

I he House then adjourned for lunch at seventeen minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at half-past two of the clock, the DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

THE APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL, 1965

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) ; Madam, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1965-66, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Madam, this Bill provides for the payment from the Consolidated Fund of India of the expenditure charged on that Fund and the Grants voted by the Lok Sabha. The figures in the Bill are based on the provisions shown in the Budget documents. They also include the sums voted on account and provided for in the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1965 for meeting the payments to be made in April and May, 1965, before the Appropriation Bill for the whole year is enacted.

The total amount to be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of India during the year 1965-66 is estimated at Rs. 11,272 crores, of which Rs. 2,398 crores are for expenditure on Revenue Account; Rs. 1,211 crores for Capital Expenditure other than that on Railways; Rs. 1,064 crores for disbursement of loans and advances and Rs. 6,599 crores for the repayment of debt.

The expenditure on Revenue Account includes Rs. 1,453 crores for Civil Departments; Rs. 791 crores for Defence Services excluding Capital

Outlay and Rs. 151 crores for the Posts and Telegraphs Department. Of the major items under Civil Expenditure, mention may be made of Rs. 356 crores for payment of interest and other debt charges; Rs. 204 crores for Social and Developmental Services; Rs. 474 crores for grants-in-aid to States including their share of Union Excise Duties and grants-in-aid to Union Territory Governments; Rs. 60 crores for transfer of P.L. 480 Grants to the Special Development Fund; Rs. 98 crores for the Administrative Services proper and Rs. 55 crores for Public Works.

Of the major items of Capital Expenditure, mention may be made of Rs. 157 crores for industrial and economic development; Rs. 556 crores for Schemes of Government Trading notably purchase of foodgrains; Rs. 131 crores for Defence Capital Outlay and Rs. 80 crores for the notional transfer of P.L. 480 Loans to the Special Development Fund. Gross requirements for disbursement of loans to States and Union Territory Governments would be of the order of Rs. 712 crores. A provision of Rs. 352 crores has been included for loans to other parties.

Of the amount provided for the repayment of debt, Rs. 170 crores are on account of market loans maturing during the year, including Prize Bonds; Rs. 101 crores for other debt repayments including Sterling and Dollar loans and Rs. 6,328 crores for discharge of treasury bills. As the treasury bills have a currency of 91 days, provision has to be made for their discharge four times during the year. By far the major portion of these Bills relates to *ad hoc* treasury Bills issued in favour of the Reserve Bank from time to time for replenishing the Government balances. The *ad hoc* Bills are notionally treated as having been repaid and simultaneously reinvested four times a year for which necessary provision has to be made and included in the Appropriation Bill.

[Shri B. R. Bhagat.]

Full supporting details have been given, as usual, in the Budget documents circulated to Members. The House has also had an opportunity of a general discussion on the Budget. I do not therefore propose to take time of the House in explaining further the provisions included in the Bill but shall try to meet the points that hon. Members might raise during the course of the debate.

Madam, with these words I move.

The question was proposed.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL (Gujarat): Madam, I am afraid the speech of the Minister on this occasion is rather disappointing. Neither has he shown us any proof that the Government have taken note of the criticisms of the Budget made in this House during the Budget discussions by way of any variations in the proposals that have been made, nor has he given any indication of what Government have done in view of what was discussed in this House yesterday.

Madam, the Prime Minister appealed to this House and to this country for unity on a grave occasion like this, and many of us and I particularly, Madam, spoke with great restraint, trying to restrain ourselves as to how we felt on this occasion. But I do not know whether the Finance Ministry have taken notice of this emergency, whether they have taken notice of the criticisms that were made, and whether they have pruned their wasteful expenditure on many matters, to which I will come presently, and prepared a proper outlay for defence.

Yesterday, Madam, I drew attention to the fact that the Government of Gujarat has been drawing the repeated attention of Delhi to the situation on the Kutch border. Madam, there are certain grants concerning Defence in this Appropriation Bill, and I think I am fully in order in referring to the matter again and in a

little more detail. If the Government of Gujarat has been drawing attention to this for the last eight years, to the repeated incursions in the Kutch border, what has the Government of India been doing? For roads for which provision had been asked for repeatedly, no grant was made. They asked for six or seven roads to be built. It is only recently that sanction for one road was made.

Madam, the Prime Minister, many Members of his party and the whole House paid tribute to our jawans who are facing a difficult job. How many of them realise that today the jawans there, in that desert area of Kutch, with the hot sand below and the burning sun above, are given a ration of two bottles of water a day? That is all the water they get. A bath is not to be thought of. This is the life of our jawans there are leading today. Why? Because of the failure of the Congress Government to take heed when they were told repeatedly about it. If Pakistan could build roads, what were you doing? It is the repetition of the same policy, the same policy of people who are not interested in the progress of the country. They are interested in themselves. When we drew attention to what was happening on the border in the Himalayas, the Prime Minister laughed it out by saying—the then Prime Minister, I mean, the late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru—What not a blade of grass grew there. Is there going to be a repetition of this policy? Then why do you call it a serious situation? Why do you waste the time of the House? Why do you mislead the country? If not, be honest. As I said yesterday, it requires a completely new outlook, a new character. If Shri Lai Bahadur wants the confidence of the people, he will have to change the outlook and the character of the Government. No officer in Government should say, when he is awakened and told by a Secretary to the Government of Gujarat: "I am coming to Delhi for serious work and I want a seat on the plane", that he should not be disturbed at night. How

should not be disturbed at night. Has dare an officer say that? When he came here with great difficulty and army officers were called to the conference, two army officers went away immediately, very soon after the conference began as one of them had an engagement to play tennis and another officer had an engagement to play polo. What have you done to our Army? What have you done to our country? And the jawans are there in the burning sun with hardly two bottles of water and with instructions that they are not to fire the first shot. How can people fight if you are not serious about it? Still you do not want to fight. You are going to continue the same policy; the folly that was committed in Kashmir eighteen years ago is being repeated again, when the victorious army that had nearly driven out the invaders from Baramula was asked to retreat for the doubtful pleasure of allowing some people to go to the United Nations. It was the most foolish policy, it was the most foolish thing, and I am surprised when the correspondent or the reported of the All India Radio said: "Mr. Patel said something as to how it would be if we had not done this". Madam, even the character of the All India Radio has been changed and we have got fellow-travellers who do not think in terms of raising the morale of the country. If you call it an emergency, if you call it an invasion, you are misleading the country. Are you trying to use this occasion to rouse anti-American, anti-Western feelings or are you trying to rouse the people to stand united and to offer resistance? That is necessary if you want to keep your territory. We committed one folly. Let us not repeat it. We are paying through the nose for it. When the thief came into the house, instead of driving him out, we said, we will go to the police station and call the police and we are paying for it for the last eighteen years. We are paying for it with our blood. Do you want this folly to continue?

Madam, I do not see anything in this Appropriation Bill to convince the people that the Government is serious about it. I appeal to Shastriji to show that he is serious about it. I do not see that it is so. If the officers of the Army can keep up their engagements of a polo match and a tennis match when a representative of the Government of Gujarat is sent here specially to discuss a serious situation does it show seriousness on behalf of the Government?

We asked for an assurance that the Army would be given a free hand to take military decision that they would not be fettered down by the edict that they shall not fire the first shot. V/c- have no answer from the Prime Minister about it because when occasion it is necessary to ask the Prime Minister about it because when the finance Bill is discussed, particularly when the Appropriation Bill is discussed¹, it is the practice in this House to discuss general matters, and this is the uppermost thing in the minds of the people today, in the mind of Parliament today.

Madam it is with regret that I listened to the Calling Attention Motion this morning. Where have we gone? Where is all our effort to bring about unity? Integration it is called. I have asked several questions in this House, if you will recollect, Madam, about the affairs of the Aligarh University. Something is seriously wrong with the State of Denmark. We have repeatedly said in this House and in the other House, but no notice was taken because there was a great favourite presiding over the University. It is because no notice was taken all these years that a serious situation has arisen. The previous Vice-Chancellor, instead of sitting at his job and looking after his job, was on the board of directors of many companies in Delhi and elsewhere, attending to so many other affairs excepting the serious job of putting the University in the right shape, and this is the result. We had also drawn attention to the beating up of a professor right

l-*jsnri* Dahyabhai V. Patel.] in front of the Vice-Chancellor's house. That Vice-Chancellor sits as an hon. Member of this House. No clear answer was given to that. And why did it happen? Madam, it is because the Government has been shutting its eyes to the facts of the situation that this has happened. I am glad that at least there is one man who means business. Unfortunately, he is old and he is not well. Mr. Chagla's statement was reassuring. We know that he means business. He pleaded our case very well at the United Nations; he made a success of it, and I am sure, if there is not much of interference from the Centre or from the Cabinet, he will clean it up. But how many other people have we got like him?

I want to know if Mr. Chavan has not allowed his prejudice to come in the way. Is it not his prejudice, when he was in Bombay, not to allow things to happen in Gujarat, not to allow the progress of Kutch to take place, that has prevented him from taking an early decision allowing these border roads to be constructed for the protection of this border? I am not convinced that it is not so. I did not mention this yesterday because of the Prime Minister's appeal and because I spoke with a certain feeling of restraint. (*Interruptions.*) But today we are discussing roads also; there are grants for the Ministries also.

AN HON. MEMBER: But in the same situation.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL:- Yes, in the same situation. It is very evident from my friends who are sitting there. Why don't you ask your friends? Some minutes before, when the quorum was not there, it is to Haveli Ram that some of them had gone.

SHRI M. M. DHARIA CMaliirasn-tra): Madam, on a point of information. The Kutch borders were then under the jurisdiction of the Home Ministry and not under the jurisdic-

tion of the Defence Ministry, and if it was the Home Ministry that was responsible, how is it that Mr. Chavan, the Defence Minister, comes into the picture, and how does his prejudice come in?

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: Mr. Chavan, as Defence Minister, should have taken an overall view of the situation and if the Home Ministry was not functioning properly, as Defence Minister, it was his duty to intervene and even draw the Prime Minister's attention to the necessity of defence. If he did not do it, he failed. What is the use of going about on tours an^ getting pictures and taking *salamies* when you do not defend your border? What is your function as Defence Minister? And if any Ministry is coming in your way, if the Defence Minister . . . •

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. M. DHARIA: Madam, to make a personal allegation is not fair. Why does Mr. Patel say this? Mr. Chavan was there yesterday. He should have made it at his face. And why is it . . .

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: He will have his opportunity when he speaks. Why is he so impatient? Are we having advocates for the different Ministers all around? Madam, I simply asked a question whether Mr. Chavan has allowed this prejudice to come in the way . . .

SHRI M. M. DHARIA: I am on a point of order. The point is that when a particular Member make an allegation against a Minister that -Because of provincialism or some dif-| ference of opinion between two States I h_e is prejudiced in regard to defend- ing the country, I think it is hitting below the belt. This is not fair.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is the Appropriation Bill.

SHRI M. M. DHARIA: That statement should not have been made.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is an Appropriation Bill. Mr. Patel is speaking on the appropriations, and the the Minister should be present here also.

SHRI M. M. DHARIA: All Ministers?

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: When Minister; do not come, how-can it be hitting below the belt?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: When the Appropriation Bill is discussed, they should be here, if possible.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: I was only asking a question whether this prejudice was still continuing. I hope it is not, and I hope that a clear answer would be given, an answer that is convincing, as to why roads have not been built for so many years. I only ask a question whether this prejudice is coming in the way and why the Defence Minister who has been in charge of defence for so many years, a very able Defence Minister, has not thought it fit to think about it when he knows that incursions on this border, the nibbling of territory, have been going on for so many years. The tactics of Pakistan are known to people. Why don't they wake up? I am only asking the question and why should these people become so sensitive that I should not even ask a question? If this is the attitude, then Parliament may be wound up and these friends may be given every opportunity to do what they like. (*Interruptions*) They have made a sufficient mess of everything. But we know all this and more also.

Madam, I do not know how the police or the Home Ministry is working. We are told that there was an Inspector-General of Police in Assam when this widespread infiltration into our territory took place. He was

transferred. And in this critical situation on the Gujarat border since they could not find any one else to take charge he has been brought in, a person under whose regime there was so much widespread infiltration into Assam. He may be a good man blamed wrongly. But is this the right policy that a Government should follow? Is this Government going to enthuse confidence in the people that they are dealing with the matter seriously? Madam, when questions were asked on this matter in the Gujarat Assembly, Members of the Assembly were told that no other I.G. was willing to go there. Are they Government servants or are they dictators to choose where they will go and where they will not go and when they will go. This shows a certain slackness on the part of the Government, a lack of sense of proportion, a lack of imagination.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): Madam, I want to suggest one thing if the hon. Member listens to me. There is nothing against this I.G. While he was transferred from Assam the Chief Minister, Assam, gave him a very good chit as an impartial officer, non-communal and having a brilliant record. And when his name was sent to Gujarat it approved of the name. He has been working there for five months. There has been no adverse report against him and the Chief Minister and the Home Secretary have only good words about this officer. He is one of our best officers.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: I was not asking for your certificate for this officer. I was asking whether other people refused to go to Kutch and whether you were not able to assert yourself.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: No.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: Why are these questions asked? Be-

[Shri Dahyabhai V. Patel.] cause a great laxity on the part of the Government has been noticed in many many matters. I would like to know how the Razakar leader, Laik Ali, escaped. Who was then the police officer in charge there? What is that police officer doing today? He is a rich business man in U.P. He has very frequent access to the household of our Prime Minister. These are instances which I am mentioning for the benefit of the hon. Members. Each one of them has its own tale to tell.

Madam, next I will just say a few words on the Home Ministry.

The Home Minister is a well-known person. He has made himself famous by his doctrine of Sadachar.

AN HON. MEMBER: He has given up the Bharat Sevak Samaj.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: I do not know whether he has given it up or not. But I do not know how far the doctrine of Sadachar has been translated into practice.

PROF. M. B. LALL (Uttar Pradesh): I hope he has not given up the doctrine of Sadachar.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: We have known of repeated instances of crime, drawn attention to the fact how by authorities right from the Home Minister himself to the police officer downwards, efforts are being made to shield and conceal evidence to prevent the guilty persons from being brought to book. In any other country, in any other Government, the Home Minister would have had to resign long ago. When open charges are printed and circulated about him, either he answers them or he quits. It is only in this Government, in this Congress Government, that such a state of affairs can continue.

As soon as this House assembled, the report of the Public Accounts

Committee was placed on the Table of the House. I would draw the attention of the hon. Members to what is stated in Appendix 51. It gives a copy of a letter from the Secretary to Shri Gulzarilal Nanda about giving contracts to the Bharat Sevak Samaj and what the Government should do, how they should be exempted from income-tax. This is one of the so many other examples of the growing sadachar that prevails in these Ministries.

SHRI A. D. MANI (Madhya Pradesh) : Which Ministry?

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: The Ministry over which Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda presides. He has been going about from one place to another but Sadachar seems to be always with him wherever he goes. Therefore, I am not able to place the Ministry.

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY (Madras): You mean he is a rolling stone.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: In this condition, the finances of the country also are not in a very good shape. Why? When we ask questions, some of them are not properly answered. Some of them elicit only trivial answers. The country has never been told that financially we are going down every day. Our debt is growing so much. The value of our Rupee today is the lowest that it ever was. Why is it so? Because the financial policies of our Government have not been wise. We are spending more than we could afford to. Large blocks of Government money are being given to land mortgage banks and other securities which are doubtful and it is doubtful whether the Government will be able to realise them.

SHRI P. K. KUMARAN (Andhra Pradesh): It is to strengthen the Congress organisation.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: You are quite right. I am inclined to agree with you. The State Bank has guaranteed deferred payments on several payments against guarantee of other companies. How many of these companies are sound and how many of them have the resources to pay? What is the condition of the State Bank of India? How many loans has the State Bank of India guaranteed? And is this sort of guarantee being allowed by other banks? Has any enquiry been made? I would suggest that it is high time that enquiries are made into the borrowing and lending policy of the Government, the Reserve Bank and the State Bank. Just on the guarantee of the State Banks large loans have been given to many institutions which may not be exactly Bharat Sevak Samaj but a similar copy of it where no money is earned and what is earned is very doubtful. It is going to boost the fortunes of the party in power.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Does the hon. Member mean to say that the State Bank guarantee such loans?

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: Because the State Bank gives loans to some State Governments which in turn give to these people or the State Governments give loans and they guarantee them and they get it through the State Bank of India . . .

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: How are the two related?

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: The two are related in the sense that you are taking the country—between you, the State Governments and the banks over which you preside, over which the Government exercises so much control—to ruination and bankruptcy. You are taking the whole country to bankruptcy. Loans should be given only when there is solvency. When loans are given without solvency all this happens. When loans are given to boost fortunes, to boost fallen parties to boost parties that are doubtful . . .

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: To enable me to answer the hon. Member, I wanted to understand him; otherwise the hon. Member may fling a charge on me. I am only asking him this. The hon. Member is saying that since the State Governments are disbursing the money, the State Bank is guilty . . .

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: Is it not the duty of the State Bank to enquire from the States as to why they want the loan?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I request the hon. Member to give me a specific instance instead of making a general allegation against the State Bank. Let him state an instance in which the State Bank in any particular case has not done its duty.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: I think the hon. Minister knows that when I talk on these subjects I am on sure ground and the hon. Minister never answers as desired.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Let the hon. Member come forward with an illustration and not make a general allegation against the State Bank.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: I will give you point by point instances just as I gave you in the case of life insurance. I told you in this House that the Life Insurance Corporation policy-holders are losing because of Government management. (*Interruption by Shri B. R. Bhagat*). I never talk nonsense. I will give you a letter on this subject equally true

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Most of the letters of the hon. Member are not based on facts. We have received some letters about the Fiat Car. They are not based on facts.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him continue.

3 P.M.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: I had not referred to the Fiat car but if the hon. Minister wants it, I will give it. I have sent a letter to the Minister—

LSrin Dahyabhai V. Patel.] Mr. Nanda— point by point. No answer to that. He has allowed evidence to be destroyed, instead of bringing it out. I charge you, again I repeat the charge in this House that this case the Government of India, particularly the Home Minister, Shri Nanda, has filed, the police has filed and the police has filed because Mr. Nanda did not want an enquiry.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: That is not correct.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: If he wanted to enquire, I have given you personally everything. Now you will give the answer. Why have you filed the case saying there is no evidence? There is evidence, you have not enquired about it.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Patel, you write another letter.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: I have written, I am waiting for an answer.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: We have answered in Lok Sabha.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: This gentleman is not up-to-date. My letter has gone only about a week ago. This Ministry does not move in weeks, as you saw in the case of Gujarat. The Gujarat Government had been writing from January and the Delhi Government did not move. So this gentleman's information is old. My last letter to Mr. Nanda and my questions point by point have not been answered. Only I have a printed acknowledgement by his Private Secretary to say that the Home Minister has received the letter. That is all. I would like an answer point by point and you can go and get it out if you are serious. It was not my intention to bring this up. It is only this gentleman who provoked me to do it. The Deputy Minister provoked me to do it. I did not want to bring it.

SHRI P. K. KUMARAN: What was that matter?

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: He knows it. When things are inconvenient, they shield.

SHRI P. K. KUMARAN: We must also know it.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: I am trying to save time. I can give to those Members who want a printed copy of the leaflet. What happens to Fiat cars, what happens to Scooters and what happens to aircraft carriers also', you know in this House. When this Government particularly in the Finance Ministry, finds it inconvenient, they do not answer questions. For over two years they went on postponing my question on the Bank of China and where the money of the Bank of China was going, whether the Government had held an enquiry and where it was going, etc. and ultimately they said that it was not in public interest to discuss it.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA (Orissa): Because some Congressmen were involved.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: We know that large sums were doled out to the Communist Party but because the Congress also had a finger in the ointment, they wanted to shield it. It is an open secret now. It will be better if you place the report on the Table. Otherwise, somebody like my very enterprising friend who sits behind me, may get hold of a copy and put it on the Table, and it will be very very inconvenient for you as in the case of the C.B.I. report.

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY: Who got the major share, the Congress or the Communists?

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: Communists of course.

SHRI P. K. KUMARAN: The Congress . . .

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: Then you bring the report on the Table. Both of you got the money.

SHRI P. K. KUMARAN: That is why they did not bring out the report.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: Coming to the investigation by the C.B.I., it is a very sorry spectacle that the Government could not accept the findings of the Cabinet Sub-Committee on the C.B.I. They dilly-dallied over it and in any other country the Ministry would have fallen too, not the State Ministry but the Ministry here. When we raised the question of the Punjab Ministry on the last day, the late Prime Minister Nehru defended it but the allegations have been proved to be true. Similarly, the allegations that are being made one by one about the Congress Ministries can be proved in the case of practically every Ministry. Be honest, come forward and face an enquiry, if you want to. Otherwise you will have to enquire when the verdict of the people comes and it cannot be postponed very long. All this talk of emergency, all this talk of aggression, all this talk of firing and what Pakistan is doing, is just to cover up these failings of the Congress Government. This Government, if it was serious about it, would have taken note of this matter, the aggression of Pakistan, and dealt with it seriously. They were not. They only want to use it to cover up their failings and they want to continue to carry on the country in this condition. The country is sick, the Government is sick, the financial condition of this country is also sick. If it is to be put right, all these need to be remedied and the sooner the better. Thank you.

SHRI J. C. CHATTERJI (Uttar Pradesh): Madam, I would state only a few points as regards our current

General budget. The taxation policy determines a country's economy. Therefore every country gives great importance to its budget. Hitherto, people earned money through individual efforts and the Government took a big portion of it as tax. But this system is undergoing a change. The latest policy is to allow the earners to keep their main earnings with them. In that case, they spend more and also invest more. More goods are produced to meet their increased demands, industries thus grow and also the opportunities of more and more employment. In this way, despite the reduction of the rates of taxation, more money gets in circulation and thereby Government tax earning also increases. This is the latest trend in some developing countries, particularly Japan and West Germany, the two countries, which suffered greatest war devastations and yet are now developing economically in such a way that the world at large is looking at them with great admiration. The rate of taxation should be more reduced both of companies and individuals. That is being done in many economically developed and advanced countries. Reduction of tax rate in our budget is in that right direction but the reduction is not so much as it should be. The budgets in developed countries keep a strong eye on keeping the prices within limits. Some inflation must be there in a developing economy, but in no way should it go beyond a certain limit. Prices will rise but they will not suddenly change or go down. This position brings stabilisation in trade and industry but the industrialist and the trader must not have the chance for exploitation. The administration will have to see to it. The main causes of the rise in prices are the heavy excise duties, which are rising enormously from year to year, and the inflation caused by circulation of excessive currency notes. Unless these two things are reduced, the rise in prices cannot be kept under limitations. The investment in industry is mainly from the

[Shri J. C. Chatterji]

middle-income people, but our taxation policy does not encourage this. Our Government could earn much more by encouraging investment in industry than what they earn by a tax on profits. Savings and investments are the two means of development, to which we are not giving due importance, and for this reason our economy is not having natural growth. High prices mean reduction in the value of money, and this works as a hindrance, to the middle-income people's interest in investment. - Our economic growth is suffering much due to this and this may even bring about an economic crisis. We are perhaps the highest-taxed country in the world, and hence is the necessity for a change in our economic policy.

These are the few points I wanted to put as regards our current Budget. Now I would like to speak a word about another thing, and that is about the book that is being prepared by the Government of India—"History of the Freedom Movement in India". After Volume I of that History was published more than two years ago, the then Minister in-charge, Mr. Humayun Kabir, declared on the floor of this House that the work would be completed in three volumes and that one volume would come out every year. The work, therefore, should have been completed by now. But even Volume II is not yet out. A big sum of money is being spent over this and yet the volumes of materials connected with history writing are not available to the research scholars. They would get them perhaps after this work is completed. So the delay is causing hindrance to research work as well. In this connection I would like to mention that Dr. R. C. Mazumdar, who was given the charge of writing this History and was later on removed, has already published a history of the freedom movement in India in three big volumes without any help from the National Archives. I came to know recently in Calcutta that Dr. Mazumdar is working on

the second edition of his book as the first edition has almost been sold out. This is the picture when the work is done in an individual capacity. But a big staff is engaged in writing the "History of the Freedom Movement in India" I referred to earlier. They are taking much time and spending so much money, but the things are not coming out—a very strange thing. It is a great loss to our State exchequer as well. So I would like that the second volume of the work should come out very soon, and the third volume also should not take more than another year or so.

This is what I had to say. Thank you.

श्री भगवत नारायण भागवत (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, यह बात तो सर्वमान्य है कि हमारे राष्ट्र का और हमारे शासन का उद्देश्य समाजवादी समाज को स्थापित करने का है। इस ओर, जब से तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना आरम्भ हुई है, बराबर ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। साम-दायिक विकास योजनाओं के द्वारा देहातों में विकास और उन्नति का प्रसार हो रहा है। यह सब होते हुए भी जब तक हमारे ग्रामवासियों का जीवन स्तर उंचा नहीं होता है, जब तक उन लोगों को खाना, कपड़ा, मकान, शिक्षा, चिकित्सा आदि की सुविधाएं उसी प्रकार नहीं मिलती हैं जैसे कि शहरों में मिलती हैं, तब तक इस ध्येय को पूरा करने में अनेकों कठिनाइयां होंगी।

यह हम जानते हैं कि हमारे भारतवर्ष का अधिकांश भाग, करीब 80 फी सदी, देहातों में रहता है। आज हम देखते हैं, जिन देहातों की उपेक्षा 200 वर्ष होती रही है उन के प्रति अवश्य शासन की सहानुभूति है, परन्तु उन के लिये वे सुविधाएं प्राप्त करने का कोई ध्येय नहीं रखा जा रहा है जो सुविधाएं शहरों में प्राप्त हैं।

क्या कोई कारण इसका बताया जा सकता है कि देहातों में इंटर कालिज, डिग्री कालिज या विश्वविद्यालय या कोई मेडिकल कालिज, कोई इंजीनियरिंग कालिज, या कोई कृषि संबंधी कालिज इत्यादि क्यों नहीं हैं। हमारी एक धारणा ऐसी हो रही है कि शहर में ही सब बड़े बड़े काम हो सकते हैं, देहातों में ये बड़े काम नहीं हो सकते। जब हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे डाक्टर लोग देहातों में जा कर पहले प्रैक्टिस करें तब उन को डिग्री दी जाय, या उन को नौकरी मिले, तो देहातों में उन के वास्ते क्या आकर्षण है कि वे किसी प्रकार अपने बच्चों को वहां शिक्षा दिला सक, किसी प्रकार वे अपनी अन्य सुविधाओं को वहां पा सकें। गवर्नमेंट का ध्यान इस ओर विशेष रूप से जाना चाहिये कि जो उन्नति के साधन हम ने शहरों में जुटाए हैं उन को हम देहातों की ओर भी ले जा सकें ताकि जो आजकल की प्रथा है कि गांव का आदमी शहर की ओर दौड़ता है—हम भी कहते हैं और सरकार की ओर से भी कई बार कहा जाता है कि देहात वालों को देहातों में ही ऐसी सुविधाएं मिल सकें कि वे वहां रह सकें—परन्तु मैं चाहता हूं कि इसका उल्टा हो जाय कि शहर वाला देहातों की तरफ दौड़े, न कि देहात वाला शहर की ओर दौड़े।

यह समझना कि देहातों में अगर खेती की काफी उन्नति हो जायगी तो देहातों की भी उन्नति हो जायगी, यह धारणा गलत है। देहात के लोग, जो किसान भाई हैं, वे प्रायः छः महीने, आठ महीने तक बेकार बैठे रहते हैं, उन को उस समय कोई काम नहीं रहता है। खेती के काम में चार, पांच महीने बिताए और बाकी दिनों में बैठे रहते हैं। उन दिनों उन के लिये कोई ऐसा काम होना चाहिये जिस में उन की आमदनी हो और जिसमें वे लग सकें।

उद्योगों के वास्ते विशेष रूप से ध्यान देहातों के लिये नहीं दिया जा रहा है। जो

उद्योग बस्तियां बनाई गई हैं उन में से अधिकांश शहरों और बड़े कस्बों में हैं। अगर 50 उद्योग बस्तियां खुलती हैं, तो गांव में शायद 4 या 5 उन में से खुलता होगा। जो गवर्नमेंट का इन्डस्ट्रियल रिजोल्यूशन 30 अप्रैल 1956 को हुआ था, उस के 15वें पैराग्राफ में कहा गया है :

"In order that industrialisation may benefit the economy of the country as a whole, it is important that disparities in levels of development between different regions should be progressively reduced. The location of industries in different parts of the country is very often determined by factors *such as* availability of necessary raw

मेरा निवेदन यह है कि जो पालिसी का रिजोल्यूशन है उस के ऊपर अभी तक शासन का विशेष रूप से ध्यान नहीं गया है। प्लानिंग कमिशन ने अपने तीसरे प्लान की रिपोर्ट में इस बात पर जोर दिया है कि जो इन्डस्ट्रियल पालिसी रिजोल्यूशन है उसके अनुसार हमें ग्रामीण तथा पिछड़े हुए प्रदेशों की उन्नति की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये जिस से वहां इन्डस्ट्रीज स्थापित हो सकें। जब हम बड़े उद्योगों को देखते हैं, तो हम यह पाते हैं कि जितने भी बड़े बड़े उद्योग हैं वे बड़े बड़े शहरों यानी बम्बई, कलकत्ता, अहमदाबाद और पूना जैसे बड़े बड़े शहरों में फैले हुए हैं। इन शहरों में उद्योग फैल गये हैं जहां कपड़े की मिलें हैं, पेपर मिलें हैं और इसी तरह के दूसरे कारखाने हैं। आजकल जितने भी कारखाने खुल रहे हैं वे शहरों में ही खुलते जा रहे हैं। सरकार ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह materials or other natural resources.

It is one of the aims of national planning to ensure that these facilities (power, water supply, transport facilities) are steadily made available to areas which are at present lagging behind industrially or where there is a greater need for providing opportunities for employment."

[श्री भगवत सारांगण भाग्यश्र]

बात मानी है कि अगर हम एक ही जगह पर इन्डस्ट्रीज को कन्सेन्ट्रेट कर देंगे, तो यह एक बड़ी खतरनाक बात होगी।

हमारे देश के जो बड़े बड़े शहर हैं उन की आबादी वैसे ही ज्यादा बढ़ती चली जा रही है, जहां पर मकान की कमी है, जमीन की कमी है और हम कहां तक इन बड़े बड़े शहरों में उद्योग खोल सकते हैं ? इसलिए मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि स्माल स्केल इन्डस्ट्रीज के जो प्रोजेक्ट हैं उन्हें देहात की ओर ले जाना चाहिये जैसा कि पालिसी रिजोल्यूशन में कहा गया है। अगर वहां पर इस तरह की सुविधाएं नहीं हैं, तो सरकार को सुविधा पैदा करनी चाहिये तब ही हम गांवों में इन्डस्ट्रियलाइजेशन के काम को पूरा कर सकते हैं। सरकार ने अप्रैल, 1960 में Committee on dispersal of Industries बनाई जिसने नवम्बर, 1961 में अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी, परन्तु उस रिपोर्ट को पेश किये हुए आज 4 वर्ष हो गये हैं सरकार ने उस की सिफारिशों पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की। उसी जमाने में एक कमेटी Industrial Perspective Planning बनाई गई और उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट 1962 में दे दी थी लेकिन उसके ऊपर भी सरकार ने अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की। उसके बाद अप्रैल 1962 में गवर्नमेंट ने रूरल इन्डस्ट्रीज प्लानिंग कमेटी बनाई और उसने भी अपनी अन्तरिम रिपोर्ट में बहुत सी सिफारिशें कीं, लेकिन उस सम्बन्ध में भी सरकार की ओर से कुछ नहीं किया गया। जिस इन्डस्ट्रियल पालिसी रिजोल्यूशन की मैंने चर्चा की और जिसके सम्बन्ध में इतनी कमेटियां बनती हैं, उनका उद्देश्य यह है कि वे इस तरह के उपाय सुझाएँ जिस के अनुसार देश का इन्डस्ट्रियलाइजेशन किया जा सके। परन्तु सरकार की ओर से इस ओर विशेष ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। प्लानिंग कमिशन

की पालिसी इस सम्बन्ध में जो है, वह उसने स्पष्ट रूप से बता दी है और मैं आपके सामने पढ़ देना चाहता हूँ :

"The general approach has to be to

यह बात प्राइवेट सेक्टर के लिए ही नहीं कही है बल्कि पब्लिक सेक्टर की जो इन्डस्ट्रीज हैं वे भी देहातों में बननी चाहियें। इसमें आगे यह कहा गया है :

avoid further concentration of industrial activity in area« where considerable development has already taken place or has been planned."

"In the licensing of industrial projects in the private sector also, the claims of under-developed ' regions are kept in view and locations in such areas »re suggested to prospective industrialists."

इन सब का सारांश यह है और मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि सरकार को इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये ताकि उद्योगों का विकास देहातों में हो। भविष्य में जितनी भी शिक्षा की संस्थाएँ हैं चाहे वे मेडिकल कालेज हों, इंजीनियरिंग कालेज हों, टेक्निकल कालेज हों, उन्हें देहात की ओर ही ले जाना चाहिये। सरकार को जो आग्रह होती है वह अधिकतर देहातों से होती है लेकिन उसका लाभ उन को नहीं मिलता है। देहात के जो किसान हैं, उन से टैक्स और मालगुजारी के रूप में जो रुपया वसूल किया जाता है उसका अधिकांश भाग देहातों की भलाई के लिए ही खर्च किया जाना चाहिये। इस समय सारे का सारा रुपया शहरों की भलाई के लिए खर्च कर दिया जाता है जहां पर बड़े बड़े कैपटलिस्ट हैं, जिन की बड़ी बड़ी इन्डस्ट्रीज हैं और उन्हीं के पास यह सब रुपया चला जाता है। सरकार ने एक मोनोपली कमिशन बैठाया है जो इन सब बातों की ओर जांच कर रहा है। लेकिन देखना यह है कि जो बड़े बड़े व्यापारी हैं, जिन की करोड़ों रुपयों की आमदनी है, उन्हीं के

पास सारे देहात का रुपया चला जाता है और इस तरह से दश का गरावा बढ़ती हा चलो जाता है तथा किसी प्रकार से वह घटती नहीं है। इसलिए मेरा सरकार से नम्र निवेदन है कि सरकार ने जो कमेडियां बिठलाई हैं और जिन की रिपोर्ट उसके सामने है और जिसमें बहुत जोरदार शब्दों में यह सिफारिश की गई है कि देहातों का इन्डस्ट्रियलाइजेशन किया जाना चाहिये, उस की ओर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये तथा उसे कार्यान्वित करना चाहिये।

SHRI A. D. MANI: Madam Deputy Chairman, I want to refer to Vote No. 25 relating to the Ministry of Finance, and Vote No. 89, relating to the Ministry of Transport.

Madam, I had read with great interest the debate on the Demands, in the other House, and I have also listened to the speeches made on the Budget from the Government said during the current session. I am yet to find any concrete suggestion emanating from the Finance Minister regarding the steps that Government propose to take to control the price-line. At present, on account of heavy civil expenditure the Indian economy is getting out of gear. The Civil expenditure of the Central Government stands around Rs. 1,500 crores. Last year the Finance Minister promised a cut of about Rs. 70 to Rs. 80 crores in civil expenditure. I do not know in what direction the Government's expenditure has been cut down. There has been proliferation of staff in almost every Ministry. I would like to remind the Government here that in 1930, when the Government was faced with an economic crisis caused by the crash in Wall Street, the then Government of India set up a Retrenchment Committee of Government. I believe that there is considerable scope for economy in civil expenditure and I hope that the Finance Minister, when he replies to the debate, will outline the steps that he proposes to take to curtail civil expenditure in all Ministries.

Madam, the Finance Minister

announced an increase in the D.A. i.e., dearness allowance, which will cost Rs. 22 crores to the Central Government. I realise that prices are rising and that the increase in the dearness allowance is called for. But this will only add to the inflationary factors which are already at work in the present circumstances. But such increased dearness allowance which is necessary in the present circumstances, will have to be followed by increase in the DA. of the members of the staff of the State Governments also. It will be seen, therefore, that while the Finance Minister is trying to raise more revenues for the prosecution of the Fourth Plan, he, by his inattention to the aspect of price control, is allowing inflationary factors to distort the picture of our economic development.

Madam, I would like to refer briefly to the working of the public sector undertakings which also fall within the purview of the Ministry of Finance. There is a parliamentary committee which reviews the performance of the various public sector undertakings. In the other House, there was a debate the other day on the working of the steel plants which are in the public sector. The steel plants in the public sector and in which recently Rs. 885 crores have been invested, are not yet able to produce Rs. 150 crores worth of goods annually. In a developing economy like ours, steel will have to be produced in increasing quantities and at favourable prices. But our public sector steel plants from which we expected much by way of financial return on the money invested in them, have not been able to give the return that we expected. The cost of steel production in India is the highest among the countries of the world, being about Rs. 1,700/- per tonne as against Rs. 680/- per tonne in Japan, where even the raw material has to be imported. I note that the Minister of Steel has announced in the other House that he is going to set up a committee to go into the cost and price structure of steel pro-

[Shri A. D. Mani] duction in India. While this is a step that I welcome, I suggest to the Ministry of Finance whether the time has not come for us to consider the question of a complete overhaul of the managerial set-up of these public sector undertakings. These public sector undertakings reflect a substantial portion of the capital of the public of India and I do not like these public sector undertakings to be run as Government departments are run. At present, the practice is to send men from the Railways or from other Departments to manage these public sector undertakings. I would like to commend to the Minister of Finance the example of France where the person who holds a political position is made the managing director of a company so that he knows that his political fortunes depend on the successful working of that company. I would like to just mention to the Finance Minister that he should consider the point whether we should not think in terms of putting politicians and men in public life, in charge of these undertakings so that their accountability to Parliament is far more effective than that of civil servants.

Madam. I would like to "go on to the Ministry of Finance again, vote number twenty-five, in respect of the ten per cent, customs regulatory duty which has been imposed on many articles. I would like to refer in particular to the problems of the newspaper industry with which I happen to be familiar. I am also the Vice-Chairman of the Government committee to help small newspapers, which has been going round the country to take evidence. From the evidence that we have taken so far we are satisfied that the small newspapers in India will not be able to afford the ten per cent, customs regulatory duty on newsprint. It may be recalled here, Madam, that the customs regulatory duty has been imposed on many articles on the ground that such a duty will discourage consumption of the goods which are to be imported. As far as news-

print is concerned, the import of newsprint is essential for the functioning of the Indian newspaper industry because newspapers depend on imported newsprint to meet and level up their costs of production. The imported newsprint costs much less than the indigenously produced newsprint. I might mention here that the newspaper industry is the only industry where the costs of production have no relation whatever to the sale price of the product. Whatever may be the increase in the cost of production, a newspaper has to sell at certain fixed prices, may be ten or twelve paise per copy. We cannot charge our cost of production to our sale price. The Indian newspaper industry has been asking, therefore, for a relief from the ten per cent, *ad valorem* customs duty. Now, the Finance Minister is so clever that this duty has been imposed in a very innocuous form. He says that this duty is called, for to avoid more imports on foreign account. In this connection, I might mention that the newspaper industry is paying Rs. 10/ 50 per quintal and the customs regulatory duty will amount to one hundred and fifty percent, of the duty that it pays now because the customs regulatory duty will be *ad valorem* while the Rs. 10/50 is a specific duty. I am afraid that the newspapers in India will not be in a position to bear the customs regulatory duty. I have before me certain figures which have been worked out about the burden which newspapers will have to bear on account of the customs duty. "The Samaj" of Cuttack which is owned by the Servants of the People Society with which Prime Minister Shastri is connected will have to pay an additional impost of thirty thousand rupees annually on newsprint. "The National Herald" of Lucknow will have to pay thirtyfour thousand rupees more on newsprint than what it is paying now. "The Janma Bhoomi" of Bombay which is a trust-owned newspaper will have to pay as much as eighty thousand rupees more than what it is paying today.

SHRI C. D. PANDE (Uttar Pradesh): What about "The Hitavada"?

SHRI A. D. MANI: I have not worked out that figure.

SHRI C. D. PANDE: Even so, we would like to know about it.

SHRI A. D. MANI: The "Tribune" will have to pay a lakh and eighty thousand rupees more than what it is paying now. I would like to ask the Finance Minister whether it was at all necessary to impose this customs regulatory duty on newsprint. At present, certain articles enjoy exemption from the customs regulatory duty like foodgrains, fertilisers, family planning accessories and books. The newspaper is required for public and mass education in the country. The total circulation of newspapers in India is 202 lakhs for a population of 450 millions. The number of newspapers which are in circulation in the country is comparison with the number of newspapers in Japan is pitifully small. I would, therefore, appeal to the Finance Minister to regard the newspaper industry as essential for public and popular education and ■ exempt the newspaper industry from the customs regulatory duty. I may add here, Madam, that an appeal has already been addressed by the Committee to assist the small newspapers, asking the Government to withdraw the customs regulatory duty on newsprint and I feel that the newspaper industry today is faced with such a crisis that if this duty is allowed to continue, many small newspapers and regional newspapers will have to be closed down.

Madam, I would like to go on to the Ministry of Transport. We have been raising a number of questions in this House on the question of Government collaboration with foreign interests for running hotels in the country. The total investment of Indian enterprise in Indian hotels is about twenty crores of rupees at present. I understand that the Govern-211 RSD—6.

ment of India is negotiating with the Hilton chain of hotels regarding the setting up of a Hilton chain hotel in India. The Hiltons are coming to India as they came to Cairo but on terms which are disadvantageous to us. Madam, according to my information, the Hilton chain has proposed that it will build hotels in the principal cities of India, Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras with four hundred and forty rooms in each hotel at a cost of approximately four and a half crores of rupees each. The Hiltons do not want to take any responsibility for finding any financier to meet the foreign exchange requirements in the United States. They do not want to make any investment in India by way of equity or preference share participation. The management will be entirely in their hands and the period of contract is fifty years, not five or ten but fifty years. According to this agreement, they will be receiving recurring amounts estimated to be eighteen lakhs each year as management fee for each hotel and they will charge sales promotion to the tune of four lakhs per year for each hotel. The foreign exchange required for capital imported goods which is the most important feature of the chain hotels is not provided by Hiltons. This comes to the tune of fifty lakhs of rupees for each hotel. We have to import equipment to the extent of fifty lakhs of rupees in value for furnishing these hotels. The total amount of foreign exchange required for the four hotels will be two crores of rupees. The Hiltons are not going to spend a single pie on this investment and they want the management to be entirely in their hands. We have been trying to raise this question in this House but so far we have received only very evasive answers from the Government. It has been pointed out to those who raised this matter privately that Hiltons have such an arrangement in Cairo. The Nile Hilton Hotel takes eighty per cent, of the sales in foreign exchange. If anybody wants to go and stay for a night in the Hilton Hotel, he has got to pay in the exchange

[Shri A. D. Mani] of his country but that does not obtain in India. The payment has to be made in rupees and so this analogy does not hold good at all. I do not think, Madam, that we should allow the Hilton chain hotels to come into India because there is Indian enterprise . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): My information is this: Some people of the Hiltons have successfully lobbied some officers here and have got this thing done. I wrote to Shastri] i about this but he did not know. He wrote to me, saying that he was sending for the papers from the Minister and had asked the Minister to write to me. I do not know what his answer is.

SHRI A. D. MANI: I would like my friend, Mr. Bhagat, to give a little more attention to what I am saying because he is blissfully dozing away.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I am listening. It is very unfair to say that I am blissfully dozing away.

SHRI A. D. MANI: I am sorry but I am quite satisfied that he is wide awake.

Madam, I want the Minister of Finance to take note of what has been said on the subject because there is a good deal of apprehension that the Transport Ministry is going to bring the Hilton chain of hotels to this country. I am not objecting to foreign collaboration in the management of hotels but it has got to be on terms which will be satisfactory and maintain our self-respect. If Indian enterprise is prepared to undertake the running of these hotels, the Government should take advantage of the help so offered and allow Indian capital to be invested. I hope the Government will make it clear that they are not prepared to accept these proposals which have been put forward by the Hilton chain of hotels. I would like to conclude by saying in this connection, . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Does the Finance Minister know it? I talked to Mr. Krishnamachari; he said he did not know it.

SHRI A. D. MANI: Madam, I would like to conclude here with a brief observation on the Ministry of Defence which is Vote No. 10 in the Appropriation Bill. Madam, some of us have had the advantage of visiting the forward areas. I had an opportunity of going, as a member of a parliamentary delegation, to NEFA and we felt at that time that if these areas are to be a part of India, they have got to be populated and the principle of closed door which has so far dominated Government policy in regard to the frontier areas should be given up. We should not maintain these frontier areas as museum pieces or as anthropological places where students of anthropology may find excellent specimens. We have tried very hard to impress this point of view informally also on the Ministry of External Affairs and on the Ministry of Defence, in view of what is happening in the Rann of Kutch and Pakistan's warlike moves on our border, I hope that the Government of India will take steps to see that the frontier areas are populated. It does not matter where the population comes from because there is a good deal of local feeling in Assam and there is a marked reluctance on the part of tribals to allow "non-tribals to come into that area. We should not allow or encourage such feelings to remain and I do hope that in view of the emergency facing us on our frontiers, the Government will take active steps to see that in these frontier areas there is a substantial population. It is not possible to defend these areas if there is no population there. We have seen in the NEFA area that if one post is abandoned or given up for any reason, the army will have to fall back 30 or 40 miles to another place where there is some concentration of population.

I would also like the Minister to consider the question of imparting

some kind of a military training to people residing in the frontier areas. I am not suggesting compulsory conscription but some kind of a compulsory military training should be given to the people in the frontier areas because it seems to me that the present warlike moves of Pakistan on our borders are going to be a continuing feature of Pakistan's policy towards India for a number of years to come. It is, therefore, necessary that we should strengthen civil defence wherever possible and I hope and trust that the Ministry will give consideration to this suggestion that I have made.

Thank you.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Akbar Ali Khan.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN (Andhra Pradesh): Madam Deputy Chairman . . .

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) in the Chair]

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: He referred to Hilton.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) : You say what you want to say when your turn comes. Not in between.

SHRI A. D. MANI: He wants to say something. Let him say that.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I must draw your attention just now because it involves a Member of Parliament.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) : Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, you can speak on it. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: But ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) : Mr. Akbar Ali Khan has been called. Let him speak.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Mr. Kooka of Air India made a speech in Sri-nagar in which he has said all kinds

of things against me because I wrote a letter about this Hilton arrangement to the Prime Minister. Here is the copy of the speech. I hope, tomorrow, when I bring it as a matter of privilege you will allow it. (*Interruptions*). He has committed a breach of privilege of the House.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, as Mr. Mani has emphasized in the last portion of his speech, I join with him in requesting the Government that the border problem, civil as well as military, and of the requirements needed for the full safeguard of the border should be taken up on a top priority basis by the Government of India and the matter should not be left to the States. Yesterday, Sir, we passed a unanimous Resolution against aggression by Pakistan. Three years back, we passed a unanimous Resolution against aggression by China, and it is distressing to know that notwithstanding these warnings and our unfriendly relations with these two countries these matters relating to the borders have not been taken in all seriousness and with all that urgency which they require. That is the topmost question that not only the House but the whole country is interested in and I hope that the Government will take it in all seriousness that the situation and the problem demand.

The next point that I would like to say is that I was surprised to read the speech of the Food Minister that the food situation is satisfactory. I would like him to explain and clarify what he means by 'satisfactory food situation'. If the prices remain the same and the difficulty to procure grains is to a certain extent lessened, I think that is not a satisfactory position. The prices that had risen have not come down and the present prices are not within the scope of our poor people. So when you consider the question of food you must look to both the considerations, the availability of food as well as the prices which should be within the competence of our poor people. I think now it is

LSHn Akbar Ah Khan.] time that they should tackle this question also on a war footing and see that production is increased. Thousands of acres of land are still there uncultivated. A serious drive should be made to see that these lands which are not cultivated are brought under cultivation and a detailed consideration should also be given to supplementary foods like vegetables, fish etc.

The third point that I would like to place before this House is regarding the difficulties that some of the States are feeling about the big projects like the Nagarjunasagar and others. We have brought up this question before the House earlier also. I would very much like that these big projects are taken up by the Central Government. It will not be possible—in the Fourth Plan for the States—whether it is Punjab or Mysore or Andhra Pradesh—to feed these big projects without substantial help and support of the Government of India. In fact, many of the schemes in the States are not being taken up because of the difficulty of finance with which these big projects will have to be fed. In view of this serious problem, I would like the Government of India to take up these projects. The expenditure on these projects should be borne by the Government of India.

Regarding big industries, and particularly the steel industry which is now to be established, I am in a very unfortunate position. Unfortunately, when a steel industry is to be set up in Andhra Pradesh a Minister from Andhra Pradesh—is in charge of the Ministry of Steel here. It is a very uncomfortable position.

SHRI P. K. KUMARAN: Why uncomfortable?

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: It is very uncomfortable because he will think, as he is saying, that he is a Union Minister. Certainly he is a Union Minister, but so far as the question

if Andhra is concerned, he will feel reluctant to take an objective view of the situation, and do this thing. So, I appeal to the Finance Minister and the Prime Minister to look into this matter of the steel industry. I do not say, give it. If the expert advice is not in our favour, I will be the last person to say that. India is first to me and Andhra Pradesh second. What I say is, other things being equal, again if you start giving it to places where we have already got a big industry, it is not fair. So, I would appeal that in this matter of steel industry, the Prime Minister should look into the matter and decide. This is not any reflection on the Steel Minister, Mr. Sanjiva Reddy but somehow I feel that if a member belonging to a certain State is in charge of that Ministry, difficulties arise for him.

Now, Sir, the other point that I would like to submit—and I would crave your indulgence—is this. My learned and esteemed friend, the leader of the first group of the Opposition, has referred to Aligarh. He said that the other Vice-Chancellors preceding Mr. Tyabji, Col. Zaidi and he did not mention further on, did not tackle the situation. Well, Sir, as one coming from Aligarh, as one who was there till 1920 and left Aligarh, I feel ashamed of what happened on the 25th April. Whether it is a question of Mr. Ali Yawar Jung or whether it is any other person, the question will not be solved by tinkering with the problem. The question will not be solved, as the Education Minister said, by putting a non-Muslim in Aligarh and a non-Hindu in Banaras. As I do not know much of Banaras, I would refrain from saying anything about Banaras, but so far as I have enquired I find that hardly two to three per cent. non-Hindus are there. So far as Aligarh is concerned, there are about 35 to 40 per cent non-Muslims there. Now, I do pay my tribute and say that when the Aligarh University was established by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

and his colleagues there was necessity for such an institution has done great services to the community as well as to the country and it has produced men in literature, politics, science, of whom we can be proud. After 1950, after the partition of the country, after the establishment of secular democracy in India, after the adoption of a socialist pattern of society in this country, it is a different matter and we will have to do very serious rethinking about the Aligarh Muslim University. If you think that by putting some other person there, by changing a few rules, by dismissing certain officers or staff, you will be able to tackle the problem of the Aligarh University, let me tell the Education Minister and the Shastri Government that they are hopelessly mistaken. That is not the way. What is the situation? It is a Muslim University. So, the communal elements of the whole country concentrate there, not only Muslim communalism but also Hindu communalism concentrates there. Let us understand the situation. Let us understand what happened three years back. After independence, I know with what great difficulty, Panditji and Maulana Saheb prevailed upon Dr. Zakir Husain to accept that post and I know with what difficulty he had tried to control the situation there. Let us face facts. It is no use shutting our eyes to them. I should say in the same way Col. Zaidi and Mr. Tyabji also tried to do. At the last minute or during the last two years a man like Tyabji, who was definitely of the nationalist view and who did bring to bear a certain nationalistic approach there, had to yield in the matter of admission in the engineering college and had to make it 75 per cent. Why was it so? Let us understand it. The position is this. Admission to universities and especially to technical colleges and engineering colleges, as we all know, is very difficult. In each province it is difficult. In each State it is difficult. At the same time, let us also say that, after the establishment of go many universities in each State

and so many engineering colleges in each State, the position has changed. Having that in mind, let us see how we can boldly face and tackle this problem. It is no use saying it is wrong. We all share it. There are certain things which are very seriously wrong there, but what has been our policy? The students feel that it is a Muslim University. Every day the non-Muslims' number is increasing. This is the excuse for the 50 per cent, which was recommended by the Enquiry Committee on which my esteemed friends, Dr. Sapru, Prof. Wadia, and other very great educationists were there. They recommended that the bulk should be of Muslim students. When you call it a Muslim University, when you take around high dignitaries starting from the King of Saudi Arabia, President Nasser, the Iraqi President, the King of Iran and everybody else there and say this is a Muslim University, everybody cheers and say: "Alla-ho-Akbar" and so on. They feel that it is a Muslim University. On the one hand, you are encouraging that. On the other hand, you say 'No, no', there should be no communalism, and the percentage should not be increased. This is something like putting fire on dry grass or, if you pardon my saying so, putting a young man and a young lady together, encouraging them in every way, and then telling them not to commit any sin. How is it possible? I remember;

You put me on a plank of wood in the ocean and then you tell me: Beware, do not get yourself drenched. Do not get yourself wet. What is

درمیان قعر دریا تخته بدم کرده ای
 باز می گوئی که دامن تر مکن
 هشیار باش
 †[درمیان کمره دریا تخته: بدم
 کرد: ای]
 باجڑ مہی گوئی کہ دامن تر مکن
 ہشیار باش]

t[] Hindi transliteration.

[Shri Akbar Ali Khan.]

this? I think the only solution that I can place before this House, before this Government and before the country is this. Make it an Urdu-medium University and abolish all reservations. That will be according to the pattern in our country. We are having the Karnatak University, we are having the Telugu University and we 4 P.M. are having all other Universities. Let there be an Urdu-medium university with Hindi and English as compulsory languages, and abolish all reservations. So long as you have reservations, so long as you make people feel that you have the name Muslim and then you say, "do not do this, do not do that". I think it is doing something and planning something else. That is very bad, that is very dangerous, and this problem will not be solved in that easy way. I want this matter to be tackled. Sir, for the last forty years, Shri Ali Yavar Jung and I have had the privilege of studying and working in Hyderabad shoulder to shoulder. He is one of the finest men. From the very beginning he has tried to keep up to the nationalist spirit. If the life of Ali Yavar Jung or Akbar Ali Khan or any other life is lost for a good cause, for the cause of strengthening the foundations of the country and secularism, I would be happy about it. It would be a proud day if Akbar Ali Khan or Ali Yavar Jung is shot and the country benefits by it. But will it solve your problem? Will it improve the situation? Will it do the things that you really want to do? That will not be done. So, while I propose that we should send our good wishes for a speedy recovery to Shri Ali Yavar Jung, I say that the problem cannot be solved unless you change the character, unless you change the terminology, and make the people think that it is a university in the same way as we have the Delhi University. So, do not create communal psychology which leads to difficulties. I think we have got the Indian Institutes of Technology. There, is no problem there. Let the minority feel that they

can come through competition, that they can come through merit, that they can come through merit, that not on the basis of caste and creed. Let them not feel that they cannot come through because they belong to one community or one caste—that is most detrimental. That is the basic thing that I want the Government to look into very seriously. As it is a very important matter, I think direction from Parliament is very necessary.

In this connection I would appeal to our friends of the opposition, I would beg of them, I would respectfully request them to give very serious thought to this question and not to let this discussion go into a narrow channel.

PROF. M. B. LAL: Would you not like the Government to give a thought to it?

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: I am asking you to guide the Government. This is not a matter which I would leave to the Government alone because the Government has its own difficulty. I would like Parliament as a whole, and particularly persons like Prof. M. B. Lai who have got great experience of university affairs, to give guidance. So, let this matter be tackled at a very high level and let a firm decision be taken, and it should be seen that not only this decision is implemented but secularism prevails among all sections and that no minority, nobody, feels in any way that any injustice or any unfair treatment is meted out to him. That is the way in which we will establish unity and strengthen the country.

Thank you.

पंडित भवानी प्रसाद तिवारी (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो विनि-
योग विधेयक सदन के सामने है उसका सम-
र्थन करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ। यह
विधेयक ऐसे समय में उपस्थित हुआ है कि
यह स्वाभाविक बात है कि जो सुरक्षा की
मद है उस पर लोगों का ध्यान जाय और
उसका आज की स्थिति में अधिक से अधिक

महत्त्व भी आंका जाय । इस विनियोग बिल के संबंध में जितने भी माननीय सदस्य बोले उन्होंने किसी न किसी ढंग से सुरक्षा के संबंध में अपनी बात कही । किसी ने नीति के संबंध में और किसी ने आंकड़ों के संबंध में अपनी बात सदन के सामने रखी ।

इस बिल के संबंध में जो प्रथम वक्ता बोले और उन्होंने सरकार की नीति की जो आलोचना की इससे मैं सहमत नहीं हुआ । मैं समझता हूँ कि वे जिन नतीजों पर पहुँचे वे गलत नतीजों हैं और वे इसलिए पहुँचे कि उन्होंने चीन के आक्रमण और पाकिस्तान के आक्रमण को एक ही स्थिति से देखा । लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि दोनों आक्रमणों की स्थिति एक जैसी स्थिति नहीं है । दोनों में बदली हुई स्थिति है और वह एक दूसरे से तुलना नहीं की जा सकती है । जब हम दोनों आक्रमणों की तुलना करेंगे तो इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचेंगे कि जब चीन का आक्रमण हुआ था तब यह बात स्पष्ट थी कि वह हमारा मित्र है और जिसे हम मित्र समझते थे क्या वह हमें धोका देगा ? उस समय हमारी सैनिक स्तर पर बिल्कुल भी तैयारी नहीं थी और न ही राष्ट्र उसके मुकाबले में कोई सैनिक तैयारी कर रहा था क्योंकि उससे कोई भय नहीं था कि वह इस तरह से कोई धोका करेगा ।

उस समय हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने स्पष्ट रूप से कह दिया था कि यह धोका हो गया है और अब राष्ट्र को तैयारी करनी चाहिये । उसी दिन से राष्ट्र इस बात की तैयारी कर रहा है और सुरक्षा की मद में ज्यादा से ज्यादा खर्च कर रहा है । हमारा देश शस्त्र अस्त्र बना रहा है, मंगा रहा है और हमारे सिपाही सीमाओं पर डटे हुए हैं । वे सीमाओं पर इसलिए डटे हुए हैं कि अगर चीन फिर आक्रमण करे, फिर आक्रमण करने की गलती करे तो उसका मुकाबला किया जा सके ।

परन्तु जहाँ तक पाकिस्तान का संबंध कि यह बात साफ थी जिस दिन से पाकिस्तान

बना, हिन्दुस्तान से अलग हुआ, उसी दिन से हम यह समझते थे कि वह हमारे ऊपर हमला करेगा क्योंकि फिरंगी सरकार यहाँ पर फूट के बीज छोड़ गई थी । उस दिन से हमारे और पाकिस्तान के बीच में झगड़ा मौजूद है और यह जाहिर बात है कि उन्होंने भारतवर्ष की जमीन पर कब्जा किया हुआ है ।

पाकिस्तान ने मैं उस हिस्से पर जिसे आजाद काश्मीर कहा जाता है और जो हिन्दुस्तान का हिस्सा है उस पर कब्जा किया हुआ है । काश्मीर के उस हिस्से पर जहाँ पर सीमा फायर हो चुका है पाकिस्तान बारबार उसका उल्लंघन करता रहता है । इसलिए पाकिस्तान की तरफ से जो आक्रमण हुआ है उसके बारे में यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि वह धोके से किया गया है । उसने जो आक्रमण किया उसकी कल्पना थी और वह हुआ । और एक बार नहीं अनेक बार हुआ, सीमा-ल्लंघन अनेक बार हुआ । शिकायतें की गई राष्ट्र सभ में बारबार पाकिस्तानी पकड़े गये इस बात में कि सीमोल्लंघन उन्होंने ही किया है । हाँ, यह आलोचना की जाती है कि इतनी बार सीमोल्लंघन करने के बाद भी जहाँ तहाँ विरोधपत्र ही भेजे गये और जब जिस कंजरकोट के मामले में पाकिस्तानी सेनाएं बहुत भीतर प्रवेश कर गई, तब क्या किया जाय । स्पष्ट है कि आज की स्थिति में बार बार जो यह कहा जा रहा है कि हम संयम और दृढ़ता दिखा रहे हैं, वह ऐसी स्थिति में कहा जा रहा है जब कि हमारी सेना की शक्ति हम में है मुकाबिले की । जब मुकाबिले की शक्ति न हो और जब यह कहा जाय, तब तो वह कमजोर बात होती है । परन्तु शक्ति रहते हुये जब यह बात कही जाये, तो बारबार कहने पर भी उससे ताकत बढ़ती है, कमजोर नहीं होती है । एक उदाहरण मुझे याद आता है कि महाभारत में यह बात कही गई है कि जनहित विरोधी मोरचा जब कृष्ण के विरुद्ध शिशुपाल ने लिया, तो ऐसा हुआ कि शिशुपाल आता था, वह बारबार गालियाँ देता था, 99 बार वह गालियाँ सही गईं और सौवीं बार

[पंडित भवानो प्रसाद तिवारी]

उसको जवाब दे दिया गया, शिशुपाल को समाप्त कर दिया गया। शायद आज की स्थिति में यही नीति बरती जा रही है। यद्यपि पाकिस्तान ने बार-बार सीमोल्लंघन किया है, परन्तु भारत की ओर से जो दृढ़ता और संयम का प्रदर्शन किया जा रहा है, वह इस लिये कि हम अपनी सुरक्षा की पंक्ति इतनी मजबूत करें कि हम न केवल पाकिस्तान की चुनौती का जवाब दे सकें बल्कि यदि किसी और देश की ओर से चुनौती हो, तो उसका भी जवाब दे सकें। यह भी एक सोचने की बात है कि वह जो पाकिस्तान की तरफ से युद्ध की चुनौती दी गई है, वह उनकी अपनी कमजोरी व्यक्त करती है और हमारी ओर से, भारत की ओर से, जो उसका उत्तर दिया गया है, वह दृढ़तापूर्वक और संयमित उत्तर दिया गया है। तो इतनी हम अपनी शक्ति रखें और न केवल हम उसको रखें बल्कि इतनी हम तैयारी करें, जैसी कि अनेक दिनों से हम कर रहे हैं और आज भी इस विनियोग बिल में इसका खर्चा रख के या बजट में रख के या जरूरत पड़े तो और खर्चा स्वीकार कर के तैयारी कर रहे हैं, और इस प्रकार हमारी सुरक्षा पंक्ति इतनी मजबूत हो कि यह बार-बार जो हम सहन कर रहे हैं, यदि अबसर आये, तो मौका पड़ने पर हमारी जो जमीन हड़प कर ली गई है, चाहे वह पाकिस्तान के द्वारा हो, चाहे वह चीन के द्वारा हो उसे एक बार जो हमारी तैयारी हो, उसका ऐसा नतीजा हो कि उसे हम वापस ले सकें। यह स्थिति आज दिख रही है और यही कारण है कि इस सदन में सभी ओर से, जो आज नीति बरती जा रही है हमारे प्रधान मंत्री के द्वारा उसका समर्थन हुआ और लोगों ने इस सम्बन्ध में एकता का भाव प्रदर्शित किया। यही एकता असल में हमारी शक्ति बनेगी और जब हमारी सुरक्षा पंक्ति मजबूत हो, तब तो हमारे विनियोग और जनहित के खर्च में मदें स्वीकार करने का कोई अर्थ होता है। इस लिए यह प ली महत्व की चीज है।

हमें विश्वास है कि हमारी सुरक्षा पंक्ति इस योग्य है कि हम यह भी कर सकते हैं कि हम अपने राष्ट्र की विकास योजनाओं को इस दृष्टि से अग्रसर करें कि राष्ट्र की स्थिति उत्तरोत्तर पुष्ट होती जाय। यह ठीक है कि कृषि और उद्योग, इन दोनों का संतुलन यदि आज के वैज्ञानिक युग में हम कायम कर सकें अपनी नीतियों से, तो राष्ट्र अग्रसर होगा। मुझे आशा है कि इस पर दृष्टि रखी जा रही है और इसी लिये बड़ी योजनाएं और छोटी योजनाएं, जो उद्योग को भी बढ़ाती हैं और सिंचाई का भी प्रबन्ध करती हैं, वे आगे जा रही हैं। यह जरूर मैं इस वक्त कह देना चाहता हूं कि किसी भी योजना या किसी खर्च के सम्बन्ध में प्रादेशिक संकीर्ण नज़र नहीं होनी चाहिये। किसी भी विषय पर पूरे भारत के प्रसंग में देखा जाना चाहिये। कोई भी हिस्सा देश का हो, यदि वह उन्नत होता है, तो उससे सारा देश ही उन्नत होता है। वर्तमान स्थितियों में केवल एक ही प्रदेश का नाम बार-बार विरोधी दल के नेता ने लिया। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि उन्होंने केवल गुजरात की बात उठाई, परन्तु सचमुच में नज़र तो यह होनी चाहिये कि चाहे वह गुजरात हो, चाहे वह आसाम हो, चाहे सीमा का कोई भी हिस्सा हो, यदि एक जगह चोट होती है, तो सारे शरीर को देखना होता है क्योंकि एक अंग को कहीं चोट पहुंचे, तो वह तो सारे शरीर पर चोट होती है और पूरे देश पर चोट होती है और इसी नज़र से चीज देखी जानी चाहिये, एक प्रदेश के सम्बन्ध में नहीं। परन्तु किन्हीं किन्हीं प्रदेशों की स्थिति राष्ट्रीय विकास की नज़र से ऐसी होती है, जिस पर अधिक ध्यान देना होता है। अभी हमारे मित्र अकबर अली खां साहिब ने आंध्र प्रदेश की बात कही और आंध्र प्रदेश में उन्होंने स्टील प्लांट की बात उठाई। मैं जिस प्रदेश से आता हूं वह आंध्र प्रदेश का पड़ोसी ही है और दोनों की सीमाएं लगी हुई हैं। वहां जो बेलाडिला स्थान है, उसकी

जांच भी की गई है विशेषज्ञों के द्वारा और इस निष्कर्ष पर भी पहुंचा गया है कि वहां लोहे की इतनी बहुतायत है, इतने अच्छे किस्म का पाया जाता है और इतनी सरलता से पाया जाता है कि वहां पर एक प्लांट क आवश्यकता है। खुलेगा भले ही वह मध्य प्रदेश में, परन्तु सारे प्रदेशों का उससे लाभ होगा।

شری اکبر علی خان : بھائی کا
بھی تو آپ کی اسٹیٹ میں ہے -

†[श्री अकबर अली खान : भिलाई का भी तो आपकी स्टेट में है।]

पंडित भवानी प्रसाद तिवारी : जी हां, है, क्योंकि लोहा वहां होता है बहुतायत से। यह आपने छोड़ा है, तो यह कहे देता हूं कि सचमुच में यद्यपि पिछड़ा हुआ प्रदेश है हमारा मध्य प्रदेश, परन्तु कभी कभी ...

شری این - ایم - انور (مددزاس) :
بھائیوں بھائی ہے -

†[श्री एन० एम० अनवर (मद्रास) : बीचों-बीच है।]

पंडित भवानी प्रसाद तिवारी : बीचों-बीच जरूर है, परन्तु मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि वह पिछड़ा हुआ प्रदेश कहलाता है। उसके आदिवासियों की आबादी, उसके हरिजनों की आबादी और उसकी सब प्रकार की बातें ऐसी हैं, जिनसे वह बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ प्रदेश कहलाता है। शायद बीच में है, इसीलिये पिछड़ा हुआ है। खैर, जो भी हो, मैं यह कह रहा था कि फसल के मामले में आप देखिये कि मध्य प्रदेश अपना अन्न अनेक प्रदेशों को देता है। अब तो जो वहां सरप्लस सामान होता है, वह मध्य प्रदेश केन्द्र सरकार को दे देता है और उसको यह अधिकार दे दिया जाता है कि वह उसका वितरण करे।

तो वहां ऐसा स्थिति भी है, परन्तु यह स्थिति यदि और उन्नत हो, तो उसमें देश को और लाभ होगा। जैसा कि मैं कह रहा था कि मध्य प्रदेश में जो एक नर्मदा नदी है, वह उसकी जान है और उसकी एक योजना, नर्मदा घाटी योजना, मध्य प्रदेश से यहां केन्द्रीय सरकार में आई है। उसमें सिंचाई की भी, कृषि की भी और उसके द्वारा बिजली उत्पन्न करने की भी योजना है। वह न केवल एक प्रदेश को लाभ करेगी, न केवल पड़ोसी प्रदेशों को लाभ करेगी बल्कि यहां सदन में सिंचाई मंत्री के द्वारा स्वीकार कर लिया गया है कि वह सारे देश के लिये लाभकारी होगी। वह बड़ी योजना है और उस योजना का कार्यान्वित होना आवश्यक है। मैं इस ओर ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। अभी खोसला कमेटी की स्टेज में बात पड़ी हुई है। उसकी रिपोर्ट आवे और उसे शीघ्र कार्यान्वित किया जाय यह बहुत अच्छी बात है।

सदन में बार बार यह कहा जाता है कि कृषि का उत्पादन भी बढ़ाया जावे ताकि विदेशों के कर्जों में जो डूबते जाते हैं उसमें कुछ बचत हो और बार बार जो हमें अन्न मंगाना पड़ता है वह न हो। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि मध्य प्रदेश एक ऐसा स्थान भी है जहां बहुत सी भूमि पड़ी हुई है जिसे उपजाऊ बना कर कृषि का बड़ा परिवर्धन किया जा सकता है। उस सम्बन्ध में एक योजना भी केन्द्र को भेजी गई है जो कि चम्बल की घाटियों की योजना कहलाती है। उसकी जो घाटियां हैं उसमें कोई पहाड़ नहीं हैं, पत्थर नहीं हैं, मिट्टी की घाटियां हैं, एक शक्तिशाली बुलडोजर के जरिए या अनेक बुलडोजरों के जरिए यदि जमीन एक सी कर दी जाए और उसको खेती योग्य बनाया जावे तो न केवल मध्य प्रदेश को बल्कि सारे प्रदेशों को इससे लाभ होगा। यह भी एक बड़ी योजना है। तो इस प्रकार के कुछ संकेत मैंने किए हैं जिससे

【पंडित भवानी प्रसाद तिवारी】
 कि राष्ट्रीय-विकास की योजना आगे बढ़े सके ।
 यह जो एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल, जो विनियोग
 विधेयक, सामने आया है इसका मैं पूर्ण
 समर्थन करता हूँ ।

PROF. SATYAVRATA SIDDHANTALANKAR (Nominated): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, ours is a socialistic society and also ours is a secular State. Secularism means that we shall not emphasise the religious side of a thing. And so long as we are a secular State we have to remember that in education particularly, secularism has to be emphasised. The Aligarh Muslim University, so long as it contains the word "Muslim", is not a secular educational institution.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA (Uttar Pradesh): What about Banaras?

PROF. SATYAVRATA SIDDHANTALANKAR: I shall come to it later on. The question is that when the Aligarh Muslim University was start-' ed, it was started with a certain ideology. When Sir Syed Ahmad Khan founded it, he had got a certain view of life which he had to put into practice, and that ideology was worked out in the Aligarh Muslim University. From the very inception of this University, the interests of Muslims have been propagated and, therefore, if, today, the students and professors and others of the Muslim University want that there should be 75 per cent, seats reserved in technical colleges of the University, I do not think there is anything which goes against the spirit of the University. So long as it is a Muslim University they have got every right to demand that the Muslim interests should be given predominance.

SHRI N. M. ANWAR: The University is open to everybody. It is a residential University. They want a certain percentage to be reserved for the students of that University which does not necessarily mean that it should be reserved only for the Muslim community.

PROF. SATYAVRATA SIDDHANTALANKAR: So long as it is a Muslim University they have every right to demand that Muslim interests

. . . (*Interruption by Shri N. M. Anwar*) I am not going to yield. I have every right to speak. So long as it remains a Muslim University I dare say that they have every right to demand such a thing. But the question is whether in a secular State like India you are going to tolerate a Muslim University in an educational atmosphere. If education is to be reformed, then this word 'Muslim' has to be deleted as my friend, Mr. Akbar Ali Khan, pointed out.

SHRI N. M. ANWAR: There are thousands of institutions called Hindu institutions, Sikh institutions, Muslim institutions. Are they to drop these words?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): Mr. Anwar, no interruption. (*Interruptions*). Order, please. You should address the Chair.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: They should not be allowed to sit so close.

PROF. SATYAVRATA SIDDHANTALANKAR: I agree with the contention that there should not be any denominational appellation at all attached even to the names of persons, not to speak of universities. But the universities should be all secular. Just as I pointed out, if there is a Muslim university, they have every right to demand that there should be 75 per cent, reservation. The previous Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Tyabji, rightly introduced 75 per cent. They say he was a nationalist. He might have been a nationalist, but he could concede the demand that the Muslims should be given predominance in that University, and if today you see that there are people who are going to assassinate the Vice-Chancellor, it is all old history repeating itself. The foundation of this University was laid on the very idea that they wanted to

•create a Muslim ideology. All conspiracies of the Muslim League were hatched in the Muslim University. If you read Lord Minto's biography, you will find that the Viceroy of India of that time invited the people of the Muslim University and asked them to make a demand that they should be given a percentage in services. This thing originated from the Muslim University.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: There was no University then.

• PROF. SATYAVRATA SIDDHANTALANKAR: It might have been a college. Whatever it might be then, it developed into a university on that ideology. That ideology is the very root, the very foundation of this University. All those things developed into what we are seeing today. So my friends need not be afraid if today there is a demand for the assassination of the Vice-Chancellor also, because that is the very idea injected into the University.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): We got the idea.

PROF. SATYAVRATA SIDDHANTALANKAR: Since you got the idea, I need not dilate upon it. So, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I wanted to point out that if this evil has to be remedied, it cannot be remedied by just calling it an Urdu University. This University will have to be closed altogether to remove this dangerous gangrene. (Interruptions). Do not be excited. I am enough to be excited.

SHRI N. M. ANWAR: Yes, you are.

PROF. SATYAVRATA SIDDHANTALANKAR: This is a gangrene and this gangrene will not allow a healthy growth of the body till it is operated and removed. By simply saying that you should change the Vice-Chancellor and bring in some new

element, you are not going to reform it. The whole University must be closed. Then only there can be a different outlook in education.

The other point to which I wanted to draw your attention is that there is a provision that the Ministry of Education will meet half the cost incurred by educational institutions. It is called 50:50 basis or matching grant. Because of this formula of matching grant practically all the grant lapses. You want a university to provide for Rs. 10 lakhs and you will be making a provision for Rs. 10 lakhs. Because the university is not able to make this provision for Rs. 10 lakhs, this grant of Rs. 10 lakhs also lapses. That way perhaps your income grows. This is not the way of helping education. I would urge on the Finance Minister not to stick to this principle of matching grant. You should make provision for full grant. If a university has to grow, it can grow only when you give full support and not half-hearted support.

The third thing that I wanted to point out was that till now we have not been able to evolve a national system of education. We have been talking of education in different ways. Sometimes we say that there should be a three-year course. Sometimes we say that there should be a two-year course, one year this way or one year that way. The salaries of teachers should be increased or decreased, whatever it may be, but the fundamental point and the fundamental thing that we have to decide is, what is a national system of education. After seventeen years of Swaraj we have not been able to evolve one thing and that is a national system of education. The system of education which was started or originated by Lord Mecauly, the same system we are following and perhaps for years to come we shall continue to follow the same system. If educational reforms have to be introduced, then the concept of national education has to be evolved. What is a national system of education? The national system of

[Prof. Satyavrata Siddhantalankar] education must be rooted in a national ideology. We have got a history, we have got a culture, we have got a certain civilisation and all our systems of thought, of education, etc. must be rooted" in that civilisation. What do we find today? We are getting day by day divorced from our ancient system of education, from our ancient culture and heritage and whatever there is, that is, the national system of education. Therefore I shall urge upon the Ministry that they should give a direction to the Education Commission that is touring round the country that they should formulate a policy of national system of education so that that may be incorporated everywhere wherever education is being developed.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR
(Uttar Pradesh): On the lines of the Gurukul?

PROF. SATYAVRATA SIDDHANTALANKAR: Certainly on the line of the Gurukul because Gurukul has certain fundamental concepts. Guru means the teacher. The teacher must be always in contact with the pupil and in Gurukuls the teachers and the pupils live together. In the other system, the teacher does not know who the pupil is. The teacher comes and goes. Sometimes the teacher comes walking and the pupil comes in a motor car. This is the national system of education that we have today.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: How many Muslims are there in your Gurukul?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): You cannot speak like that.

PROF. SATYAVRATA SIDDHANTALANKAR: As many as can seek admission.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): You get up and put the question to me.

PROF. SATYAVRATA SIDDHANTALANKAR: There is no bar on admission of Muslims in the Gurukul and that is the only thing we can do. We do not say that we do not allow Muslims to enter the Gurukul.

I was saying that we should evolve a national system of education and for evolving a national system of education, as my friend Mr. Chandra Shekhar pointed out, Gurukul is the only system of education which can be called national. You can think of other systems of education also but so far as I am able to think, this is the only system which is rooted in our ancient culture. This system of education must be encouraged. I go so far as to say that in every district, one Gurukul should be founded and in every State a Gurukul on the college level should be founded, where the fundamental principles and ideals of Gurukul should be incorporated.

SHRI JOSEPH MATHEN (Kerala): Have you any applications for admission from children of Ministers and officials in your Gurukul? (Interruptions).

PROF. SATYAVRATA SIDDHANTALANKAR: Yes, a lot of them. See the files of the Gurukul.

SHRI N. PATRA (Orissa): Sir, while supporting the Appropriation Bill, 1965, I want to bring some matters before the House. Orissa, as you know, is a backward State. It needs a lot of development. Out of the total population, about forty percent, is of scheduled tribes and scheduled castes. There are proposals sent by the State Government. They are pending before the Social Security Department for the establishment of special industrial technical institutes in the tribal areas. At present the tribal economy is based simply on agriculture. Therefore the tribal population has to be made industrial-minded. Therefore some special industrial institutions have to be sanctioned. For general and technical education, there are some Institutions

in the State but they do not cater to the needs of the vast majority of the people who want to get technical education year after year. About 4,250 Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people require this technical education in the different trades. In the backward areas, there is a lot of forest wealth. It has to be augmented by training in smithy, weaving, soil conservation, carpentry, tailoring, shoe-making, light engineering, welding and some other trades. The proposal of the State Government is pending before the Social Security Department of the Centre. I urge on the Social Security Department of the Central Government to give its attention to the proposal made by the State Government. It had been made some years back and is pending disposal.

There is also a proposal for the establishment of six-bedded hospitals in the tribal areas. Of course, there are hospitals for the general population. The tribal people, due to their economic status, do not get proper nourishment. So they have to suffer from various diseases of mal-nutrition. So some special steps should be taken to open hospitals and dispensaries in the tribal areas. In the general hospitals, naturally, these tribals do not get proper treatment. So there was a proposal made by the State Government for opening three more six-bedded hospitals in the tribal areas. There is one six-bedded hospital in the Mines area at Barbil. They have proposed to convert it into a 12-bedded hospital. So I draw the attention of the Social Security Department to see that more hospitals are opened in the tribal areas.

About payment of scholarships at the pre-matric stage, the Central Government is not properly making grants for the purpose. During 1963-64 there were about 77,000 tribals and 81,000 scheduled caste students who studied in the pre-matric stage. To provide them with scholarship, an

amount of a crore of rupees was necessary. Against that, the Central Government sanctioned a paltry sum. The Orissa Government is facing great difficulties to meet all this expenditure and it becomes very difficult for them to provide adequate scholarships for the educational uplift of this vast population which goes under the category of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes constituting 40 per cent, of the total population of Orissa.

Therefore I request that adequate grants for meeting the expenditure incurred on scholarships awarded to the poor and meritorious students of these communities should be sanctioned. Till recently there were post-matric scholarships granted to other Backward Classes also. Now the distinction made between them and other classes has been removed. Still the students of the other Backward Classes reading in the colleges are in great difficulty. Therefore the scholarships which they were receiving previously may be continued in their college career also. Moreover, Orissa being a backward State and yet full of possibilities for development, it requires due attention of the Central Government and the Fourth Finance Commission to look into the financial needs of this poor State for its development. Now the Orissa Government is receiving about Rs. 24 crores as grants per year. In view of the backwardness of the State, I request that the said grant be doubled, and it should remain so over a period of five years.

With these words, Sir, I conclude.

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY (Mysore): Sir, I rise to give my support and willing approval to the various appropriations proposed in the Appropriation Bill, 1965. In doing so, I would like to make a few remarks on the economic aspect of the situation in the country today. Sir, our economy has been under considerable pressure for some time. The sizeable increase in investment out-

[Shri N. Sri Rama Reddy.] lays and defence expenditure has been matched by a corresponding effort at resource-mobilisation as well. But these efforts have not forestalled the disturbing situation with regard to rise in prices. The general index of wholesale prices in the years 1961-62 and 1962-63 had been fairly stable. But in the year 1963-64 there had been a rise of nearly 9.1 per cent, and in 1964-66 the rise has been even greater. In the recent months during this year, 1965, of course even during the last month, we have seen that the prices had been keeping high, and even today matters have not very much improved either. Of these high prices, the price of foodstuffs has been markedly high. During 1961-62 and 1962-63 we had noticed a stable price level. During 1963-64 there had been a slight price increase over the earlier two years, and during 1964-65 there has been the biggest rise, a 30 per cent, increase with regard to the various foodgrains. Of course, in the meanwhile, food controls had to be taken recourse to; also the Food Corporation has come into being. My friend suggests that prices have been coming down. True, with regard to wheat and rice, on account of the controls, there has been a decline in the trend of prices. But with regard to the other grains, what are called inferior grains, like *jawar*, *bajra*, *ragi*, which is the food of the common man or the villager, the rise in prices has been the highest. I have seen it, Sir. Recently I was touring in a certain constituency in connection with a by-election and I saw the position myself. *Ragi*, which never went beyond about Rs. 30 a quintal is today selling at Rs. 85-90 in Mysore State and in the neighbouring States, Andhra and Madras, it is Rs. 85; whereas rice and other things—the controlled commodities—are being sold at Rs. 65 or Rs. 67 or Rs. 72 per quintal, an inferior grain like *ragi* is being sold at Rs. 85, and I am told that the position with regard to *jowar* is the same, Rs. 85 per quintal. In *bajra* also, I am told, it is the same thing. There-

fore we have not achieved much. What I wanted to say is this that we have not achieved much with regard to the common man's food, in the matter of the prices which he has got to pay. An ordinary labourer goes and works all day and earns a rupee or two and he has to spend two days' wages to purchase a day's requirement of foodgrains. It is because of the present-day marketing system. In the States that I have seen, especially in Andhra and Mysore, the open market is not there and in the States that I have seen, completely upset; the market operations have come to a standstill with regard to these things and Government has not made alternative arrangements to procure these inferior grains and make them available to the common people at proper rates. Nobody shows them mercy and the people do not know what to do. There is a lot of confusion in the countryside, Sir. It is this aspect that I would particularly like to bring to the notice of the Government. This state of affairs should not be allowed to continue. The days ahead before the next harvest are going to be much worse for the common people unless steps are taken immediately either to control their prices and procure them at such prices, or bring free market operations into full swing. This is a state of affairs that has got to be particularly looked into by the Finance Minister and this is the state of affairs with regard to prices.

What about the growth? After all, any appropriation or any budget must reflect the country's economic growth. If it does not, then it does not serve the purpose for which the appropriations or the budgets are prepared. What has been the state of affairs with regard to the economic growth in the country? It is unfortunate that there has been a lot of setbacks in agricultural growth during the current Plan period. The first two or three years of the current Plan have been almost stagnant

with regard to agricultural production. Consequently, the growth rate has very much fallen, fallen far behind the targeted rate of economic growth. The economy has not yet recovered from these shocks though signs of improvement are just being noticed on account of the good harvest that we had during the last rabi season. Sir, the economic growth during 1961-62 has been as low as 2.6 as against the 6 per cent, that we had targeted to achieve. During 1962-63 it has been only 2.4 per cent, during 1963-64 it has been only 4.5 per cent, and for 1964-65 the estimates are still being made and the progress seems to be not bad. Taking all these years together, the economic growth that we have achieved has been so little, has not been commensurate with the expenditure that we have incurred on the various Plan schemes. Now this is the position with regard to our growth.

As against this slow and disappointing growth rate, the Plan outlays by the Central and State Governments have been increasing progressively. During 1961-62 this was Rs. 1,100 crores, and in 1963-64 Rs. 1,700 crores; in 1964-65 Rs. 1,984 crores, and during 1965-66 we propose to spend much more—the last year of the Third Five-Year Plan period.

Government's current expenditure on goods and services has also increased enormously, and as my friend, Mr. Mani, was pointing out, a Civil expenditure of Rs. 1,500 crores is something very staggering indeed. We had been promised that a saving of Rs. 70 crores was going to be effected, but on the other hand we see that the Budget provision for Civil expenditure has increased by another Rs. 100 crores or Rs. 110 crores or so. When are we going to bring about reduction in civil expenditure or in non-Plan expenditure? Probably, the day is not too near when the expenditure on the non-Plan items is going to be cut down. Even the promised Rs. 70 crores reduction has not been brought about. Prob-

bly, they were able to cut down only to the extent of about Rs. 30 crores during last year. What was only 7 per cent for current Government's expenditure on goods and services has now increased to as much as 10 per cent. Our defence expenditure also has increased and these are items of expenditure which are not going to contribute to the growth of the economy of the country. The result is that the total pressure on our economy has increased rapidly. In the words of the Finance Minister, "Rapidly growing demands have been pressing against inadequate improvement in production." This is the position with regard to the economic situation in the country.

Therefore, I submit that the accent on economic policy has to be put on immediate improvement in agricultural production. In this connection I would like to point out that the responsibility that the State Governments have been feeling with regard to improvement of agricultural production has been very disappointing. The State Governments have not shown the necessary imagination or that sense of urgency about it as is required in the present situation. Unless the State Governments show greater enthusiasm there is very little that the Central Government can do. The Centre can only allot more money, and more equipment and more of everything. But the actual implementation has got to be done by the State Governments. Unfortunately, the position in the State is like this. The subject of Agriculture in the State has been entrusted to a person probably of the lowest rank of "indulgence" in the Ministry, the lowest one almost. I do not know why the Centre should not insist that in the States the subject of Agriculture must be dealt with only by the Chief Minister of the State himself and he must take full responsibility for achieving the targets. If he does not do it, then some sort of action also must be taken because if there is not enough food, then everybody clamours

[Shri N. Sri Rama Reddy.] and says, "We want wheat, we want wheat" and so on. Everybody clamours, even the surplus States. The other day, at one of the meetings, a Minister of Punjab said, "Unless you allot us more wheat, I would ask the people to eat more rice" and the result will be that rice intended for other States may not be available. This is the sort of attitude we find. They clamour even for imported wheat, even the surplus States. Therefore, I say, you must make it the responsibility of the Chief Minister to achieve the target proposed in each Plan. Unless we do that we are not likely to achieve these targets. So the immediate improvement in agriculture is one of the important things needed now.

Then there must be the stimulation of private investments in priority areas. There should also be improvement in the performance of the public sector projects. That is another most important thing. There should be greater monetary and financial restraints and there should be a vigorous promotion of exports and the utmost economy in imports not financed by aid or foreign investments. There should also be improvement in the machinery for the distribution of essential commodities. These are the things that are of the utmost necessity today and much greater attention has to be paid to these aspects than has been the case.

Immediate improvement in agricultural production can be brought about. As 'you know, Mr. Vice-Chairman, our irrigation potential in the various major projects is going waste. It can be utilised for irrigating lakhs and lakhs of acres. At least sixty lakhs acres could be irrigated by the water that is available. But all that water is not being used for irrigation purposes. How can we ever solve the agricultural problem of the country if we do not use even the irrigation potential that is available? We are not using it because there is not enough of effort put in

for irrigating this land. Why is that? There are very many causes. But this fact is there and the Irrigation Minister himself gave that information in answer to a question, that the irrigation potential can be used for irrigating as much as 60 lakh acres. What an enormous waste is taking place? Where will you have any shortage of foodgrains if all these 60 lakh acres are irrigated and second crops are raised by using the water that is available for irrigation purposes in these projects? The Plan outlay on Agriculture will exceed the original Plan provision. Minor irrigation and soil conservation have to be improved even more. In the matter of production of fertilizers also—we have not reached the target of 1 million tonnes of nitrogenous fertilizer. We are still somewhere near 4,50,000 tonnes or so. Last year perhaps we were not able to mobilise all efforts and probably this year, unless more fertilizer is made available to the agriculturists, agricultural production cannot come up as much as we want. There should also be a price-support programme for agricultural commodities. This is being thought of and the Price Fixation Commission is already working and they will be making their recommendations, and we may be able to produce some results.

Next I come to the question of industrial improvement. Institutional arrangements to provide loan finances to private industries have been strengthened. The newly established Unit Trust has made a good start. The new schemes of tax relief introduced in December 1964 for investments up to a specified limit in equity shares, entitled to a tax certificate for a period of 4 years is to be welcomed. These are definite incentives for industrial production. The price control over sixteen commodities has been removed. That also is a desirable thing. The decision to issue letters of intent to prospective private foreign investors who might wish to set up industries in India in collaboration with Indian partners, is intended to attract more

private foreign capital and to expedite the implementation of industrial programmes in general. These are very welcome measures for the industrial advancement of the country.

I am told that a Project Co-ordination Division in the Ministry of-Finance has been established and it is supposed to keep a watch on the work of the public sector undertakings in order to ensure greater financial resources for them. It has got to be seen how this new Division is going to work and is going to supervise the public sector undertakings. The story of the public sector undertakings in this country has been a sad one, Sir. It has been very disappointing indeed. We have never been able to produce results there. We have only been investing. The causes may be many. But I must say that their performance has been very disappointing in this country.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M-P. BHARGAVA): There are exceptions.

SHRI N- SRI RAMA REDDY: Exceptions there may be. But I am trying to put before the House an integrated picture of the whole matter. It is no use taking one HMT of Bangalore and saying that they are all doing very well. We have something like 163 public sector undertakings at the present moment and I am trying to give an integrated picture.

Our Prime Minister had propounded the theory that development plans should be increasingly financed from the profits of the public sector undertakings rather than from tax revenues. This is the theory that has been propounded by the Prime Minister soon after he became Prime Minister. But how far this theory is going to be worked out is yet to be seen. The public sector undertakings are not able to play their role fully. For the Third Plan their contribution was to be Rs. 300 crores. But

during the first three years of the Plan they have been able to contribute only Rs. 169 crores. It is expected that in another two years, about Rs. 80 crores may be contributed. But all together, the total profits that are made available for the development projects in this country fall short of expectation by nearly Rs. 100 crores.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): Have you done or do you want to continue? You may wind up now.

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY: Two or three more minutes I will take.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): All right, just two or three minutes.

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY: The returns from these undertakings do not stand comparison with those from the private sector undertakings. The returns from the public sector undertakings have been too poor to stand comparison with those of private sector undertakings. I know it was at one time said: "Let there be competition between the private sector and the public sector. And let them prove which is better." But so far that proof has not been forthcoming. The outlay on these undertakings by the end of the Third Plan will be as much as Rs. 2,942 crores.

The gross profit for 1965-66 is 5 P.M. estimated to be Rs. 252

crores. This represents an increase over the revised figures for 1964-65 by Rs. 34 crores. On the total capital of Rs. 2,942 crores, the gross profit works out only to nine per cent and out of this figure, the interest element comes to four per cent. After allowing for depreciation, the net profit works out to Rs. 41 crores which is only 1.41 per cent. This is the net profit available to us for the sum of Rs. 2,942 crores that we have put in on the various public undertakings. This is indeed to be

[Shri N. Sri Rama Reddy.] admitted as a very very poor performance.

The total number of commercial undertakings is sixty-one, running concerns are thirty-four, concerns earning profit are only twenty-nine and the number of those showing any profitability comes to nineteen. The aggregate gross profit of these running concerns, after providing for depreciation, etc., comes to twenty-nine crores per annum.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): Mr. Sri Rama Reddy, you will have to leave the figures for some other time.

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY: Therefore, in substance, the position with regard to the public undertakings is this that there is a very big lacuna which has got to be attended to in the interests of our public undertakings.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: We have appointed a committee. That also has given its report.

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY: Of course. With all respect to the Committee's recommendations, I have jotted down a few thoughts, cursory thoughts that have come to my mind with regard to these things and hence I am laying greater emphasis on this. Careful pre-planning, expediting construction and efficient

management are most important. The fact that H.M.T. has proved a success has got to be noted, so also the Hindustan Organic Chemicals, Petroleum, etc. All these things are there and they show that careful planning is necessary. I agree with the suggestion of Mr. Mani that instead of placing these undertakings in the hands of the civil servants we must place publicmen and businessmen in charge of them. The businessmen who are so jealous of public undertakings must be drawn into the field and they must be asked to do, as a matter of national duty. It is the duty of the businessmen to bring success to these public undertakings. We have relied on the civil servants for these eighteen years and they have not delivered the goods, they are not capable of delivering the goods. Therefore, I suggest that the time has now come when we must give a turn to the public undertakings by placing their management in the hands of publicmen. Let us try that and I am sure we will achieve success.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) : The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at five minutes past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, the 5th May, 1965.