

RAJYA SABHA

Friday, the 13th. September, 1963/the 22nd
Bhadra, 1885 (Safca)

The House met at eleven of the clock, MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

CHINESE NOTE AND GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S REPLY THERETO

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRIMATI LAKSHMI N. MENON): Sir, I beg to
lay on the Table a copy each of the following
papers: —

- (i) Chinese note dated the 29th August, 1963,
- (ii) Government of India's reply dated the 4th September, 1963.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1715/63
for (i) and (ii).]

**THIRTEENTH REPORT OF THE
PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE
(1963-64)**

SHRI SONUSING DHANSING PATIL
(Maharashtra): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Thirteenth Report of the Public Accounts Committee (1963-64) on the Appropriation Accounts (Railways), 1961-62 and Audit Report (Railways), 1963.

ANNOUNCEMENT RE GOVERNMENT BUSINESS

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 16th September, 1963, will consist of:—

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- (1) Consideration and passing of the following Bills, as passed by Lok Sabha:

The Dramatic Performances (Delhi Repeal) Bill, 1963.

The Major Port Trusts Bill, 1963.

The Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Bill, 1963.

- (2) Discussion on the Annual Report of the University Grants Commission for the year 1961-62 on a motion *to* be moved by the Minister of Education on Tuesday, the 17th September.
- (3) Discussion on the Twelfth Report of the Union Public Service Commission on a motion to be moved by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs on Wednesday, the 18th September.
- (4) Discussion on the continued detention of persons under the Defence of India Act, 1962, and the Rules made thereunder in the context of the judgment delivered by the Supreme Court on the 2nd September, 1963, in the case Makhan Singh Tarsikha and others *versus* the State of Punjab and others on a motion to be moved by Shri Bhupesh Gupta at 3 P.M. on Thursday, the 19th September, 1963.
- (5) Discussion on the statements on the NEFA Enquiry and on "Our Defence Preparedness" made in the Rajya Sabha on the 2nd and 9th September, 1963, respectively on a motion to be moved by Sarvashri A. D. Mani and A. B. Vajpayee.
- (6) Consideration of a motion for concurrence in the recommendation of Lok Sabha for reference of the Constitution

[Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.]

(Seventeenth Amendment) Bill,
1963 to a Joint Committee.

- (7) Consideration of a motion for concurrence in the recommendation of Lok Sabha for the association of five Members of the Rajya Sabha with the Committee on Public Undertakings.

In order that the Members get adequate time for discussion of these items of business, it is proposed that the House may have a sitting on Saturday, the 21st of September.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal) : Sir, I am very grateful to the hon. Minister that he has kindly accommodated me, naturally being selfish a bit, but also many other motions . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Many other people are grateful too!

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I am grateful to him on their behalf if I am allowed to do so. There is one thing. The Home Minister made a statement on the Supreme Court judgment on the Punjab Chief Minister. Then we were told that enquiries would be made and it would be brought to the notice of the House, the result of the enquiry. When a statement is made on a matter of such importance, constitutional and otherwise, as was made by the Home Minister regarding the strictures, it is liable to be discussed in this House, and we made the point on that very day that we would like to have that matter discussed. May I know from the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs how we proceed in this matter? We can take up even that statement for discussion and express our opinion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. If I remember aright, the Prime Minister has said that when a decision is taken, it will be placed before the House.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Therefore, I take it that on the result of the enquiry the Prime Minister will make another statement. Do I understand it that way?

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA: How does he presume that the report will be before the House next week?

MR. CHAIRMAN: He presumes it will be completed before the session is over.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: That is why I rose. That was my fear. My fear was that the session might adjourn, But then let us discuss it on the basis of the statement by Mr. Nanda, the Home Minister. Government may or may not say something, I am not prejudging what the Government would say. But we on our side in the light of what the Supreme Court has said and also in the light of the statement made by the Home Minister would say something. All these things are being discussed in the country. I think it is fair, since we have been seized of this matter, that we should not drop such a topic like a hot potato but pursue it. That is all I say. We should discuss it before we adjourn.

SHRI A. D. MANI (Madhya Pradesh) : Sir, I want to make one or two submissions in support of what Mr. Bhupesh Gupta has said.

MR. CHAIRMAN: As long as you support him we understand it.

SHRI A. D. MANI: It is not so simple as all that. I will make one or two submissions. The submissions are that the Prime Minister stated that the matter relating to the Supreme Court judgment was receiving his consideration. The whole people of the Punjab, the entire population is waiting for his judgment. The House is going to adjourn on the 21st. It is necessary, therefore, now that the judgment is before him and the terms of the judgment are known to the

Prime Minister, that he should announce his decision and allow this House to have an opportunity of discussing it particularly if his decision is in the light of the minority judgment and not the majority judgment.

[J Hindi transliteration.

شری عبدالغنی (پنجاب) : جناب
 مہری عرض ہے کہ اس دن ہاؤس
 میں یہ یقین دلایا گیا تھا کہ جلد ہی
 پنجاب والے اپنا جو کچھ دی ایکشن
 دینا چاہتے ہیں دے دیں گے اور اس
 کے بعد ہاؤس کو موقع ملے گا - جناب
 کے علم میں ہے کہ یہ ایک بڑا اہم
 معاملہ ہے اور ہمیں پتہ چلا ہے کہ ان
 کا لڑکا فوراً اپنی ابتدائی دواؤں پہنچ رہا
 ہے جس پر ہم قابو نہیں پائیں گے اور
 ہاؤس میں کورنمنٹ سے ہم کہہ
 نہیں پائیں گے کہ اس کو روکو - اس
 لئے مہری درخواست ہے کہ اس پر
 ضرور کوئی نہ کوئی دن رکھنا چاہئے اور
 اس پر کھلا موقع دینا چاہئے تاکہ وہ
 اپنی لوٹ پراپرٹی کو پہنچ نہ سکے اور
 سرکار اس پر جو لاکھوں روپیہ انکم ٹیکس
 کا ہے وہ وصول کر سکے -

†[श्री अब्दुलगनी (पंजाब) : जनाब,
 मेरी अर्ज यह है कि उस दिन हाऊस में यह
 यकीन दिलाया गया था कि जल्द ही पंजाब
 वाले अपना जो कुछ रीएक्शन देना चाहते
 हैं दे देंगे और उसके बाद हाऊस को मौका
 मिलेगा। जनाब के इल्म ही में है कि यह एक
 बड़ा अहम मुआमला है और हमें पता चला
 है कि उनका लड़का फौरन अपनी जायदाद

दवादी बेच रहा है जिस पर हम काबू नहीं
 पायेंगे और हाऊस में गवर्नमेंट से हम कह
 नहीं पायेंगे कि इस को रोको। इसलिए मेरी
 दख्वास्त है कि इस पर जरूर कोई न कोई
 दिन रखना चाहिये और इस पर खुला मौका
 देना चाहिये ताकि वह अपनी लूटड प्रापर्टी
 को बेच न सके और सरकार इस पर जो
 लाखों रुपया इन्कम टैक्स का है वह वसूल
 कर सके]

/ SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN (Andhra Pradesh): That is purely a civil court matter about the property. What has the Parliament got to do with that?

MR. CHAIRMAN; Let us not discuss the pros and cons.

SHRI GANGA SHARAN SINHA (Bihar): Sir, if I remember correctly, I had expressed my apprehension on that day that this matter might not be placed before us in this session, and therefore I had suggested that if the Government was not in a position to take the decision before the session, I would like the report of the Home Minister as it was read in the House to be discussed by the House. This matter is very serious. I had thought that Government would expedite their decision. If they are taking more time, I would like the report of the Home Minister to be considered in this House because it is a matter on which all of us want to say something, and we do not want to disperse before expressing our opinion on this important subject.

श्री गंगाराम लाल कपिल (उत्तरप्रदेश) :
 (अंतरप्रदेश) : जनاب والا - یہ ایک
 بہت اہم سوال ہے اور کئی دفعہ اس
 ہاؤس میں اٹھایا جا چکا ہے اور ہمارے
 وزیر اعظم نے اس سیشن میں ایک
 اسٹوٹمنٹ بھی دیا ہے - اس میں
 ہم سے سی غلط باتیں کہی گئی ہیں

اور کم از کم اس ہاؤس کو موقعہ ملنا چاہئے کہ وہ ان باتوں کو صاف کر سکے جو کہ اس اسٹیٹمنٹ میں ہیں اور آئینہ کے لئے بھی ہم ایسی مثال قائم کریں کہ جہاں سپریم کورٹ کا کوئی ججمنٹ آئے وہاں ہم کوئی ایسی بات نہ کہیں جس سے ہماری سپریم کورٹ پر کسی قسم کا ریفلکشن ہو یا ہم اپنی سپریم کورٹ کو کڈیں۔ اس میں ایسی بہت سی باتیں ہیں مثلاً مجارٹی ججمنٹ، میجرٹی ججمنٹ۔

†[श्री प्यारे लाल कुरील "तालिब" (उत्तर प्रदेश) : जनावे वाला, यह एक बहुत अहम सवाल है और कई दफा इस हाऊस में उठाया जा चुका है और हमारे वजीरे आजम ने इस सम्बन्ध में एक स्टेटमेंट भी दिया है। इसमें बहुत सी गलत बातें कही गई हैं और कम अज कम इस हाऊस को मौका मिलना चाहिये कि वह इन बातों को साफ कर सके जोकि इस स्टेटमेंट में हैं और आयन्दा के लिये भी हम ऐसी मिसाल कायम करें कि जहां सुप्रीम कोर्ट का कोई जजमेन्ट आये वहां हम कोई ऐसी बात न कहें जिस से हमारी सुप्रीम कोर्ट पर किसी किस्म का रिफ्लेक्शन हो या हम अपनी सुप्रीम कोर्ट को कन्डेम करें। इसमें ऐसी बहुत सी बातें हैं मसलन मेजारिटी जजमेन्ट, माइनारिटी जजमेन्ट]

There is no such thing as minority judgment. Minority judgment has no legal status.

श्री सभापति : कुरील साहब, मैं आप से यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ . . .

شہری پیارے لال کوریل مدظلہ العالی :

ہم کو موقعہ دینا چاہئے کہوں کہ یہ بہت پرانی بات ہے -

†[श्री प्यारे लाल कुरील "तालिब" : हमको मौका देना चाहिये क्योंकि यह बहुत पुरानी बात है . . .]

श्री सभापति : कुरील साहब, जब मैं कुछ कहना चाहूँ तब आप अगर खामोश रहें तो बड़ी नवाजिश होगी। मैं आप को अपनी बात कहने का पूरा मौका देता हूँ, लेकिन आप एक दफा जब स्टार्ट हो जाते हैं तो बन्द नहीं होते हैं।

मैं कहना यही चाहता था कि इस वक्त बहस करने की जरूरत नहीं है, कोई दलील देने की जरूरत नहीं है। आप यही चाह रहे हैं कि इसके ऊपर यहां डिस्कशन हो। मिनिस्टर साहब यहां मौजूद हैं और आपकी राय उन तक पहुंच गई है।

شہری پیارے لال کوریل مدظلہ العالی :

آپ دل چسپی لیں گے اور حکم دیں گے تو وہ ضرور ہمیں موقعہ دیں گے - اسی لئے ہم بار بار کہہ رہے ہیں -

†[श्री प्यारे लाल कुरील "तालिब" : आप दिलचस्पी लेंगे और हुक्म देंगे तो वह जरूर हमें मौका देंगे। इसीलिये हम बार बार कह रहे हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have agreed to the extension of the session by another day. We will meet also on Saturday, the 21st.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL (Gujarat): I hope you will convey the feelings of this House on the matter of Punjab and that you will give us a day for discussing this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have allowed the feelings of hon. Members to be conveyed to the Minister.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: I hope you will find a day far discussion of this in this session.

شری دھیا بھائی :
جنگاب سے یہ درخواست کرتا ہوں کہ

آپ اپنی ان ہینٹ یاور کو استعمال
میں لیں اور ان کو حکم دیں کہ اس
پر بحث کے لئے ٹائم دیا جائے -

†[श्री च्यारे साल कुरील "तालिब" :
जनाब से यह दख्वास्त करता हूँ कि आप
अपनी इन्टरेन्ट पावर को इस्तेमाल में लायें
और उनको हुक्म दें कि इस पर बहस के
लिये टाइम दिया जाये ।]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Further discussion of Shri Arora's resolution.

**RESOLUTION RE APPOINTMENT OF A
COMMISSION TO SUGGEST STEPS TO
STABILISE PRICES OF ESSENTIAL
COMMODITIES—contd**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Arora had not finished his speech. Mr. Arora.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Chairman, while moving this resolution I submitted last time that the prices were continuously on the rise and the worst sufferers were the working class, the toiling people, people who were wage-earners and whose incomes were fixed. Government's own publications show the enormous rise which has taken place. The working class cost of living index compiled by the Government of India itself shows that in Ahmedabad the index number was 87 in 1955; in 1962, it reached 125. In Bombay, from 110 in 1955 it touched 148 in 1962. Nearer home at Kanpur, from 68 in 1955 the index number was 104 in 1962. This

[] Hindi Transliteration.

is the extent of the rise in the working class cost of living index. A well-known phenomenon is that the poorer income groups spend more on food, the biggest percentage of their earning is spent on feeding themselves and their families. So, it will not be out of place to mention the rise in food prices as being distinct from the working class cost of living index as a whole. At Ahmedabad, the index for food in 1955 was 80. (Interruption). In 1962, it touched 134. At Bombay, in 1955 it was 110; in 1962, it touched 149. At Kanpur, in 1955 the index for food was 68; in 1962, it touched 104.

Another indicator of rise in prices is the index number of wholesale prices issued by the Government itself. The general index of wholesale prices in 1947 was 297.4 with August, 1939 as the base, with August, 1939 presumed to be 100. In 1955, it had touched 348.2, and since then it has been a continuous rise. In 1957, it crossed the 400 level and in 1962, the index was 484. There was a slight reduction in prices in the earlier months of this year, when January and February showed a slight decline. But since April, a new inflationary trend has been set in motion. The new taxation and particularly, the very heavy excise duties of more than Rs. 200 crores levied in this year's Budget have resulted in a price spurt. The result is that the index of wholesale prices has, from 481.8 in February, touched 493 in April, and in May, when the whole impact of the excise duties was evident, the wholesale index for the first time in this country crossed the 500 figure and reached a level of 502.4. My information is that that was not the end, and the last few months have seen another rise. The peak was touched in the first week of August. So, it is safe to conclude that prices continue to rise and there has been no success in the efforts at checking them. The fixed income groups are assured of some dearness allowance. The dear-ness allowance is supposed to neutralise the rise in the cost of living. As I submitted last year, nowhere in the