्थिति में नहीं
हैं कि हम एटम बम बना सकें। 18 महीने
प्रयास करने के बाद शायद हम एटम बम
बना सकेंगे। जिस रोज हमारी यह क्षमता
हो जाएगी कि हम एटम बम बना सकें और
फिर हम नहीं बनावेंगे उस वक्त हमारी
इस बात की वकत हो सकती है, वरना
इस तरह के हमारे संकल्पों से दुनिया में
हमारी प्रतिष्ठा नहीं बढ़ती।

श्री बड़े : प्राइम मिनिस्टर को
समझाओ।

श्री श० ना० चतुर्वेदी : कहा जाता
है कि इसके बनाने में इतना ज्यादा खर्चा
है कि अगर हम इसको बनायेंगे तो हमारे

देश के विकास का काम खत्म हो जाएगा और इससे देश के ऊपर बड़ा भारी बोझ पड़ेगा। लेकिन अनुसंधान और खोज की सफलताओं के बारे में कोई कुछ नहीं कह सकता। बहुत सी वस्तुएं जो कि पहले लाखों रुपये में बनती थीं आज बाजार में चन्द रुपयों में मारी मारी फिरती हैं। हमने देखा है कि स्टेप्टोमाइसिन और पैनिसिलिन जब निकली थीं उस वक्त हजारों रुपये की एक आउंस मिलती थी, लेकिन आज इन का एक एक इंजेक्शन डेढ़-डढ़ रुपये में मिलता है। इसी तरह से अगर हम एटमिक इनर्जी के अनुसंधान में लगे रहें तो हमारे वैज्ञानिकों में इतनी क्षमता है कि वे कोई ऐसी चीज निकाल लें जिससे कि इसका खर्चा बहुत कम हो जाए और हम इसका ज्यादा से ज्यादा उपयोग कर सकें। इसलिये इस काम में हम जितनी ज्यादा मदद दे सकें देनी चाहिये। हमें अणुशक्ति के अनुसंधान के लिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपया देना चाहिये।

हमारी प्लूटोनियम उत्पादन की जो आज क्षमता है वह उम दरजे की नहीं है कि हम उससे चीन का मुकाबला कर सकें। आज बम का ही सवाल नहीं है हमारे सामने। हमारे सामने आज यह सवाल है, जैसा कि कुछ वैज्ञानिकों ने कहा है, कि चाइना शायद इस बात की कोशिश करेगा कि वह एटमिक आरटिलरी बनावे या एटमिक बुलेट्स बनावे जो कि कन्वेंशनल वैंपन्स में इस्तेमाल की जा सकें। और उस अवस्था में फिर हमारे सामने वह स्थिति आ सकती है कि इतना रुपया डिफेंस पर खर्च करते हुए भी चीन से युद्ध होने पर हमारे हथियार चीनी हथियारों के मुकाबले आक्सोलीट साबित हों जैसा कि पहले हो चुका है। इससे हमारे देश को बड़ी भारी क्षति हो सकती है। इसलिये मैं तो इस बात पर बल देता हूँ कि इस एटमिक रिसर्च के लिए हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपया दें। ताकि देश उस मजबूत स्थिति

में पहुंच जाय कि अगर उसे बाहर से खतरा उपस्थित हो तो वह उसका सफलता के साथ मुकाबला कर सके और आक्रमणकारियों को पीछे खदेड़ सकें। आज की हालत में यह बहुत आवश्यक हो गया है कि हम विज्ञान की प्रगति में अन्य देशों के पीछे न रहें और अपनी आजादी और विकास की सभी प्रकार रक्षा कर सकें।

Shri N. Dandekar (Gonda): I have not tabled any cut motion but I would like to speak in general in regard to three or four demands. The first one I would like to make some observation about is Demand No. 41, revenue expenditure of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture in connection with payment of losses on the export of sugar. The export of sugar from this country is one of the extraordinary things. It all started because in the season 1961-62 there was rather more production of sugar; in other words, there was response from both the growers as well as the industry to the various stimulative arrangements that have been made, partly as regards cane prices, partly as regards reduction of excise duty in the matter of production by sugar factories of sugar in excess of certain targets.

Now, one would think that increase in production of sugar is precisely what the country is wanting. In other words, all the aims of the policy, all the aims of the specific measures that were taken including control of sugar prices and distribution control were all designed with the objective that there should in fact be such a level of production of sugar that sugar price control and distribution control may not be necessary. But it seems that as a result of the excellent results achieved in 1961-62 season the industry as well as the Government got panicky and entered into a very unwise agreement about export of sugar, which has resulted in a back log of exports that still continues. The export of sugar at a loss, rather the export of raw sugar at a loss,—it does not really

[Shri N. Dandekar]

matter which,—when in this country there is shortage of sugar, when there is rigorous control on distribution and the price of sugar is admittedly higher than what it ought to be, all this seems to be extraordinary contradiction in terms of policy. I definitely want to know, and I support the demand made by the earlier speaker, as to how long this liability is to go on. Are Government intending to export sugar in a situation in which the export of sugar ought to be banned, that is, until such time as the requirements of this country in the matter of sugar at a proper price are adequately met. I must confess that during the past three years I have been troubled by the exports that have been going on merely because in one year we produced more sugar than we had perhaps, targeted for, when that is precisely what we should have achieved.

The next group of demands which would justify general comments are, Demand No. 96, atomic energy research, Demand No. 108 Lok Sabha and Demand No. 110 Rajya Sabha. All these are necessitated, in one case by increase in dearness allowance and payment of backward dearness allowance effective from a certain date and in another by increase in salaries and allowances of Members of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. It does seem to me odd that while these necessary items of expenditure are being met when asked for, the problem of the cost of living and consequent dearness allowance to Government servants does not seem to receive prompt and sympathetic consideration. Among the class of people that suffers the worst in consequence of Government's inflationary policy, the policy that gives rise to inflation and to rise in prices generally and to rising cost of living, probably the worst sufferers are Government servants. Their salary scales were extremely inelastic, their allowances are inelastic, their dearness allowance is inelastic and although the Government servants are the people

without whom Government cannot work, it seems always to take months and months after the high and rising cost of living is established for them to get rectification of the cost of living allowance. If the industries in the private sector could be required to have an arrangement by which as nearly as possible there is a coincidental increase in dearness allowance following the rise in the cost of living index by a certain points, I could really see no reason whatsoever why in the case of Government servants, particularly of the clerical grades, there should not be an automatic system of dearness allowance increase to correspond to the increase in the cost of living, when the increase in the cost of living is not of their own making. The consequences in terms of these people's family life, in terms of their standard of living, I know, because I happen to have relatives all over the place who belong to that category; the consequence in terms of the hardship they have continually to undergo, the tightening of the belt to such an extent that they have no location where they can loosen it, these consequences are really appalling and I fail to understand why an elastic structure of dearness allowance which goes up automatically when the cost of living goes up by, say, ten points or more, has not been established. There were evasive replies to this particular matter when questions were asked yesterday; there was no definite statement if there was no increase of the cost of living to the degree indicated by the members who asked those questions, there was no admission as to the extent of the increase in cost of living. That kind of hedging in regard to people who suffer dreadly, and salaried people are the people who suffer dreadly, particularly the low-salaried people, that callous attitude on the part of Government in regard particularly to the non-Gazetted Government servants is something which I ought to condemn. I hope this House is with me on this particular matter, notwithstanding which party one may

belong to. I do hope that the Government while replying to these general comments on the supplementary demands will have the decency—I use the word “decency” because I think it is indecent to keep on stalling the matter like this—I hope they will have the decency to announce that in view of the established increase in the cost of living of the magnitude that has been admitted, immediately both the Central and State Governments will make good the back log in the matter of cost of living allowance, which we call dearness allowance.

The only other demand that I wish to make some comment upon is Demand No. 136, which is for a capital grant to the Ministry of Steel and Mines. This capital grant is in connection with two aluminium projects—Koyana aluminium project and Korba aluminium project. I happen to know something about Koyana project, though not very much about the other one. The comments that occur to me on these two projects are these. In the first place, I was hoping that this project will never be taken up in the public sector at all. This project had been investigated by the private sector group that is referred to in the memorandum, namely, the Khatau Group. The cost of a project in aluminium these days is enormous and this particular project, which is expressed in terms of a minimum capacity of 25,000 tons of aluminium to be raised eventually to 50,000 tons was actually a project that was being considered in the private sector, and the reasons it could not be gone on were two—in the first place, Government's insistence upon a substantial portion of the production to be exported. I hope hon. Members are perhaps aware that the international price of aluminium being considerably lower than the internal price of aluminium, the compulsory requirement of export has such a drastic effect upon the profitability of the project that this project was encountering some difficulty on that ground.

Secondly, the capital requirements of even a project of this size—it is not a very big project as here set out—are enormous and it is because the Industrial Finance Corporation, which was supposed to exist for the purpose of aid to projects of this kind, expressed its inability to extend finance to the extent required that the project had to go to the public sector.

I want to know two things. If this project is going into the public sector, why is the project not being improved? The capacity of 50,000 tonnes or 25,000 tonnes to begin with rising to 50,000 tonnes, for an aluminium plant on a scale that ought to be in the public sector is really not adequate.

Another point in that connection is this. One of the things that came up in the course of the consideration of this project earlier was the desire of the Mysore Government also to participate in this project in one way or another. They have a very big hydro-electric project, the Sharavathi scheme which is capable of, or will be capable when it comes into full operation, delivering a considerable amount of energy. And aluminium, above all, is an excessively energy consuming industry. I was hoping to see in this, when I saw this, that they would take the available scope of power from Sharavathi and the possibility of locating perhaps the fabricating or one smelter plant also in Mysore to develop this Koyana-based project into something that would really be large and economic. But I find that in all these respects that I have just now mentioned the project is not what it ought to be if a project in the public sector is to be considered.

The third point in connection with this particular project that I want to know as a matter of information is whether this project, being in the public sector, is going to be exempted from the kind of export stipulations that were compulsory if the project had been undertaken by the private sector. I hope, there is no intention to

[Shri N. Dandekar]

discriminate in any manner between the conditions proposed to be imposed on the project when the project was in the stage of consideration by the private sector in the matter of export obligations than will be the case when the project is in the public sector. But I see here no mention whatever of any export obligation.

Finally, as regards the Korba aluminium project, it is rather odd. I am quite sure that there is something wrong here. It seems to me that it is an unbalanced plant. It is going to have a manufacturing capacity of 120,000 tonnes of alumina *per annum* and an aluminium smelter with a capacity of only 30,000 tonnes. The normal ratio between alumina and aluminium is roughly 2-1¼ to 2½ tonnes of alumina to a tonne of aluminium, in which case I do not know what is going to happen to this excess capacity of alumina because the kind of capacity required for the purpose of producing 30,000 tonnes of aluminium is not 120,000 tonnes of alumina but considerably less. Perhaps, the Government would be kind enough to elucidate this point and say whether they have got a project where they intend to use the excess alumina for the production of aluminium; if not, what on earth are they going to do with this excess alumina? Rather than holding it back from us they should say if they have got some project which they have not yet examined but which they want to link with this particular project.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam (Banda): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the Department of Atomic Energy wholeheartedly, I also strongly feel that even if the hon. Minister had come with larger demands for grants, we would have supported it wholeheartedly. Still, I want to make one clarification at the very outset. I would support these Demands as long as atomic energy is developed for peaceful purposes.

There is no doubt that one of the five great events which have marked the world horizon recently is the Chinese explosion of the nuclear bomb. But I would very humbly submit that this question as to whether we should produce atomic weapons or not should be discussed and analysed in its real perspective.

The Father of our Nation used to say that whenever we faced any danger, risk or crisis the first thing to do was not to lose our balance of mind. We must first see and analyse the whole situation very coolly and see what the aims of China are in exploding the bomb and whether with our reaction we are fulfilling the aims and objects which China had in mind before exploding the bomb or whether we are adopting such techniques and tactics which will counteract its aims and objects. In this modern age we have to study all the tactics and techniques of our enemies; only then will we be able to come to a right conclusion and will be able to take a right stand.

Now, in my opinion, the main aim of China was to create a sort of a fear complex and to earn prestige out of that fear. If we act in such a hasty manner and start recommending to our Government produce nuclear weapons, I am sure, we would be fulfilling China's aim because the Chinese want us to leave this great policy of non-alignment which has stood all the tests, even the worst of tests at the time of the emergency. They want us to shift from this policy and that is why they are creating this sort of a fear complex.

The second aim of China is to earn a sort of prestige out of this fear complex and to terrify all the developing nations in such a way that they too may be a victim of the Chinese propaganda. By our reaction we should not give them a feeling that we have fulfilled the aims which they had in mind before this explosion.

(General)

Then, if we start producing a nuclear device, the question that we will be facing will be whether we will be testing it or not. But before that I would like to remind hon. Members, who are putting forward this very harmful proposal that we have recently signed the Moscow test-ban treaty and if after only six months we even talk in these terms, we will be harming our prestige, our national policy and human values for which we have stood so far and have thereby gained a sort of prestige in the eyes of the whole world.

Then, even if we are successful in producing it, where are we going to test it? Take the case of China. China has exploded the bomb and what is happening? China has created a danger not only for herself but for all the Asian countries. Instead of shifting from our own accepted, declared policies we must create a feeling and mobilise all the Asian nations, like Japan, who are going to be great victims of this fall-out. According to our scientists, after a month or so, this Japan, the Philippines, Indonesia and over India, Ceylon, Burma, Pakistan, fall-out is going to come and settle Malaysia. Instead of mobilising all these powers to stand with us and oppose and condemn this explosion if we also take the same route and adopt the same policy; then not only in the eyes of Asian countries and developing nations of Asia but also in the eyes of the whole world we will be doomed in a way. So, I would like to warn hon. Members not to take hasty judgments, not to be guided by fear complex and not to harm ourselves.

Then, I would like to say a word..

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If that word would take more time, she may continue on the next day. We will now take up non-official business.

14.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FIFTY-FIRST REPORT

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Fifty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 25th November, 1964."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Fifty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 25th November, 1964."

The motion was adopted.

14.31 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: BOARD FOR THE CONTROL OF DISTRIBUTION OF LICENCES, PERMITS ETC.—

contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri Parshottamdas Hari-bhai Bheel on the 6rd October, 1964:

"This House is of opinion that an Independent Non-Political Statutory Board be appointed for the control of the distribution of licences, permits and quotas in the country."

The late Shri Dasappa was speaking on this. We are very sorry that he is no more with us.