

4. Consideration of motions for reference of the following Bills to Joint Committees:

- (i) State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Bill.
- (ii) State Bank of India (Amendment) Bill.
- (iii) Banking Companies (Amendment) Bill.

5. Discussion on the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1957-58 on a motion to be moved by the Deputy Minister for Home Affairs.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Sir, I gave notice and demanded discussion on the working of the Preventive Detention Act which has not been done for two years. I also demanded discussion on the Company Law Administration Report and various other matters. Nothing is mentioned here.

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA: Perhaps the hon. Member refers to the no-date-yet-named motion. Will you please give in? I must tell my hon. friend that we have tried our best to persuade the Ministry to agree to a two hour discussion on any day in this week. But we could not succeed, nor did we have time for it. That is the only excuse that I can place before the House. But we shall try it next week.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: We would very much like to know . . .

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA: The hon. Member must know that it is not that he and I both agree, but the Ministry concerned must also agree.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: But can we not go on a collective deputation?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House will sit through the lunch hour and the hon. Members who have given their names will remain here.

THE APPROPRIATION (No. 2) BILL, 1959—Continued

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, with your permission, I raise a matter of very important public policy for the consideration of the House. Sir, obliquely it has been noticed that there has been a tendency to strengthen the links between the big business and the Government and they have been going on ever since this Parliament came into existence. Now, Sir, I am going into the details of it. What I feel is that if these links are not taken note of and snapped, it will not be possible for the Government to carry out even their good policies, let alone adopt progressive and effective policies. We note that in this country big business is interested in bringing pressure to bear upon the Government and in obstructing adoption of progressive policies as they are interested in directing the affairs of the State in such a manner as would serve the narrow selfish class interest of a handful of exploiters in the country. This is the position which we must all try to overcome. What is done directly in this respect we more or less all know, and that is disturbing enough. What, however, is done secretly behind the scene is not always known and that is even more alarming than what we come to know from time to time. I shall presently give you an illustration of this.

Sir, we all know that in 1954 there was a great controversy over the two steel projects. On the one hand, some elements, some sections of the big business—Birla specially—and elements in the Government demanded that these projects should be in the private sector. They were supported by the then Commerce Minister, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari. On the other hand, it was the point of view of the Planning Commission and some others in the Government, including Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, that these projects should be undertaken in the public sector. Thus, a great controversy arose. Now, we

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know, Sir, that the controversy was happily solved by the country. As you all know, these projects are working in the public sector and the public sector and the Cabinet decision in this respect was taken in November, 1954.

1 P.M.

Now, Sir, I will just remind you of the controversy because it takes to the next point. Now, the Statesman, Delhi Edition, Saturday, November 27, 1954, published a report on this:

"The two Birla iron and steel proposals in which private capital was to play a predominant role have been finally rejected by the Government, it is authoritatively learnt."

Then the same report:

"The prospects of setting up a 250,000 ton pig iron plant at Durgapur for which the Birla Brothers had asked for a licence have, therefore, ended. The British steel plant proposal sponsored by Mr. B. M. Birla must now be transferred to the public sector."

This report appeared in the Statesman of November.

In the same issue, of 27th November, in another place, a report appeared with the caption "Differences of opinion in Cabinet" and then it goes on "It is widely known that the Birla proposals had the support of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and were opposed at least in the latest stages by the Ministries of Planning and Production."

Then, Sir, in the same report: "It is not known, for instance, how Mr. B. M. Birla found it possible to go so far with his negotiations in the U.K. without some kind of official assurance in advance without which his efforts would not have been worthwhile." These are the reports. Newspapers give this information but no official announcements were made. Now, Sir, even before an official

announcement was made, the Statesman published this news towards the end of November. It appears that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs wrote a letter to Mr. B. M. Birla who was in New York at that time. His letter was dated 20th November 1954. I do not know, Sir, what exactly he wrote but we get a fairly good idea of what he wrote and how the matter was handled from the reply that Mr. B. M. Birla sent to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Satyanarayan Sinha. Sir, I knew it but I thought that I should be buttressed before I spoke on the subject. With your blessings I am now in possession of a photostat copy of the letter which Mr. B. M. Birla wrote to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

THE MINISTER OF REVENUE AND CIVIL EXPENDITURE (DR. B. GOPALA REDDI): What is the date of the letter?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I will give. Everything you will get. This is what the letter says:

"B. M. Birla
Swierling Brothers
25, Broadway
New York 4 N.Y.

November 26, 1954.

My dear Satyanarayan Baboo,

I am thankful for your kind letter of the 20th. We are leaving for England tomorrow.

What you mention about Nandaji is correct. He seems to have his way. Shree T. T. it seems has been overruled. I feel it will have a very bad effect. After all, I have done with everybody's agreement and when I had talked to the people at highest level not merely for steel but of various other things in Indian development, I feel this action would be only against what I have been able to do. Anyway, it is for them to decide what they want. I have done my job.

I am really sorry that you had a great shock. I wonder what happened. I hope everything is all right now.

I hope to be in India in about a fortnight's time and hope to meet you then.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,
B. M. Birla."

Now, Sir, this is the letter. What does it show? It shows that even before an announcement was made with regard to these two steel projects, one of the members of the Council of Ministers was in communication with Mr. B. M. Birla who applied for a licence for a steel plant at Durgapur and told him what happened in the Government, giving him an account of the differences of opinion between Nanda and T. T. who was supporting the Birla proposal at that time.

Now, Sir, it is not for me to say whether this violates the oath of secrecy. It is not for me to say it. It is for the Prime Minister to do that. Nor do I know anything whether the correspondence was placed before the Prime Minister for his information. But what appears to me to be most shocking is that even before an official announcement was made, one of the Ministers of the Government was in communication with Mr. B. M. Birla and gave him an idea of the deliberations of the Cabinet and told him what decisions the Government had taken even before we in this Parliament were informed of the development. Is not it a matter of public policy? How does it help? How does it put our parliamentary affairs and the parliamentary system before the public? Now, Sir, this is a very serious matter. I do not wish Shri Satyanarayan Sinha any ill at all. He is a very lovable person and that is all that I see of him. But I would like to know from him how it happened. In this matter naturally I expect the Prime Minister to speak. Sir, this is how the big business is working. It is regrettable how the big business tries to influence the Government, come in the way of the Government decision, try to pressurize the Government, how they lobby in the highest circle

and talk to the people at the highest circle with highest authority. This is one side of the story. The other side, you see, the Ministers speak with different voices. In this connection I might mention that the *Statesman* published a report on the 28th November which said:

"It is no secret however that Mr. Krishnamachari has not seen eye to eye with most of his Cabinet colleagues with regard to certain aspects of the Government's industrial policy."

And then again:

"Differences over the manner in which the Birla proposals for the establishment of two British Steel projects were rejected are said to represent the latest phase of this conflict."

But, Sir, what is the inspiration behind this conflict? We were told of this conflict. On the one hand there was the demand of the people, supported by all sections of the people—many from the opposite side also supported it—that these two steel mills should be started in the public sector. We are grateful to all those who contributed to the point of view that had led to the building up of these plants in the public sector. On the other hand, there was another inspiration, that inspiration was of the Birla Brothers, which led to the conflict that took place in the Cabinet. Am I wrong? I would like to know, I would like to be told publicly on the floor of the House that I am wrong. Now, are we going to run our country's affairs in the manner that some people from behind the scene want? Some people shall pull wires and difficulties will be created and Government decision will be delayed and sometimes frustrated.

Now, hon. Members should consider. This is not a party issue at all because we all have contributed to the construction of the two steel mills in the public sector. It is our own but then we must also know how

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Government decisions take place. (Time bell rings.) I will finish Sir. These things were going on in 1954. We have passed another five years.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is an old story.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Sir, sometimes old stories are also to be remembered.

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO (Andhra Pradesh): But people are still there.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: The people are still there.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Fifteen minutes are over.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: You were good enough to give me 15 minutes. I don't like to take more time. I have placed before the Parliament and the country a part of the important correspondence which relates to a matter of great public policy and I would like the Prime Minister to give us an assurance . . .

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: And of public behaviour.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: . . . I mean, public assurance that his Government will not tolerate such interference in the affairs of the State, will not tolerate anybody in position of authority who are inspired . . .

(Interruption)

SHRI N. M. LINGAM: What exactly did the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs write? . . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Ram Sahai.

SHRI N. M. LINGAM: It is on the assumption . . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is an old story.

SHRI N. M. LINGAM: Why should he make a serious allegation . . .

(Interruption)

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I have not made an assumption.

श्री राम साहय (मध्य प्रदेश): मुझे कुछ थोड़े से अपने सजेशन इस सम्बन्ध में रखने हैं। मैं बजट के सिद्धान्तों के ऊपर कुछ कहने नहीं जा रहा हूँ। मैं तो केवल थोड़े शब्दों में आपका ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमको अपने अखराजात में किस प्रकार से कमी करनी चाहिये। मैं कंजूसी की बात नहीं करता हूँ। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि हमारे जो मौजूदा बजट रहते हैं उनमें अगर हम थोड़ी सी किफायतशारी या मितव्ययता की तरफ ध्यान दें तो निश्चय ही हम दस प्रतिशत उनमें बचत कर सकते हैं। मैंने यह देखा है कि हमारे जो अखराजात होते हैं वे इस प्रकार से होते हैं जिससे यह मालूम होता है कि हम किसी पराये के धन को खर्च कर रहे हैं। तो मेरा यह निवेदन है कि उस प्रत्येक व्यक्ति में, जिसका इस प्रकार के अखराजात से सम्बन्ध रहता है, ऐसा अहसास होना चाहिये, ऐसी तमीज होनी चाहिये कि वह हमारे पैसों को उसी प्रकार से खर्च करे जिस प्रकार से कि वह अपना निज का पैसा खर्च करता है। मैं इस बारे में बहुत ज्यादा तफसील में नहीं जाना चाहता लेकिन जो हालात हर एक डिपार्टमेंट में और हर एक जगह देखने में आते हैं उनके आधार पर मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा हूँ। मैंने यह देखा है कि जब जब इस प्रकार के प्रयत्न किये गये कि हमें किफायतशारी से या मितव्ययता से काम लेना चाहिये तब निश्चय ही उसका यह फल निकला है कि हमने काफी रकम की बचत की है। हमारे देश की जो परिस्थिति है उसको देखते हुये यह बात अवश्य ही होनी चाहिये। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि एफिशियेंसी की कास्ट पर हम किफायतशारी करें वह चीज तो एक प्रकार से कंजूसी के दायरे में आ जायगी। लेकिन मेरा यह निवेदन है कि अखराजात करने में हमको इस बात की तरफ अवश्य ध्यान देना चाहिये कि किस प्रकार न्यूनतम खर्च में हम किसी कार्य को कर सकते हैं। जब तक हम अपने पैसों का इस

प्रकार से उपयोग नहीं करेंगे तब तक हम निश्चय ही कामयाबी हासिल नहीं कर सकते।

पाकिस्तान की बात कल से हमारे हाउस में खास तौर पर चल रही है। मैंने यह देखा है कि डिफेंस के बजट में, जहां पहले सन् १९५८-५९ में ज्यादा खर्चा रखा गया था, इस साल कुछ कमी कर दी गई है। जा रिवाइज्ड बजट है उसमें भी मैंने यह देखा है कि सवा ग्यारह करोड़ रुपये की बचत हमने की है। वह बचत किस पर की गई है? एयरफोर्स के खर्च में कमी की गई है। मैं नहीं समझता इस प्रकार की कमी करने का या इस प्रकार की किरफायतशारी करने का क्या मकसद हो सकता है। हम देखते हैं कि आज पाकिस्तान की हालत बिल्कुल उस कुटुम्ब की तरह है जिसमें दो भाइयों में झगडा हो जाता है और एक भाई दूसरे भाई का जानी दुश्मन हो जाता है। यही कारण है कि पाकिस्तान न खुद उन्नति करना चाहता है और न भारतवर्ष को ही उन्नति करने देना चाहता है। जब ऐसी परिस्थिति है तब भी हम हमेशा पाकिस्तान के सम्बन्ध में अपने बड़े-बड़े सिद्धान्तों की दुहाई देते हुये यह कहते रहे हैं कि हम किसी प्रकार से कोई ऐसा कार्य नहीं कर सकते जो हमारे उसूल के खिलाफ हो। मैं यह मानता हूं कि यह आवश्यक है कि हमको इस तरह का कोई कार्य जो हमारे सिद्धान्त से गिरा हुआ हो कदापि नहीं करना चाहिये। लेकिन हमको एक बात अवश्य ध्यान में रखनी चाहिये और वह यह है कि जो अक्राण एक प्रकार की लड़ाई मोल लेना चाहते हैं उनकी सावधान रखने के लिए, उन पर अपना प्रभुत्व जमाये रखने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि हम अच्छे से अच्छे साधन जुटा कर रखे ताकि अगर कभी वक्त आये तो हम उनका उपयोग कर सकें। आज जो कैनवरा का किस्सा हमारे सामने आया

उससे हम ठीक इस नतीजे पर नहीं पहुंच सकते कि वास्तव में आज क्या परिस्थितियां हैं जिनके कारण यह बात हमारे सामने आई। हमने यह अवश्य देखा है कि पाकिस्तान के जहाज हमेशा हमारे यहां आ करके उड़े हैं और हमेशा उनके बारे में इस हाउस में शिकायत की गई है, लेकिन कभी हम लोगों को संतोषजनक उत्तर प्राप्त नहीं हो सका। इतिफाक से या गलती से जब हमारा जहाज पाकिस्तान में चला जाता है तो उसके साथ इस प्रकार का अमल किया जाता है। जबकि वह हथियारबन्द हवाई जहाज नहीं था तब भी उसके साथ इस प्रकार का अमल होना पाकिस्तान के लिए बहुत शोभनीय नहीं है। लेकिन मैं यह कहता हूं कि भारतवर्ष के लिए भी यह शोभनीय नहीं है कि उसके जहाज के ऊपर इस प्रकार का हमला किया जाय और उसके जो संचालक हों उनके साथ इस प्रकार का दुर्व्यवहार किया जाय। मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि यह चीज किस प्रकार कंट्रोल में लाई जा सकती है। जैसे नासूर का मर्ज होता है, पाकिस्तान का मर्ज उसी प्रकार से हमारे लिए हो गया है। जब तक हम अच्छी तरह से उसका आपरेशन करके, अच्छी तरह से उसके बारे में विचार करके, कोई उपाय नहीं निकालेंगे तब तक रोजाना इस प्रकार की बातें हमारे सामने आती रहेंगी और यह भारतवर्ष के लिए शोभनीय नहीं है। आये दिन हम हाउस में सुनते रहे हैं कि कभी हमारे किसी बोर्डर पर हमला होता है, कभी कहीं गोली चलती है, कभी कहीं कोई मारा जाता है। जब रात दिन इसी प्रकार की घटनाएं हमारे यहां घटित होती रहती हैं, तब कहां तक हम ऐसी घटनाओं को संतोष के साथ बरदाश्त कर सकते हैं, यह देखने की बात है। मैं यह समझता हूं कि अगर डिफेंस डिपार्टमेंट को ज्यादा पैस की आवश्यकता हो तो उसके देने में भी किसी को कोई एतराज नहीं होगा। जहां हमने बहुत मे टैक्स अपने देश में लगाये हैं वहां हम कुछ और टैक्स इसलिए भी

[श्री राम सहाय]

लगा सकते हैं कि जिन साधनों की हमको आवश्यकता है उनको अपने ही देश में तैयार करने के सम्बन्ध में हम अपने आदमियों को सिखायें, और जब तक हमें उन साधनों को तैयार करने का मौका न मिले तब तक हम उनको दूसरे देशों से मुहैया करें ताकि हम पाकिस्तान को यह बात जता सकें कि अगर वह फिर इस तरह की जुरअत करेगा तो उसको कड़े से कड़ा जवाब दिया जायगा। जब तक हम इस प्रकार की नीति नहीं अपनायेंगे, तब तक मैं समझता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान अपनी हरकतों से बाज आने वाला नहीं है। इसलिए मैं खास तौर पर डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री का ध्यान इन बातों की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। पिछले बजट में डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री ने लगभग ३५ करोड़ रुपये की बचत की है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यदि मिनिस्ट्री इतनी बचत न करती और आवश्यक साधनों को जुटा कर रखती तो हमारे लिए ज्यादा लाभदायक होता।

आज हमको बहुत ही सतर्क रहने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि हमारे सामने केवल पाकिस्तान की ही समस्या नहीं है। आये दिन विद्यार्थियों के, भाषा के, प्राविसेज के झगड़ों की शिकायतें हमारे सामने आती रहती हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर हम इन सब बातों को अच्छी तरह से हैंडल कर सकें और गवर्नमेंट अपना दृष्टिकोण ठीक तरीके पर जनता को बता सक, तो निश्चय ही हम इस प्रकार की कठिनाइयों से बच सकते हैं। लेकिन मैं तो यह देखता हूँ कि जहां हमारे कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोग एक प्रकार से उन चीजों का समाधान करने का प्रयत्न करते हैं वहां दूसरी पार्टी के विरोधी लोग तरह तरह की अड़चनें और दिक्कतें उसमें पैदा करते हैं। केवल इतना ही नहीं, मैंने यह भी देखा है कि बहुत से बड़े बड़े अधिकारी, बड़े बड़े आफिसर्स दिन रात इस प्रकार की शिकायतें करते रहते हैं। उपसभापति महोदय,

आपको ताज्जुब होगा, मैंने यह देखा है कि हमारे बड़े-बड़े उच्च अधिकारी शासन की शिकायत करते हैं। जो शासन के एक अंग हैं वे ऐसा करते हैं। यदि कभी आपको उनके साथ बैठने का इत्तिफाक हुआ हो तो आपने देखा होगा कि नीचे से लेकर ऊपर तक के कर्मचारियों के सामने सिवाय शासन की आलोचना के और कोई दूसरी बात सामने नहीं आती है। ऐसे व्यक्ति जो कि शासन के अंग हैं, जिनसे शासन बनता है, वे जब इस प्रकार की बातें करते हैं तो बड़ा ताज्जुब होता है कि यह कैसी समस्या है। इन दिनों हमारे दृष्टिकोण कुछ इस प्रकार से विगड़े हुए हैं या जो हमारी पुरानी गुलामी की आदतें रही हैं उनकी वजह से हमारी आदतें इतनी खराब हो गई हैं कि हम बातों को ठीक तरह से नहीं देख पाते हैं। तो मेरा निवेदन है कि हमारे शासन का यह कर्तव्य है कि जहां वह और उपायों को काम में लाती है वहां इन बातों को भी अवश्य देखे कि हमारे अधिकारीगण, हमारे सर्विस के लोग किस प्रकार से सोचते हैं। मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि वे लोग शासन की दुहाई दें या ऐसा कुछ करें लेकिन यह जरूरी है कि वे अकारण ही उसको क्रिटिसाइज न करें। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बारे में खास तौर पर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है और जब तक कि एक प्रकार की स्पेशल ट्रेनिंग या कोई शिक्षा उन अधिकारियों को इस बारे में नहीं दी जायगी कि राष्ट्र के प्रति या जो सर्विस, जो सेवा, उन्होंने धारण की है उसके प्रति उनके क्या कर्तव्य हैं तब तक इस समस्या का हल होना बहुत मुश्किल मालूम देता है।

एक बात मुझे अपने मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में भी निवेदन करनी है। मध्य प्रदेश एक बहुत बड़ा प्रदेश बना है जिसका हजारों मील का क्षेत्र है और उसमें आदिवासी, हरिजन और बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के लोगों की संख्या बहुत ज्यादा है। वह पिछड़े इलाकों का ही बना

हैं और उसमें सैकड़ों राज्य शामिल किये गये हैं। जिस प्रकार में उसको बनाया गया उस प्रकार से उसकी ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है, यह मुझे निवेदन करना है। मेरा यह निवेदन है कि जो रकमें, जो सहायता, जिस प्रकार में दी जानी है वे पूरी-पूरी और बहुत जल्दी ही दी जानी चाहियें। अक्सर हम यह देखते हैं कि जब मार्च का महीना आता है तब उथल-पुथल मचती है और तब उस रकम को किसी न किसी प्रकार में ठिकाने लगाने की फिक्र होती है। यह कोई अच्छी चीज नहीं है। हमें अपना माल भर का प्रोग्राम बनाना चाहिये कि हमें किस प्रकार से खर्च करना है और अगर सारी रकम एक साथ खर्च करने में डर मालूम होता है या दिक्कत मालूम होती है तो थोड़े थोड़े समय के लिये खर्च का परमैटेज मुक़र्रर करना चाहिये और उस परमैटेज के हिसाब में उसको खर्च करना चाहिये।

(Time bell rings.)

मैं कुछ और ज्यादा नहीं कहूंगा, सिर्फ एक खास बात निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। पेंशनर्स के बारे में मैं जरूर कुछ अर्ज करना चाहता हूं। पेंशनर्स को बाकई बहुत तकलीफ होती है। मैंने देखा है कि बाज बाज लोगों को वक्त पर पेंशन न मिलने के कारण भिक्षावृत्ति करनी पड़ती है। इसमें वर्षों बीत जाते हैं, वे अपनी मृत्यु-शय्या पर पड़े रहते हैं और उनका ग्रैविएटि-मंस्कार भी हो जाता है लेकिन उनको पेंशन नहीं मिल पाती है। गवर्नमेन्ट को इस ओर खास तौर पर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

मुझको कुछ कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग वर्गों के सम्बन्ध में थोड़े से सजेशन देने थे लेकिन मेरा समय समाप्त हो गया है इसलिये मैं खत्म करता हूं।

SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY (Mysore): Ordinarily one would have congratulated the Government on

having made a considerable cut in the Defence Budget or Defence expenditure. But under the existing circumstances, I doubt the wisdom of the Finance Minister in having made a cut of Rs. 35 crores in the defence expenditure, especially in the allocations that we have made to the Air Force. Sir, the situation at present is completely changed on account of the bilateral pact that has been entered into between the USA and Pakistan. I would very much like that the relations of India with our neighbours, particularly Pakistan, China, USSR and other countries, should be very cordial and should be on the friendliest terms possible.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. N. SAPRU) in the Chair]

But unfortunately the relations of India and Pakistan are getting strained day by day. If Pakistan were left to itself I do not think the relations between India and Pakistan would have gone bad. But the intervening hand of the USA is mainly responsible for this deterioration in the situation or relationship that today exists between India and Pakistan.

There is another doubt in my mind. Perhaps it is to please the World Bank that the Finance Minister reduced the allocations to the Defence Department. In its report, the World Bank has mildly suggested that the expenditure on defence equipment should be curtailed. At the conference which the Finance Minister attended, at the conference of the Five Powers that was granting loans to India for plan development, they had indicated that the World Bank authorities should persuade the Finance Minister to cut down defence expenditure.

Sir, criticism was made yesterday and rightly too, that many of the allocations under the different Ministries are not properly utilised and also that the allocations are allowed to lapse. Especially under the heads Health and Public Works, the allocations are made very late in the year and sometimes the works have to be rushed through in the months of Feb-

[Shri Mulka Govinda Reddy.]

ruary and March so much so that many of the amounts that had been allocated are misspent. I know of instances in Mysore State of money allocated under the heads health and local development works, not being spent mainly because of the fact that these allotments were made in the latter part of the year.

Sir, regarding scholarships, it is really necessary to see that the funds that have been allocated for the award of scholarships to the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe students and students belonging to other backward classes, their proportion should be enhanced. The number of students reading in the colleges, in the professional colleges and technical institutions is increasing by leaps and bounds whereas the amounts that have been allocated for these scholarships are not increasing in tune with the demand or in tune with the needs of these large number of students. Most of the students,—in fact all the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes, and the Scheduled Tribes are entitled to get these scholarships and when the number of students belonging to these castes and tribes increase, the number of scholarships that are set apart for students belonging to the other backward classes will naturally decrease, though the number of students belonging to these other backward classes is increasing day by day and by leaps and bounds. I would, therefore, urge upon the Education Ministry to see that the allocations made for scholarships for the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes are doubled. Further, I have to submit that I have received many complaints that the award of these scholarships is being made very late in the year and the moneys are distributed mostly in the months of February and March, and sometimes it so happens that some of the students who are the beneficiaries of these awards do not get the amounts at all.

I therefore urge that this section which deals with the award of scho-

larships should be strengthened. I am told that it is under-staffed and therefore the delay. I would like to urge that proper staff should be given to this section in order to see that money is disbursed well in time so that the students may get the benefit. If the awards are made in the months of February or March and the money is distributed in March, the students would have undergone the course for a year and would not be in a position to get the benefit. They will get the money in the latter part of the year, especially in the month of March when they would have gone out of the colleges or schools for vacation. Both the awarding and the disbursing should be done in the month of November or December.

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We have been continuously resorting to deficit financing. Of course, it is a well-known and accepted theory that this resort to deficit financing will entail inflationary tendencies so much so that the prices of articles, especially of necessary articles of life will go up. The Planning Commission fixed a limit of Rs. 1200 crores so far as deficit financing is concerned but the way in which the present Ministry is resorting to deficit financing shows it is going to transgress the limit and by the time the Second Five Year Plan is over, we will have crossed the limit of Rs. 1200 crores and will have gone to the extent of Rs. 1500 crores. This would mean the prices of food and other articles going up. When prices of foodstuffs and other articles go up naturally the estimates or the cost structure of any project will go up and we will not be able to fulfil the physical targets that we want fulfilled under the Five Year Plan. The stabilisation of prices is therefore, absolutely necessary and the steps that have been taken by the Government are not sufficient. On the other hand, they have failed to take any steps to stabilise the prices of foodstuffs.

There is not much interest taken in

respect of some of the States in the South when the question of locating industrial units comes up for consideration. We have been spending crores of rupees in foreign exchange in importing raw film into India. In addition to this, we have been spending crores of rupees in the exhibition of foreign films in India. Government have not thought fit to enter into agreements with the foreign producers that an equal number of Indian films should be accepted by them for exhibition there in their country so that what we lose by the exhibition of these foreign films in India can be made up by the exhibition of Indian films in those foreign countries. We are spending a colossal sum on the import of raw film. It would have been better if Government had thought of manufacturing raw film in India. For the present, they have sanctioned one unit in Madras for the manufacture of raw film. Mysore has been pressing its claim and it is affording greater facilities. This was almost accepted by the Central Government but unfortunately, for reasons best known to them, this promise was not fulfilled. I would urge on the Industries Ministry to take steps to see that another unit for the manufacture of raw film is established in Mysore very early. The Mysore Government have been pressing the Central Government to allow for an expansion of the Bhadravati Steel Works in order to enable that factory to produce stainless steel. Nowhere in India is stainless steel being produced at present. Since this factory is a very small unit and will not be able to compete with the factory at Rourkela or Bhilai or Durgapur, the manufacture of stainless steel should be the monopoly of the works at Bhadravati. Though representations have been made to the Central Government, especially to the Steel Ministry, I do not know why the Minister for Steel is hesitating to consider this favourably and permit the expansion of the Bhadravati Steel Works.

Certain projects absolutely necessary for the production of electricity

have not been favourably viewed by the Central Government. Though representations have been made that foreign exchange should be allocated for completing the projects that were taken in hand by the State Governments, the Planning Commission and the Central Government have not thought fit so far to grant these concessions to the Mysore Government.

Another matter I would like to press is in regard to port facilities to the State of Mysore. Mangalore has all the facilities. An artificial harbour should be constructed there so that it could be made an all-weather port. Iron ore and manganese ore produced in Mysore State are exported out of India mostly through this port and if this port is made an all-weather port it will really help the owners of these ores and also the State of Mysore and the Central Government by way of added royalty which these mine-owners will give. If these manganese and iron ores are not to be shipped from Mangalore and if they are to wait at the docks or have to be stacked there for a number of months, it will mean unnecessarily the owners having to lose money, in addition to loss to the State of Mysore. I would, therefore, urge that the Central Government should take an immediate decision to convert Mangalore port into an all-weather port so that all port facilities could be afforded from that place.

Thank you, Sir.

SHRIMATI T. NALLAMUTHU RAMAMURTI (Madras): Sir, I shall stress only on two vital subjects, education and health. Education and health should be ordinarily two giant pillars on which the health and the mind of our future generation are to be based in order that democracy might function well and efficiently. In any scheme of national planning for progress, education should command the first priority as education is at the root of national growth and advancement and, as such, should have the highest percentage of financial provision in any planning. A study of statistics on education of

[Shrimati T. Nallamuthu Ramamurti] other countries and comparing them with India in regard to literacy and *per capita* expenditure on education reveals how much work awaits to be done in our country to reach cent. per cent. literacy and to guarantee a reasonable standard of education for all boys and girls from the primary to the University level. While many countries in the world, like, for example, U.K., U.S.A., Canada, Australia, even Japan and New Zealand, have reached cent per cent literacy, India has only 17.9 per cent literates. Again, with regard to expenditure on education per head, India spends the second lowest amount per head—Rs. 2.20, while Pakistan the first lowest—Rs. 1.2 per head, whereas other countries have set apart large sums like Rs. 220 per head in U.S.A., Rs. 95 per head in the U.K., Rs. 135 per head in Sweden and Rs. 104 per head in Switzerland. Also, the rate of increase in literacy since 1951 is low, for example, in Madras State from 19.3 in 1951 to 25.9 since 1951. If our nation is to progress, we should strive to abolish illiteracy, especially among women as women form the centre of the home and hold in their hands the destinies of the offsprings who are the future citizens of our country. And even in regard to safeguarding the interests of our democracy, illiteracy must go. We had an example only recently as to how women went to the polls in some parts of India for the corporation elections and we found that they were not conversant with the franchise, a very powerful weapon they hold in their hands. Also, I desire to state that our voting lists have left large gaps of many members from each family. All this needs looking into from the educational point of view. Only if the nation is educated can it become conscious of that civic responsibility.

From a study of the findings of the National Planning Committee on Education of Girls and from the Madras Government's Reports, we find that there is a great disparity in

the figures and provision between boys and girls, in regard to the number attending and also in regard to the provision of institutions for education. All this has to be remedied soon if national progress is to be attained.

I do fully realise however that our limitations in finance are there and there are competing claims for development schemes to raise the standard of living of our starving millions and the necessity to industrialise. But at the same time I feel that sufficient thought has not been given to all-India planning in the educational sphere, so that our provision for education may go the largest way. I feel that there should be a high level standing body in the sphere of education of an all-India character with the specific objective of how to increase literacy in the shortest possible time. I feel there should be a missionary zeal, which is completely lacking at present, for promoting adult literacy through night schools. I feel the Directors of Public Instruction should be made responsible for producing results of such an adult literacy movement. That should be pushed with the same degree of urgency and zeal as we are now propagating the idea of co-operative farming. In fact, I am confident that such adult literacy movement would greatly help in the understanding of the co-operative movement by our rural population, who are really the people concerned in the matter. Figures of progress of adult literacy in States should be compiled by the Ministry of Education and placed before this House. This is very urgent, if our democracy is to proceed in a proper manner and succeed in building a Welfare State.

Another point is this. As you know, it should be a matter of grave concern to all of us that standards are steadily deteriorating in education starting from the schools and going up to the University. In the schools, the constant change of text books, the curriculum and syllabuses, and the change in the medium of instruction that is proposed, all these have

brought utter confusion in the minds of the teachers and the taught. The children are made the poor, innocent, victims of all our changes from day to day. They are made to wonder which language they have to study hard, on what are they to place emphasis. Is it this kind of mathematics or that kind of mathematics? Is it science or humanities? Is it mother tongue and Hindi or is it to be Sanskrit and mother tongue alongside English? So, the whole thing is in the melting pot and the poor children are bewildered and the teachers much more so.

To take an important subject, "Social studies", I am really distressed that social studies had ever been introduced in the curriculum of our schools. It is supposed to cover some bit of civics, some general survey of world personalities and movements and it is supposed to cover what was once being covered by geography and history. But I can assure you that very little of chronological sense, the time sense, a proper sense of perspective of the movements from the dawn of history to the present day, is being inculcated in this course. Nor is place sense, which is vital in education, being taught through the so-called social studies which have killed, I might say, geography and history under the garb of another heading. I am talking very severely on this because you will be interested to know that pupils proceed to the University with defective foundations, both with regard to the place they stand and the relationship of their country with other countries, with regard to a proper sense of perspective, and the way in which history has proceeded, and they have become the legitimate inheritors of all that had been rich in the past, not only in our country, but in all countries. I find, going through some of the papers recently of M.A. and B.A. students, that they have confused chronology like placing Asoka and Harsha Vardhana in the 18th century and also calling London the capital of India and Moscow the capital of

Germany. The fundamentals of education are thus being jeopardised and I do hope speedy steps would be taken to reintroduce geography and history in a proper manner.

As regards the reading habit, I do not know why our teachers as well as students have given up the habit of reading and refreshing their minds with fresh knowledge. Please bear with me if I dwell on this point, because the teachers depend on the notes and they give the notes in the class. The students listen to the notes. Sometimes they hear it well, sometimes they do not hear it well, with the result I found in some of the M.A. papers this mistake committed. Bismarck was mainly helped by the policy of "coal and iron" instead of "Blood and Iron". The League of Nations was established in Genoa. So, looking at all these, I would like to stress the need for re-establishing and teaching in our curriculum of geography and history in a proper manner.

I would also like to insist upon teachers going to original sources for knowledge and also insist upon a proper library study by students and supervision over students.

I would also like to stress the need for moral and spiritual instruction in schools and the schools should start with a prayer. They used to start with a common prayer and with a preliminary talk on great personalities emphasising obedience to elders, the need to speak the truth, to have faith in ourselves, etc. Lessons on the lives of great saints and sages were made compulsory. I feel that many of the suicides, murders and thefts that happen in our society would end if boys and girls are properly educated and if we made them grasp the fact that we come into this world with a purpose to fulfil, and we should see that whatever the circumstances might be, we should face and overcome ordeals and see that our karma or duty is performed properly. This fundamental faith in oneself is needed

[Shrimati T. Nallamuthu Ramamurti.] to be included in educational planning. Much of the indiscipline in schools and colleges would go if students are made to become fully aware of their duty to their guru, to the institution and to their parents who have spent so much money on their education. Politics should not come into the focus of educational institutions and party politics should not find any room there and as much as possible, as the Madras Government has done, students should not be used for political purposes.

Next I come to the point of health. Health should form a very important part of our general scheme of education, it should be given an important place in high schools and it should form a part of the teachers' training syllabus and the formation of healthy habits in children and also prevention of diseases could be achieved only through education during the earlier stages as well as in high schools and colleges. The Bhoré Committee had emphasised medical inspection in schools. That itself will lead to the treatment of ailments and defects of school children properly. I do not know for what reasons—we have discussed it again and again in this House—medical inspection had not come into practice in all schools still. Training of specialists and post-graduates for early detection of cancer and pre-cancer conditions in a human body should be undertaken. This must also be done as much as is being done in regard to T.B., leprosy and malaria. In every State the Public Health Department should undertake anti-cancer propaganda on a large scale through the help of films, posters and diagrams and in all the State languages in order to educate the public. In Madras, we have a Cancer Institute. I would like to ask the Health Minister as to how much anti-cancer propaganda is being done, what statistics have been collected on the incidence of cancer—whether it is on the increase or on the decrease—and what steps have been taken. I have come to know that there are certain

centres—in Calcutta the Chittaranjan Hospital, the Tata Memorial Institute, Bombay and the Cancer Institute of the Women's Indian Association, Adyar—and there are cancer hospitals and beds being opened in Hyderabad and other places. Members of the Madras Women's Indian Association—a voluntary organisation—had collected money and had gone ahead in building a huge Cancer Institute in Adyar, with hospital with 103 beds with a Research Department and with hospital sections—the hospital sections being supported by the State—and the Research Department should naturally receive ample support from the Centre. Some support has been given. But we hope in the Third Five Year Plan there will be continued support for this not only to enthuse the ardent workers who are doing this vital service to the country to work with greater zest and energy, but also to see that further expansions are possible so that this institution of service might grow from strength to strength and become the Cancer Research Centre for the Southern Zone. I am pleading for this not because I am a member of the Madras Women's Indian Association nor because I am a Vice-President of that Association, but any effort of this kind coming from members of a voluntary women's association should be assisted in a slightly different way from the help given to governmental organisations. This morning I read in the papers. . .

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. N. SAPRU): You have exhausted your time.

SHRIMATI T. NALLAMUTHU RAMAMURTI: One point more, Sir. I would emphasise that point; it is nearest to my heart—it is the provision of good drinking water supply for the school children.

I have drawn the attention of the Health Minister some time ago to this provision in the schools. The supply of pure water is necessary. This gastro-enteritis that is spreading in Delhi today is due to lack of good drinking water supply in Government

and Corporation schools and also to exposed food being sold to the children. Proper canteens should be provided. I hope the needful will be done by the Ministry.

One thing more, Sir—I tell you with all the earnestness and zeal that I could command. We serve on the Hospital Committee. For the past so many years we have been pleading here for proper housing facilities for the essential menial services in a certain hospital—I will not mention its name. I am sorry to call them menial, but they are very essential services. Their houses, tenements, are coming down and it is dangerous to live in them. Recently, there was a cholera epidemic and two children died. The Government has already made a provision of Rs. 75,000 for building quarters for the servants; everything has been planned and everything is ready. But do you know the difficulty in searching for a plot? You have no idea of the prejudice of our society. We went to one place; they said it was a play ground. We went to another place. It was too near the Government estate. We are fighting hard for a portion far from the cricket ground and adjacent to the Hospital. This portion of the cricket ground was unused and was like a rubbish bin; the walls had come down. But still there is resistance to our using the land for servants quarters for essential service of the Hospital. So you see . . .

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. N. SAPRU): That is another sentence.

SHRIMATI T. NALLAMUTHU RAMAMURTI: I am just finishing another sentence.

So, there is difficulty in providing proper quarters for the essential services that serve the hospital and health of these servants and those whom they serve is in danger. I hope proper attention will be paid to such problems by the Health Ministry and that the needful will be done.

Thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. N. SAPRU): Shri Niranjan Singh.

SHRI NIRANJAN SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): How much time?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. N. SAPRU): Fifteen minutes.

श्री निरंजन सिंह: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि ७,००० करोड़ का खर्चा है जिसमें ५,००० करोड़ रुपये केवल कर्ज के हैं और जो ५,००० करोड़ रुपये का कर्जा लिया जाता है वह भी थोड़े समय के लिए लिया जाता है, तीन महीने के लिए लिया जाता है। इस प्रकार कर्ज के ऊपर यह सारी गवर्नमेंट चल रही है। कोई भी गवर्नमेंट यदि इस तरह से अपना काम कर्ज के ऊपर चलाना चाहती है तो वह गवर्नमेंट नहीं चल सकती है। १,००० करोड़ का केवल इनकर ऐसा खर्चा है जो कि वोटेट एकाउन्ट है और ५,००० करोड़ केवल कर्ज का है और वह भी रोटेशन में, आफ्टर थ्री मंथ्स, आफ्टर थ्री मंथ्स इस तरह दूसरे के पैसे के बल पर यदि यह सरकार चलना चाहती है तो यह असंभव सी चीज है। जैसे बड़े-बड़े व्यापारी अपना दीवाला निकाल देते हैं, चाहे वे मूढ़ हों, चाहे डागा हों चाहे कोई भी हों, उसी तरह से यह सरकार भी एक दिन हाथ साफ करके कह देगी कि अब हम क्या करें, हमको पैसा ही नहीं मिलता। जब तक इस देश में पैसा है जब तक व्यापारियों को भरोसा है कि उनको पैसा मिल जायेगा, तब तक कर्ज मिलता रहेगा। हमने देखा है कि ब्रिटिश टाइम में पैसे की कमी होती थी, तो वह बाहर से आता था, यहां नहीं रोज किया जाता था।

दूसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह परचेज आफ फूड ग्रेन्स के सम्बन्ध में है। अभी उस दिन हमारे ऐग्रीकल्चर और फूड मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि वे २० मिलियन टन अनाज इस देश में खरीदना चाहते हैं। अब मैं उनसे यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वे केवल १८६ करोड़ रुपये से

[श्री निरंजन सिंह]

इतने मिलियन टन अनाज खरीद लेंगे ? यह असम्भव सी चीज है । यह भी नहीं बताया गया कि इतने रुपये से फारेन परचेजेज होंगे या हिन्दुस्तान में परचेजेज होंगे । यदि यहां पर किसानों से खरीदा जायगा तो इसमें उसकी पूर्ति नहीं होती और यदि इसमें हो विदेशों की और भी खरीद शामिल है तो यह असम्भव सी चीज है ।

अब, हमारी स्टेट ट्रेडिंग के सम्बन्ध में जो ओपीनियन है वह साफ है । हम स्टेट ट्रेडिंग चाहते हैं लेकिन स्टेट ट्रेडिंग में जो खामियां हैं उसका एक उदाहरण आपके सामने रखूंगा और उससे पता लग जायगा कि क्या स्थिति है । मैंने इस सभा-मवन में कहा था और माननीय मंत्री जी ने भी उसको मान लिया था कि किसान से बहुत थोड़ी क्वांटिटी में अनाज लिया जाता है और व्यापारियों से ज्यादा लिया जाता है । जो सैम्पुल लेने वाला होता है उसको यदि किसान प्रसन्न कर देता है, उसको एक आने, दो आने या चार आने मन दे देता है, तो उसका अनाज खरीद लिया जाता है और यदि उसको पैसा नहीं मिलता तो फिर उसका अनाज नहीं खरीदा जाता । इस तरह से यदि आप अनाज में स्टेट ट्रेडिंग करना चाहते हैं तो फिर उसमें सफल नहीं होंगे । मैं आपके सामने एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं । स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के तो हमारे पास बहुत से उदाहरण हैं लेकिन हम दिल्ली में रहते हैं और दिल्ली सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से एडमिनिस्टर्ड होती है इसलिये उसका उदाहरण देता हूं । यहां पर जो घपला हुआ है वह यह है कि यहां पर एक कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी है उसको सरकार की तरफ से परमिट था कि वह उस व्हीट को जो कि बाहर से आता है उसको बेचे और उसको अथारिटी थी कि वह दूसरों को लाइसेंस देकर दुकानें दे । उस सोसाइटी के अध्यक्ष कौन हैं ? इस पार्लियामेंट के एक जिम्मेदार मेम्बर हैं । मैं नाम नहीं बताऊंगा । जो राज्य करने

वाला आदमी है, जिसके द्वारा आप इस सारे समाज को चलाना चाहते हैं यदि उसमें खामी आती है तो हम कैसे उम्मीद करें कि आप डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन और प्रोक्योरमेंट में ईमानदारी बरत सकते हैं । एक तरफ तो व्यापारियों के ऊपर हमारा भरोसा नहीं है और हम यह चाहते हैं कि यह काम कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज द्वारा हो और दूसरी तरफ यदि कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज ऐम बनती हैं जो कि आपके इन्फ्लुएंस की होती हैं और करप्ट होती हैं तो हमको दुःख होता है । हम कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग की बात करते हैं या कोआपरेशन की दूसरी बातें करते हैं लेकिन ऐसा उदाहरण देख कर के हमको यह भातम होता है कि इस तरह से यदि कोआपरेशन का काम चला तो फिर कुछ नही होगा । उस सोसाइटी ने—जिस आदमी को डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन के लिये अनाज देती थी उससे—यह लिखवाया कि हम एक आना मन इस प्राफिट में से सोसाइटी को देंगे और उसने उससे कहा कि ऐसा होने पर हम रुपया देना मान लेंगे । मेरे पास ये सब फोटोस्टैट हैं जिनमें यह लिखा हुआ है कि यह शर्त है कि एक आना मन फायदे में से दोगे तो हम तुमको रुपया देंगे । जो जो उसने रुपया दिया उसकी हमारे पास ये रसीदें हैं । इस बारे में कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज के रजिस्ट्रार को ५० आदमियों ने दरखास्त दी और उन्होंने खाली रजिस्ट्रार को ही दरखास्त नहीं दी बल्कि उसकी काफी प्राइम मिनिस्टर और फूड मिनिस्टर को भी भेजी लेकिन उसके ऊपर कोई कार्रवाही नहीं हुई । जब पार्लियामेंट में सवाल आया तो मंत्री जी ने यह उत्तर दिया कि भाई हमारे पास कुछ शिकायत एक सोसाइटी के बारे में जरूर आई है लेकिन हमने उसकी इन्क्वायरी की और कुछ नहीं पाया । यह जो एप्लीकेशन दी गई है वह गवर्नमेंट के पास है लेकिन उसी में से एक पैरा आपको सुनाना चाहता हूं । यदि डाक्यूमेंट्री एविडेंस आपके पास

है तो आप कैसे कह सकते हैं कि झूठी एप्लीकेशन होगी। यह कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटी है, It is under the Co-operative Department रजिस्ट्रार, कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज इन सब चीजों को चैक कर सकता है। उसमें यह साफ लिखा है:

"The actual rent of the office is being charged by the Custodian of Evacuee Property at Rs. 15 per month but the accounts of the Society are being debited with Rs. 30 per month."

अब उसके ऊपर और भी है:—

" . . . to cover certain amount that is interest. . . ."

वह लैटर आपके पास है, गवर्नमेंट के पास है इसलिये उसको पढ़ने की जरूरत नहीं है लेकिन फिर भी यदि आप कहेंगे तो मैं इसको टेबिल पर रख सकता हूँ। तो मेरा कहना है कि कस्टोडियन आफ इवैक्यू प्रापर्टी उसका रेंट १५ रुपया फिक्स करता है और आफिस का किराया १५ रुपया देते हुए भी उसको ३० रु० दिखाते हैं और मैनैजुलेट करते हैं। जो १० रु० या १५ रु० के लिये इस तरह से बेईमानी करता है वह जब लाखों रुपयों का डील करता होगा तो क्या बेईमानी नहीं करता होगा? वह कितनी बेईमानी करता होगा? तो मेरा कहना है कि इस तरह की जो बेईमानी चलती है, इस तरह का जो काम चलता है वह इस सरकार को आगे नहीं बढ़ा सकता है। मिनिस्टर एक जिम्मेदार आदमी है और वह जिम्मेदार आदमी है उनके नीचे, उनकी आंखों के नीचे जब यह अंधेरा होता है तो मैं यह कहूंगा कि इस सरकार का काम अंधेरे में चल रहा है। मैंने यह कहा कि कर्ज के बल पर चल रहा है। जब तीन चौथाई कर्ज रोज के रोज लिया जाता हो, किसी भी संस्था का, दुकान का, किसी भी आदमी का काम कर्ज के ऊपर

चलता हो तो वह संस्था चल नहीं सकती, वह राज्य चल नहीं सकता लेकिन जहां इस तरह की बेईमानी हो वहां हमें यह कहना पड़ेगा कि आज नहीं तो कल आपका दिवाला निकलने वाला है। हमें उस दिवाले को सम्हालना है और हम ईमानदारी से इस देश की रक्षा करना चाहते हैं। हम मानते हैं कि कुछ ताकतें हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ चारों तरफ एक वातावरण बनाना चाहती हैं। जब कोई हवा के दूसरे रुख को जाता है तो वह चारों तरफ से घिरता है लेकिन अगर वह ईमानदारी से खड़ा रहता है तो हमें उसमें कोई बुराई नहीं मालूम होती लेकिन यदि हम इतने कमजोर हैं कि हवा में उड़ जाय या पानी में बह जाय तो फिर हम जिन्दा नहीं रह सकते। इसलिये इस सरकार का यह कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि वह इस बात को समझे। अब, होता यह है कि जो ईमानदारी से काम करना चाहते हैं उनको तो ईमानदार रहने नहीं देते और जो ठीक तरह से ईमानदारी नहीं बरतना चाहते हैं उनको प्रोत्साहन देते हैं, उनकी कोई इक्वायरी नहीं करते, उनको दंड नहीं देते। इसी तरह से मेरा यह कहना है कि यह जो चन्दा लिया जाता है वह चाहे किसी भी पार्टी के नाम पर हो ठीक नहीं है। आप सब जानते हैं कि उस सोसाइटी ने किस तरह से काम किया है। वह सारी बातें रिकार्ड पर हैं। अगर वह इक्वायरी करना चाहते हैं, कुछ काम करना चाहते हैं तो चीजें सामने आ जायेंगी। तो इन बातों को मद्दे नजर रख कर अगर देश के लिये कुछ काम करेंगे तो मैं यह समझूंगा कि वह ज्यादा अच्छा होगा बनिस्बत इसके कि केवल शब्दों के वातावरण में रहें और कुछ काम न करें। यदि कोई काम करना चाहता है तो वह तो शब्दों के द्वारा नहीं हो सकता, काम तो काम के द्वारा होगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसके बाद दो चीजें कह कर मैं अपनी बात खत्म कर दूंगा। एक चीज कम्प्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट के सम्बन्ध

[श्री निरंजन सिंह]

में है। मैंने हमेशा कहा है कि १२ लाख रुपया ५ साल के लिये एक-एक एक्सटेंशन ब्लाक के लिये देना है। अब, यहां हम से उसके लिये, कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट वगैरह के लिये, डिमांड्स मांगी गई हैं जो कि नं० ६ और ७ हैं, फिर उसके बाद डिमांड नं० १०८ है जो कि "कैपिटल आउट ले" के लिये है। इस तरह से हम से अलग-अलग रुपया मांगा गया है। ये दोनों अलग अलग चीजें हैं। समझ में नहीं आया कि यह क्या है। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट जो अपना कांटीब्यूशन करती है वह वापस लेने के लिये नहीं करती। वहां पर जो डेवलपमेंट का काम होता है उसमें सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट अपना पोर्शन देती है, फिर उसमें लोकल कांटीब्यूशन होता है, प्राविशियल गवर्नमेंट का कांटीब्यूशन होता है। तो यहां पर किस तरह का यह "कैपिटल आउट ले" है। यह कौनसी और दूसरी चीजों के लिये है जो कि यहां एक दूसरा आइटम रख दिया? कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट प्राजेक्ट्स, नेशनल एक्सटेंशन सर्विस और कोऑपरेशन, इन सब के लिये एक हेड है फिर यह दूसरा हेड क्यों अलग से रखा गया है। एक नया हेड बना कर के, अलग से रख कर के, हमको भ्रम में डाल दिया है। इस नये हेड में किस तरह का "आउटले" होता है? यह तो सारा "आउट ले" एक ही हेड में आता है। कौन सी चीज के लिये यह रुपया नं० १०८ के हेड में कम्युनिटी प्राजेक्ट के काम के लिये दिया गया है। इस तरह से जो खास तौर पर इसके लिये अलग से हेड रखा गया है, ऐसा इसमें क्यों है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं।

पहले बजट में मैंने कहा था कि जो आपके ट्रेजरी बिल्स रहते हैं उनके ऊपर आप इंटेरेस्ट देते हैं वह इंटेरेस्ट का आइटम अलग होना चाहिये। इंटेरेस्ट चार्ज तो रहेगा लेकिन उस चार्ज अमाउंट में भी यदि ट्रेजरी बिल का इंटेरेस्ट अलग जोड़ा जाय तो हम को

या राष्ट्र को यह मालूम हो सकता है। आप जो टैम्पेरी लोन लेते हैं उसमें सरकार का कितना रुपया जाता है जब तक उसका उसमें समावेश नहीं होगा तब तक हमें कैसे मालूम होगा? एक तरफ आप फारेन कंट्रीज से रुपया लेते हैं तो उसको इंटेरेस्ट में डाल देते हैं। तो कितना फारेन कंट्रीज को इंटेरेस्ट देना पड़ता है, कितना ट्रेजरी बिल्स का इंटेरेस्ट देना पड़ता है और दूसरी मदों में कितना देना पड़ता है? जब तक यह चीज नहीं आती तब तक हम उसमें ज्यादा गहराई से नहीं देख सकते।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समझता हूं मेरा टाइम हो गया है। अन्तिम बात मल्टी परपज रिवर स्कीम्स के सम्बन्ध में थोड़ी सी कहना चाहता हूं। इसमें दो आइटम लिखे हैं। एक तो रिवर स्कीम के अन्तर्गत ६५ आइटम में डिमांड मांगे गये हैं। दूसरे १२५ आइटम में कैपिटल आउटले आन मल्टी परपज रिवर स्कीम्स में डिमांड मांगे गये हैं। तो दो जगहों में रुपया मांगने का क्या आशय है? जहां पर आप बांध बनायेंगे, जहां आप इलेक्ट्रिसिटी देंगे वहां पर तो कैपिटल आउटले है ही, इसको और मल्टी परपज रिवर स्कीम, दोनों को, आपने सेपरेट क्यों किया है। मुझे तो इसका कोई कारण नहीं मालूम पड़ता है। जहां बांध बांधा जायेगा, जहां इलेक्ट्रिसिटी पैदा होगी, वहां उनसे क्या आपको रुपया नहीं प्राप्त होगा? आखिर जहां-जहां गवर्नमेंट इन्वेस्ट कर रही है उससे उसको रुपया मिलने वाला है, तो फिर ये डबल हेड क्यों दिये जाते हैं यह हिसाब बताने के लिये कि इस मद में थोड़ा देना है और इस मद में ज्यादा देना है। तो अलग अलग जो मद बना दिये जाते हैं यह गलत चीज है और इससे आदमी भ्रम में पड़ता है।

इसमें जो रिवर स्कीम्स हैं, उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में हमने इनको चालू करना है।

अमेरिका से हमने एक हजार करोड़ रुपया लिया हुआ है— something like that लेकिन कुल मिला कर अभी तीस रिवर स्कीम्स हैं और उसमें मध्य प्रदेश के लिये कहीं पैसा नहीं है, कोई गुजाइश नहीं है। तारीफ की बात यह है कि सात रिवर प्रोजेक्ट जो चल रहे हैं उनमें हमारे सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का हाथ है, मध्य प्रदेश की जो चम्बल स्कीम है उसमें हमारी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का हाथ है। चम्बल स्कीम दामोदर घाटी या हीराकुड स्कीम की अपेक्षा बहुत छोटी स्कीम है लेकिन . . .

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री प्रकाश नारायण सप्रू) : आपका समय अब खत्म हो गया है।

श्री निरंजन सिंह : मैं अभी खत्म कर दूंगा। तो वहां पर आपका कारपोरेशन बन सकता है। लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश की इस छोटी सी स्कीम को भी सेंट्रल इन्वेस्ट करती है, सुपरवाइज करती है। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि या तो उस प्रान्त के ऊपर आपका विश्वास नहीं है या उस प्रान्त के आदमी निकम्मे हैं। तो मेरा कहना है कि यदि वे निकम्मे हैं तो कोई दूसरा प्रोजेक्ट दे दीजिये, वहां तेरह नदियां हैं। मध्य प्रदेश के लिये रिवर स्कीम्स के अन्तर्गत एक पैसा भी अलाट नहीं हुआ।

मेरा अब समय हो गया है इसलिये मैं और ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि कर्ज के मामले में और ये जो रिवर स्कीम्स हैं इनके मामले में यदि गवर्नमेंट सतर्कता से नहीं चलेगी तो आगे चल कर नुकसान उठायेगी।

SHRI H. P. SAKSENA (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir . . .

डा० बी० गोपाला रेड्डी : उर्दू में मुला-हिजा हो।

श्री हर प्रसाद सक्सेना : उर्दू में कहने में मुझे कोई ताम्बूल नहीं है मगर चीज यह है कि मैंने कई मर्तबे अपने दोस्तों से शुरू में ही, कोई सात साल पहले, यह दुर्खस्ति की थी कि मेहरबानी करके आप वह जवान बोलिये जो यहां बोली जाती है, लखनऊ में बोली जाती है, दिल्ली में बोली जाती है, पंजाब में बोली जाती है। मगर उन्होंने मेरे निवेदन पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया और वे खुश भी नहीं होते जब तक मैं अंग्रेजी में न बोलूं, इसलिये मुझे इस जवान में बोलना पड़ता है।

Anyway. Sir, there are 139 items on this Appropriation Bill. It is physically as well as otherwise impossible for me to deal with all these items, and so I confine myself to these three essentials of life which are universally applicable to all parties, whether they belong to the Opposition or to the Treasury Benches. These three items are food, clothing and shelter. I shall confine myself to these three items only because I represent the poorest among the poor. Therefore, Sir, my first consideration and first concern is the condition of the present day poor persons.

Our President of the Republic complained in his tour of Malaya and Indonesia that he was surprised that there was no glow of freedom in the country. It is a matter of surprise and bewilderment for our great President. But so far as I am concerned, I see the reason for the lack of glow of freedom right before my eyes, because until and unless we succeed in bringing food to the door or the needy person within his purchasing capacity, there can be no glow of freedom in the masses.

Health and education—all these lofty and laudable objects are quite all right. They are quite necessary, I concede, because so many hon. and esteemed friends have emphasized the necessity of our improving our health standards as well as our health. They are of great importance, they are of primary importance. The uneducated

[Shri H. P. Saksena.]

and illiterate people are a source of danger in spite of their numerical strength. But then the first and foremost thing that a person needs from the time of his birth right up to the moment of departure or death is food, clothing as well as shelter. But what I am surprised at is that in spite of the working of the present-day economy for the last twelve years, this Government has not yet awakened to the necessity of learning the lesson that this new economy of ours has given us. It is a very lamentable story of rising prices and rising wages. That is a vicious circle in which we find ourselves involved; engulfed in this. There are so many Commissions, Pay Commissions and still more Pay Commissions and there is no end to them. Now, what is all this due to? All this is due to the fact that the prices of the necessities of life, of the essentials of life, are abnormally high and not within the purchasing capacity of the persons. So, I am glad to infer, in spite of the anger of my friends like Prof. Ranga in the other House that this economy will collapse, the economy of the country as a whole will collapse if the prices of the foodgrains are not brought down. Even if it collapses once, I will permit it to collapse, and then I will revitalise it. But this foodgrain business must be put on a proper level. It is not run properly. It is lamentable for me to look at the hungry people and the people wrapped in torn clothes in spite of the fact that Providence is merciful, that there is foodgrain in our country, that there is clothing in our country and that there is shelter in our country, but then we are reduced to the poorest possible and that is one of the reasons why people actually pine for the British Government which was in power. I am not one of them because for me freedom comes first and foremost and that spark of freedom that is with me has carried me on up to this age and I am glad that I am one of the architects of the freedom that our country at present is enjoying. But, then, Sir, the necessities of life have got to be

satisfied and until and unless they are satisfied, the present-day Government itself will be in peril and it may recoil on the Government itself and the ruling power one day, if this state of affairs continues.

Now, Sir, whenever awkward questions are put to the hon. Food Minister, he gives one reply one day, another reply another day and a third reply on the third day. And he is always hopeful that things are improving. What is the improvement? I do not see any improvement. I have been to Lucknow very recently and there I found that the servant of one of my own nephews went to the foodgrains market and purchased wheat from that market at 1 seer 15 chhataks per rupee. May I enquire from the hon. the Food Minister, who is not present here unfortunately, who comes from Uttar Pradesh, who comes from one of the districts which used to be the granary of Uttar Pradesh, what is this price of 1 seer 15 chhataks per rupee and is it an economic price? We must do something. We should not play with the lives of millions and millions of people.

Sir, I was telling you about the absence of that glow of freedom, which our President mentioned. What is it due to? It is due to the shortage of food and clothing and shelter, which we were not able to provide to our people according to their requirements during the last 12 years.

One more thing I want to refer to and it is with regard to Uttar Pradesh itself. Sir, parochialism is a thing which I hate, which I despise and yet I have got to refer to one of the very old chronic shortcomings of the province I come from and that is Uttar Pradesh. It is this that in Uttar Pradesh there is no industry worth the name.

DR. B. GOPALA REDDI: Except sugar.

SHRI H. P. SAKSENA: Sugar and cement factories are there, no doubt. We have got a few cloth mills also but cloth is not in full production.

DR. R. B. GOUR: About this have you consulted the stars through your Chief Minister?

SHRI H. P. SAKSENA: I do not stand in need of consulting anyone. I am a free lancer in this respect.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. N. SAPRU): Stars should be consulted.

SHRI H. P. SAKSENA: I would humbly request the Finance Minister to make a provision somewhere for starting some industries in Uttar Pradesh. There is big scope for that. There is the raw material for it. There are the two great rivers, the Ganga and the Yamuna, but we do not make any proper use of those rivers. Power can be generated. With all these resources, there is no industry worth the name in Uttar Pradesh and that is the only one salient reason that there is so much poverty in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

Kerala is fortunate. I might congratulate the people because they have got so many industries but in Uttar Pradesh there is no industry worth the name.

DR. R. B. GOUR: I am told that the soil of Uttar Pradesh is alluvial and it cannot stand any heavy industry.

SHRI H. P. SAKSENA: I have never analysed the soil of the province and it may be alluvial. But perhaps my hon. friend mistook his analysis which was of a medical character into an agricultural one.

Sir, I am not sorry for these interruptions from him, my esteemed friend Dr. Gour, but my trend of thought is broken and the thoughts on the few things that I wanted to observe on this Appropriation Bill have been broken. Anyway, my chief theme is that we have got to revert to the old economy of cheap prices and a cheap cost of living and until and unless we do that, our friends on the opposite side are ready

to pounce upon Uttar Pradesh, the province that I come from and which I prize very much.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Pounce upon?

SHRI H. P. SAKSENA: Yes. Pounce upon. You are in search of an opportunity to pounce upon West Bengal. And now you are searching an opportunity to pounce upon Uttar Pradesh.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: If some of the hon. Ministers commit harakiri by sending in resignations and they quarrel amongst themselves, then what I can do?

SHRI H. P. SAKSENA: It is none of my friend, Shri Bhupesh Gupta's business to say how we are behaving. We know our business better than he does.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: But it does not seem so.

SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY: Anyway, he would not commit harakiri.

SHRI H. P. SAKSENA: Sir, I want him to keep himself at a respectable distance from Uttar Pradesh at least because the ground there submerged or covered as it is by Ganga and Yamuna is very slippery and the moment he sets his feet on the soil of Ganga and Yamuna, he . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Sir, if you were to keep at a respectable distance from me, how would I meet good people like you?

SHRI H. P. SAKSENA: Thank you for the compliment.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. N. SAPRU): Fifteen minutes are over.

SHRI H. P. SAKSENA: Then, Sir, I thank you for calling me to speak and to participate in these discussions.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ KAPOOR (Nominated): Sir, first I would like to know how far I can ramble in this

[Shri Prithviraj Kapoor.]
domain of loud thinking which I am going to do.

DR. R. B. GOUR: Fifteen minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. N. SAPRU): Or less whichever you please.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ KAPOOR: Thank you, Sir. I have no criticism to offer that way. I believe our greatest trouble is that we have become like nagging wives and nagging wives never achieved anything. Most of us must have read history—and in between the lines of history—and must have found that nagging has never achieved anything. Abraham Lincoln's wife did that and to her detriment up to this day, when people call her husband great, they don't even mention her name. Napoleon's wife at her time was a great beauty and he put her on the throne against the choice and the will of his people. Still that woman through nagging sent him to the streets of Paris. That is what nagging achieved for her. Tolstoy the Great, who was very loving to his wife, had a very unhappy life and home. He wrote great novels, great books etc. He is honoured up to this day and the present Russian Government has arranged to publish every word he uttered or written by him.

DR. R. B. GOUR: May I know to which Ministry's grants these relate?

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ KAPOOR: Fifteen minutes. Please sit down. That lady sent her loving husband away from her by her constant nagging. So, as I said, I have no criticism to offer. Just a few observations, just a little loud thinking.

The other day I was very much impressed by one thing. I stay at the Constitution House. I have been staying there for the last seven years. I was very much impressed by the

change in the quality of food. There was a 100 per cent. change. I was surprised. I thought that there must have been some feast and I was eating something that was left out of that. But I found the same thing the next day and the day after that. I was surprised. I was happy and then I was a little worried that it was going to cost me more. Therefore I approached the manager. He said that he had raised the charge by eight annas. That is hardly 10 per cent. in the total charges. He said: "We have raised the charge by eight annas and I have therefore become conscious of that and I feel that we must give people money's worth. Without any extra cost I am arranging to bring better food because I am looking after the thing myself, I have asked my people to be more humble and polite and be more courteous. I myself go there when the service is being done and I myself go for shopping and to the bazaar and I get the best things that I can. Without any extra expense to myself the quality of the food is therefore raised." It touched me a great deal. There are two things in this. Here is a man conscious of this that he is charging money and must pay it back. Somebody has said that the definition of a gentleman is, one who puts into the bowl of life or who tries to put in a little more than what he takes out of it. Nobody can do it. We take always more out of it than we put into it, I mean the majority of us. Even the greatest scientist Einstein said that what he got from the scientists, from their achievements and researches, was more. He said that his contribution to the domain of science was nothing as compared to what he got and here was a man trying to do it—to give back money's worth, hundred-fold. I was very happy. That speaks well of one man and one man represents the country and that spirit must be prevailing all over. It has got to be created in all the people.

The other thing was a little courtesy; a little personal attention

means a lot. That brings us to the domain of culture. I think we have lost contact with our earth. It was very unfortunate that our friend just now said that he has not looked at the soil to see whether it is good or bad. That is the trouble. We have not looked at the soil or where we come from. Of course we have a Ministry of Agriculture, a Ministry of Scientific Research, Ministry of Education, Ministry for I. and B. and they are all intertwined. The other day somebody was saying that the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Culture should be brought back into one. Then all this work dealing with culture and all the Ministries should be left to the Ministry of Culture. Even the Finance Ministry has something to do with culture. It is a question of taxing the people and that depends on culture, on what people get and what you give them. It is give and take. It is life that way . . .

DR. R. B. GOUR: Only the Home Ministry cannot be amalgamated with Culture.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ KAPOOR: That is very much culture. A policeman who smilingly works and can do or tackle people without a danda has culture. I have done that with many a people like that . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Does the Home Ministry know it?

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ KAPOOR: Yes, that is the trouble. The point is whether we know it. When we point one finger at others, we have to look at the other three fingers. Do you know it? There are three questions at me at one time. They are simultaneous questions. We always quarrel as to whether the other person knows it. Do we bother as to whether we know it and how much I am contributing? That question is to be asked. As I said, it is just loud thinking.

Sir, the tax-payer does expect a good deal. Those who collect tax have

to be conscious of this that they must pay back to him his money's worth and much more than that that comes to the Government. The man who runs the Government is perhaps the only man who pays the taxes. People who are in the service, who have their names in the register, who get monthly pay, are the people who pay taxes and the others evade it. That is our misfortune. So the tax-collector is the tax-payer and the men in the street—of course most of them pay but some perhaps do not. We are finding out ways and means to collect it. Each one of us has to find out what his contribution is and what he is getting for the tax. The question should not be what he is doing, but what is being done for him has got to be brought to his notice. So much is being done which is not brought to our notice. There comes the I. and B. Ministry. They do help a great deal and they are doing it. There is no criticism. There is appreciation for the work being done and I will give more appreciation if more is done and still greater if still greater work is done. There is a chance of getting more appreciation for more work . . .

DR. R. B. GOUR: What is the I. and B. Ministry doing for the films?

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ KAPOOR: That is what I am coming to. They are doing so much and perhaps they must be considering, at this moment, when I am talking here, when you and I are talking here, to do a little more. They must have planned it out. I might throw a thought in the air and they might catch it or perhaps it is there. If it is there, well and good. I compliment them for that. If it is not there, they may add to it. What little I say can be added to that. For the I. and B. Ministry I have a humble suggestion. Probably they already know it in which case it is my fault if I do not know about it. We can save a lot of money if through our research institutes we can start making our own make-up machinery. I believe the Deputy Finance Minister

[Shri Prithviraj Kapoor:] knows how much money is sent out every year to Mr. Max Factor and Sons etc. and how much money is going out for the purchase of lipstick, powders and nose-paints and for our films, wigs etc. We spend a lot of money on these. If we could start producing them here, we can save a lot of money. There was a time when we were producing them. In the South our Kathakali people used to have their own rice make-up. Now some people have made it a fashion to make-up with Max Factor. They have left the rice make-up. We can evolve new make-ups, new materials for the needs of modern times, for the needs of the camera, for the needs of the new films which are very sensitive. I am happy to note that the hon. Minister, Mr. Shah believes that we are nearing the goal and we will be having Indian raw film soon. We have the raw materials and still we spend crores and crores every year on raw film. All that is going to be kept here in the country, because we will be manufacturing our own raw film. And then there are the chemicals etc. which have to be used. Some of them we get from abroad and some are being manufactured here.

I have to say something about the information films. I have seen them and they are of course good and they are doing good to the people, and they are educating the people through films. These films have won awards not only in our country but abroad too. But the common man has to be brought in and he should be told of all that is being done. He should be told that the penny that he puts into this tax or that tax, all goes into the making of this, that and the other, for providing the people with hospitals and so on, that these things are being built, that these are under consideration and these others will be built and so on. That they will be built means that your children, your grandchildren and great grandchildren will benefit. That heartens him. He

feels happy, because after all, it is from his pocket that the money is taken and it is going back into his own pocket or to those of his children. It all benefits his own children. This should be brought home to the people, that all this is being done, all that is going to be done and such and such things will be done a little later and that they are all contributing towards them. I believe that way, he will pay his tax with a happy heart.

Another little thing that I have to say about our Information Department. I am very happy that they have started taking interest in dramas. The Information Ministry is interested in dramas and the Ministry for Cultural Affairs is also interested in dramas. At this moment in Delhi we have got two drama festivals going on, one at the Talkatora Gardens and another at another place, some may say in competition, but I am not for competition in the field of art and so I would call it a festival of dramas, not competition. After all, the more the merrier. Let the Education Ministry also start dramas. Let the Home Ministry start dramas and . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: But the

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ KAPOOR: Let there be many more dramas started and let the Communists also start dramas. Of course, they enact dramas in their own way here. I have nothing to say against that. Two of them may do the same thing, but when they do it differently that counts.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: But they have . . .

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ KAPOOR: I have no time

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Time will be allowed. You see, they have not yet repealed the Dramatic Act of 1876 which contains these British regulations for censorship.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ KAPOOR: So, Sir, they are all interested in drama

and the work for drama is progressing very fast and it is a happy thing to note that we have got some open air theatres. There is one at Talkatora Gardens and there is another theatre also. These also contribute and they are also achievements besides the other achievements that contribute to the life of a nation, like science and so on. Achievements in the fields of arts and crafts also contribute to the life of the nation. But in a place like Delhi which is expanding everyday and which is 15 miles this way and some 20 miles that way, we need more theatres. Let us start with open air theatres. So I would request both the Ministries to start them, being interested in drama. But just try to save a wee bit, not in the sense that they should reduce the salaries of the Secretaries, the Joint Secretaries, the Under Secretaries to the Joint Secretaries and so on and so forth; not that. But have a little propaganda in the matter of selling tickets, because eventually though we may like to put the people free in the theatres, we have now to charge something. You arrest people found in the trains without tickets, but you don't arrest one who is in the theatre without ticket.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. N. SAPRU): You have exhausted your time.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ KAPOOR: Have I crossed my time? I thought I started at . . .

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. N. SAPRU): Yes, you have exhausted your time.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ KAPOOR: Then may I spread my jholi Sir? Let each friend give me a minute, I will get 15 minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. N. SAPRU): No, no interruptions are included in the time.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ KAPOOR: So, Sir, I say tickets should be charged

and for this there should be enough arrangement to inform the people by broadcasts that they will have to pay, "You will have to pay. Please pay." Then at the open air theatre a little money is paid and all of it is collected—and so much can be collected—and with a little more you have another open air theatre, as they did in Ahmadnagar Municipality.

(Time bell rings)

Should I spread my jholi to these friends, Sir? I have a little more to say.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: We agree.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ KAPOOR: Am I granted a little more time?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. N. SAPRU): I think you better wind up.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: The voice of an artist is always pleasing.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ KAPOOR: Thank you, Sir. Just a few minutes more. I was saying something about open air theatres. They are very much needed. Let the people know. Why is it that there are sad faces going about? Why should people have dejected looks and why should they go with heads down even when leaving home for the office in the morning? They do not know what is being done. They do not really realise that they are participating in the great experiment of building a nation, the great name that they have earned for themselves and they do not know what the country has achieved in the world outside. They must know that and they will know it more through films, through the stage, through these open air theatres and the radio. They should be told in these ways that all this is being done and still more will be done later on for them, that they are part of it all. A little word of appreciation and the person cheers up. A person wants to be part of it and he should know that he is part of it.

Another little point I have to say and that is about the information

[Shri Prithviraj Kapoor.]
films. They are making very good documentaries, in two and three reels. I do hope they will experiment in feature films also. They have got all the material, the best of brains are there, poets, writers, technicians and capacity for management and direction. Only they should take a few artistes and come out with feature films. If there is any loss, it is no loss. When a commercial film fails and does not bring in money to the box office, then the poor man suffers. But here it is the people's money and it is going to the people and for the good of the people and so it should be utilised.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. N. SAPRU): It will bring money to the film star all right.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ KAPOOR: Coming as it does from the Chair, I have no criticism to offer. But that too is due to want of acquaintance with facts, because it is not generally brought home to the public what the life of a film star is like. Here there are Rs. 100 film stars, there are Rs. 200 film stars. You don't know what is the life of a film actor. At your age, Sir, a film star will live on somebody else's charity. There are not many lucky fools like me who can work at the age of 52 and who would keep on working at 75 or 85 or even 100.

I was talking about dramas and films. We give awards and other facilities also including tax exemption. In Bombay, they have evolved a scheme. They charge the tax and they collect the tax but they afterwards pay a lump sum to the producer. This is not being done by the other States. This factor should be brought home to the other people. If the tax is exempted, it does not go to the producer but if on the other hand, it is collected and then paid back in lump, it will help the producer to produce a bigger and a greater picture.

DR. R. B. GOUR: Tell us something not about how you pay tax but about how you evade tax.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ KAPOOR: Well, that way, we have to exchange ideas mutually. For tax evasion we have got a Committee and that Committee is getting wiser everyday. So many people will not be here when the Committee gets some strength. Perhaps you and I will be amongst them or not, nobody knows.

One word about our foreign affairs. They come into our cultural field also and they do play a great part. Our Embassies and our Ambassadors are playing a wonderful part to improve the relations between those countries and our country. You should have a small cell, call it a Gandhi Bhavan or even have a cell attached to the Embassy where you can have things Indian. In the old days, the British used to build cinema theatres. I enquired from the Commerce Minister yesterday and he told me that they will not be allowed to build any more cinema houses in our country but there was a time when they were allowed and they built theatres. We have got the Metros. If we go and ask for permission to build a cinema house in New York, we will not be allowed but out Embassy there can do it. It can have a cultural hall where films can be shown and where even dramas can be staged. This will bring the countries nearer each other and this can contribute a great deal. When people see these films, they will want to see more of such films and this would help our country earn more from abroad. Our films are earning today but they will start earning more and this will help the finances of our country.

A word about the Universities and I am done. I thank you for giving me so much time. Everyone talks about student indiscipline. What a great pity? We have nothing but discouragement for our children; we have nothing but disparagement of our children and we have nothing but bad words for our children. The children are going to be fathers and are going to be leaders of tomorrow.

I have had the privilege of addressing the students in 150 towns of our country, from Srinagar to Trichinopoly and Madurai, in all the small towns of Maharashtra, Gujerat and Uttar Pradesh. In all these places, wherever I addressed meetings, not in one place have I met with discourtesy. Even in those days when there was firing in the Lucknow University, I went to the University and addressed the students eight times and I received nothing but a courtesy. What was the reason? It was because I had love to give to them; I had courtesy to give them and I respected them. Let us preach a little differently. They constitute the *shakti*, the strength of our country and we have only discouragement for them and we really want to bring them down and keep them tight. Are we doing justice to them? Have we just thought about this to ourselves? We have not. I was performing at Allahabad and one night at about 8 P.M. I was taken to a village called Gyanpur about 80 miles from Allahabad to address a students meeting. I was very happy to see the college there. Here was a college built in the rural area where the children can study calmly and be nearer the earth.

Sir, I thank you very much for all the kindness and hospitality that you have shown me. Of course, I thank the hon. Members also. Well, you see, we tune in to Radio New York, Moscow and so on and we read books, books and books but we are losing real contact with the earth. How many of us have read the Vedas? How many of us have read the Granth? How many of us have read the Puranas? How many of us have read the Bible? At least for fifteen minutes in a day let there be some discourse on those great, eternal and basic truths in the schools and colleges. Without talking about examinations, let this pervade in the air, the ideas of the great masters and the great thinkers.

7 RSD.—4.

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, while speaking on the debate on the General Budget I said something about the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply. Today, I want to speak again about the same Ministry. The other day, in reply to a question, it was stated by the Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply—he is fortunately here at this moment—that at present there are 26,000 houses for officers and that demand is for 66,000. This is about Class I officers. Then there is the housing problem in respect of the other class of officers, the Class II officers, the Class III officers and so on.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI ANIL K. CHANDA): I should like to correct the hon. Member, Sir. The 66,000 that I had referred to related to the total demand, not only for Class I officers.

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: I stand corrected. There is a wide difference between the available 26,000 and the required 66,000 and I have a small suggestion for the consideration of the Ministry in this connection. Delhi is a vastly expanding city and most of the land in Delhi belongs to the Government. Whatever is left is very little and the Government can at any time acquire all this land for purposes of construction of houses under the Greater Delhi Plan. The price of land can easily be checked and Government's revenue can also be increased if Government can plan to sell land in their possession to people who can afford to pay higher prices for purposes of commercial and residential accommodation. Government can benefit to the extent that it can even construct good colonies for the Government servants without much investment on the part of Government. What the Government servants need most are houses, educational institutions for the education of their wards facilities for medical relief, market and other facilities which are considered bare necessities

[Shri M. P. Bhargava.]

and cheap transport to office. If transport is subsidised instead of house rent, there would be no difficulty for Government in providing accommodation in greater numbers to the Government servants who will be willing to live at a distance even of ten or twelve miles if they are given all these facilities which are not easily available in a big city like Delhi. I can explain this point a little further. All round Delhi, at a distance of ten to twelve miles we have got plenty of land. The reason why the Government servants do not want to live in such areas but want to crowd round the Secretariat is that no good transport facility is available to them. They have to wait in a queue for public buses and it is very rarely that they can reach office in time if they have to depend on this public transport. My proposal is this. Let us make good colonies with all the modern amenities at a distance of ten, twelve or fifteen miles from Delhi instead of subsidising house rent, and instead of building accommodation in places which could be better utilised. We should arrange to run some sort of transport which would pick these people from these colonies in the morning and leave them back in the evening. If that is done a major hurdle 3 P.M. in the way of living at a distance would be removed. I am sure there is a large number of people who would like to live outside the city rather than inside the city, if they can afford it. Now, just imagine the conditions of those Government servants who are drawing less than Rs. 250/- in Delhi. If they have to live in a private rented house, you can imagine what inconvenience they have to undergo. The rent is very high. For a person who is drawing a limited salary, it is very difficult at the moment to pay the rent for those houses. What I am suggesting is this. There is the Minto Road area. We have already developed the Ajmeri Gate extension. We can turn our mind to the Minto Road area, which is at the moment occu-

ped by Government houses which have in most cases outlived their utility and they are not fit for accommodation. Now, if this land is sold at the market price available at the moment, we will get a good amount, which could be utilised at other places for developing our colonies. Then, we can take the Irwin Road area to which, again, the same remarks apply, which I made in the case of Minto Road area. That way, if we go round the Secretariat and see all those places, we will find quite a good many places which can be rented out for office purposes and business purposes, by which we will be able to raise money. In the Greater Delhi Plan, which we want to complete, we want beautiful buildings to come up. We want that the city is improved. Now, if these areas are given away, then the private parties will be able to construct buildings as they have come out in the Ajmeri Gate extension area. The whole shape of the city will be improved. At the same time, we shall be able to provide better accommodation to Government servants. The only thing which we have to do is to arrange for their transport, which I have already mentioned.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. N. SAPRU): Why should we not have five or six-storeyed buildings at that?

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: They are coming up in Parliament Street. One of the buildings which has come up is a multi-storeyed building. So, why should they not come up in other places also?

DR. RAGHUBIR SINH: Will there not be less of sun-shine then?

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: That is for the scientists or for the architects to plan. The second thing I wanted to mention was about the Central Public Works Department and the works carried out by them.

DR. RAGHUBIR SINH: What about the cracks that appear in the building; they make?

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: Now, buildings are made which have life for a short period. Buildings are planned in a manner which do not meet the requirements of the weather. The well-known example is the Krishi Bhavan where underground godowns were made. What happened? There was a little extra rain than the normal and the whole place was flooded and there was damage to the extent of several lakhs of rupees.

DR. RAGHUBIR SINH: And all records and the documents were ruined.

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: Then, I was mentioning about the repairs. Now, the little experience I have of living in an M.P.'s bungalow has given me an insight into the work carried out by the C.P.W.D. The repairs are of a very temporary nature. The material supplied is of a very inferior quality. Whatever work is told to them is never completed in one stroke. Sometimes they will come and do some part. Then they will come again and that way it goes on. These are minor matters.

What I want to refer to is the submersible bridge which is being built near Dholpur on the national highway from Bombay to Delhi. Now, this bridge is being built and I am told that there is wide theft going on of the cement, steel and other materials.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.]

The structure that is coming up will be a structure which will not last for a long time and will not serve the purpose for which it is being made. Good money is being invested, but the work which is being carried out is of a very inferior quality. These remarks also apply to other buildings built by the C.P.W.D. I would, therefore, request the Works,

Housing and Supply Ministry to find out what is wrong with the bridge at Dholpur. If necessary, they might send their experts and get the whole thing examined, the structure which has come up so far. And if they find that the allegations which have come to my knowledge are true, they should try to find out the responsibility of the persons, the contractors, the engineers and whosoever is involved. They should try to find this out. So much about the Works, Housing and Supply Ministry.

Now, I will make a few comments about some other things. The country is being fast industrialised and several industries are coming up. For all these things we have to get a project report first. In most cases, so far the project reports have been obtained from foreign people. Our Indian consulting engineers with equal experience or equal qualifications have not been given the responsibility. There may be reasons for this decision, but we have ultimately to depend on our own people and the sooner we give responsibility to them, the better it will be for us. Recently a delegation went to China to see the steel plants. They asked as to how many foreigners they had got. They said: "It is not more than a dozen." Then, they asked our people as to how many foreigners we had in our steel plants. They were horrified to get the number of foreigners serving in our steel plants. They could never believe that that would be the state of affairs, that so many foreigners are working. Anyway, that again is a thing about which we might say that we might not be having experienced people and that is why we have to take the aid of foreigners. Here again, I would request the Government to see that our people are trained in as large number as possible, so that they may be able to man the various public undertakings which are coming up, and our reliance on foreigners should be reduced as much as possible. Thank you.

SHRI GOPIKRISHNA VIJAI-VARGIYA (Madhya Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, I am thankful to you for having given me again an opportunity of speaking on this Bill. I have to make out a few points. In regard to the expenditure of the money that is allotted to the States, I think Madhya Pradesh has got a lesser share. I think the Planning Commission should give more to Madhya Pradesh because previously it was said that Madhya Pradesh did not make some matching allotments in the initial first or second year of the Second Five Year Plan. But I am now informed that later on, Madhya Pradesh has made all the allotments that were necessary and therefore it is entitled to get a little more out of the assignments from here. I hope the Finance Minister will kindly take note of this point, and give more money for the expenses of Madhya Pradesh. In fact, after the reorganisation of States, the newly formed States just as Madhya Pradesh deserve more help from the Centre. I have to say that just as the Central Government has given money for building Chandigarh, similarly Madhya Pradesh should also get separate money for the construction of its Capital at Bhopal and this money should not be cut out of the money allotted for expenses for the Five Year Plans and in this way the State should not be put to a loss. So, I think that more money should be given by the Centre for the construction of the Capital at Bhopal.

Similarly, Madhya Pradesh is very deficient in the matter of communications. It is full of hilly places; the Vindhyaachal and the Satpura ranges are there and there are very few communications. Good roads and bridges at least over the Narmāda and other big rivers should be built. Therefore, more money should be allotted for the development of communications in Madhya Pradesh.

Having said this, there is one more point which I want to make about

my State, that Katni should be developed as a centre of industry for aluminium; also it can be developed in regard to iron and steel. I think the Central Government—the Commerce and Industry Ministry—must give more thought to this, and Katni can be of very great advantage to the whole country if we get power from Rihand. Bauxite is there and the aluminium industry can be developed as also the steel industry.

Then I have to say some words about the services. It may be that I always harp on this point that if we have to make our Second or even the Third Five Year Plan a success, we must screw up the services. My suggestion is that the chapter in our Constitution in regard to the services must be properly amended and changed and thereby we can bring about more efficiency in them so that they may do what is required of them, there might be more patriotism in them, slackness will go away and more efficiency may be brought into them. So I am drawing the attention of the Home Ministry and the Central Government that this chapter must be properly changed. That will bring new life into the administration. Otherwise, there will be so many complaints throughout the country that the services are not good, the administration is not good and it is not quite fit for the democratic set-up or the socialistic set-up that we are bringing into being. Therefore, the chapter in regard to the services in the Constitution must be changed.

DR. B. GOPALA REDDI: Do you think that efficiency will go up if this chapter is changed?

SHRI GOPIKRISHNA VIJAI-VARGIYA: That is one of the means. There are also other means.

The speed about implementation of land reforms and about this ideal of co-operatives is very slow. We have to form the co-operatives quickly. We have spent almost half of this year doing nothing. Even our laws and

regulations on co-operatives have to be changed in every State. Therefore, we must work with greater speed if we want to make even the service co-operatives successful. Land reforms in the various States are also going very slow. The Congress Party has decided that by the end of 1959 we should finish all our land reforms. Almost half of this year, 1959, is spent and we have done nothing. In view of the great things and the great Third Five Year Plan that we are making, more efforts must be made in this direction.

In the matter of industrialisation—big industries—every district must be developed and there ought to be regional distribution of industries in the whole country so that technical knowledge and mechanisation may spread. Therefore, Government must look into this question that some industries are set up in every district of India and that no district is left out without some new scheme of industrialisation.

Thank you.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI ABID ALI): Sir, during the course of this discussion, some reference was made to the working of the Wage Boards and other matters connected with the Labour Ministry. I will confine myself to some of these points.

Firstly, regarding the rise in national income, it was said that although the national income has gone up by 21 per cent. workers' wages have gone up only by 14 per cent. It is true so far as the real wage is concerned, but so far as cash earnings are concerned, it has gone up also by 21 per cent.

It was said that employers are sabotaging Wage Boards. It is not correct. We have appointed four Wage Boards and after gaining some experience of the working of these Wage Boards, it will be considered whenever necessary in regard to the appointment of Wage Boards concerning other industries as well.

It was stated that we are not giving any loan to workers who are members of the Provident Fund Scheme. It is not true. Workers are given loans particularly for the purchase of land or for the construction of houses and also they are given loans whenever it is very necessary. The intention is that the provident fund amount should be available to the workers on retirement or in case unfortunately death takes place, the family of the workers should get the amount which is accumulated in the provident fund. If the giving of loans is liberalised further, the risk is that workers will take away the accumulated amount in the shape of loan and then nothing will be left as a matter of contingency, when it will be more needed at the time of retirement in old age and otherwise.

Regarding Employees' State Insurance, it was stated that the State Governments are obstructing the construction of hospitals. It is not correct. I have given information here during the question-hour on several occasions about the construction of hospitals and if it has not come to the notice of hon. Members, they will be glad to know that Rs. 16 crores have been reserved for the construction of hospitals for the insured persons under the Employees State Insurance Scheme.

A big hospital is already under construction in Bombay on which about Rs. 80,00,000 will be spent and it is believed to be one of the best hospitals in that region, and workers will get treatment which is available to the richest man in this country.

DR. B. R. GOUR: I specifically said about Calcutta.

SHRI ABID ALI: Calcutta also has a scheme, Sir, and plans have already been prepared, and there is no opposition from the Bengal Government so far as the construction of hospitals is concerned. Already beds have been reserved in Calcutta and arrangement is being made to reserve more

[Shri Abid Ali.]

beds pending the completion of the construction of separate hospitals for the insured persons in that region as well.

Now, Sir, with regard to the houses required for workers, of course the need is felt everywhere, and an attempt is made through the Subsidised Housing Scheme to give more and more houses for the industrial workers, and I would request the hon. Members to allow the houses to be constructed in large numbers, as many as possible, and not to agitate for reduction of rent at this stage, because the rent which has been fixed is very much less than is economic from the point of view of interest, depreciation and annual repairs.

DR. R. B. GOUR: The Housing Ministers' Conference itself has suggested reduction of rents through reduction of municipal taxes and such other things.

SHRI ABID ALI: That has been implemented and is being implemented already. What I was mentioning was that agitation for further reduction would not only be not proper but will be harmful too, because it will be difficult for them to consider the scheme which has already been so much liberalised in favour of the workers.

Now, Sir, with regard to productivity also it was mentioned that 35 per cent productivity has been gained but the workers have not been benefited proportionately. That is not correct, Sir. Increase in the wages of the workers is keeping pace with the increase in productivity. Of course it is not possible to pay everything that is earned additionally, because of increased productivity, to workers. Workers should get their due share in this, and to that extent attempt is being made to safeguard their interests.

I do not think, Sir, any other point has been mentioned which needs reply at this stage.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Many points.

SHRI ANIL K. CHANDA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, I was rather fortunate that I was present in the House when the hon. Member, Mr. Bhargava, made this usual onslaught on the C.P.W.D. He has referred to the difficulties of Government employees with regard to accommodation, but I am sure he knows that nowhere in the world has any Government undertaken the responsibility of housing its own officials to the extent the Government of India has done, and it should also be remembered that Delhi is not the only place where the employees of the Government of India live. Crores of rupees are being spent every year and roughly speaking, during the last three or four years, on an average, 2,000 to 3,000 houses have been added to the general pool. Scarcity of land was a great difficulty. We have recently acquired a thousand acres of land to the south of the Ring Road, and extension of the city is being developed in that area. Mr. Bhargava has made a suggestion, an interesting suggestion, that lands near about the Secretariat, which will fetch a good price, should be sold out, and with the money thus collected from private capitalists we might develop a series of townships ten or fifteen miles away from Delhi and arrange for free transport of the workers to the city and that thus it will solve the problem. Well, Sir, the suggestion certainly is very ingenious, but I do not think it would be quite feasible, because it is not merely that residential accommodation will be required to be put up 10 or 15 miles away from Delhi, but all the other ancillary services will also have to be developed. We will have to think about the schools and colleges for their children; we will have to think about the markets, we will have to think about hospitals and so on, and the cost involved would be stupendous. Similarly also, Sir, Delhi itself, as it is today, is suffering

very greatly from difficulties of transport—I mean the city transport. Now on top of that we have to arrange for hundreds, or possibly thousands, of buses which will run regularly from the satellite towns to bring the employees to their offices and the children to their schools and colleges. It will, I suggest, be a burden which no Government would be able to bear. With regard to his suggestion about our disposing of the land near about the Secretariat and buying new lands elsewhere, I might also mention that a master plan for Greater Delhi is being worked out in collaboration with the team very kindly sent out by the Ford Foundation and thus, when that plan is ready, it will be possible for the Government to know definitely which way and in which direction to expand so far as the next stage of development of the city is concerned.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: There appears to be a master delay with this matter.

SHRI ANIL K. CHAND: When anything has to be done well, it has to be done carefully and cautiously. We do not want to do anything in undue haste and repent later on.

Then Shri Bhargava has mentioned about the bridge near Dholpur, about which he said he had received alarming reports about a lot of stealing of cement and unsatisfactory construction work which would make the bridge not quite safe. I may mention that we also received anonymous reports and also a signed complaint from an employee and we have already deputed our Chief Technical Examiner to visit this site and make a detailed study. He has submitted a sort of an interim report and it seems that the allegations are without foundation.

DR. R. B. GOUR: Mr. Bhargava also raised the question of transport facilities for the employees and I think—if I remember correctly—it was also decided by the Housing Minister's Conference to give them cheap

transport without any profit made out of it and on the same basis in respect of transport even if the houses constructed for the employees were away from their places of work. If that is so, why has the Central Government not implemented it?

SHRI ANIL K. CHANDA: The suggestion was that we should develop a number of townships 10 or 15 miles away from Delhi.

SHRI DEOKINANDAN NARAYAN: (Bombay): May I have an opportunity to speak, Sir? I had been out just to see my friend.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You were not here when called.

SHRI DEOKINANDAN NARAYAN: I was not here—I had just gone out for a minute.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You had gone much earlier.

SHRI DEOKINANDAN NARAYAN: Will you please allow me, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Next time.

DR. B. GOPALA REDDI: Sir, after the demands were fully discussed in the other House and the Members had taken keen interest in tabling cut motions and pinpointing their criticisms against the various acts of commission and omission of the departments, the Appropriation Bill has come here to this House more for blessings, as it were. I am glad, Sir, that there was no nagging at all this time as alleged by my friend Mr. Kapoor and the House gave the blessings that were wanted to the Appropriation Bill so that the departments of the Government of India could work in the next eleven months or so for greater prosperity of the country. Being the House of Elders naturally they are entitled to give their blessings and they have come out with a full heart . . .

DR. R. B. GOUR: Say "we are". You are not a part of this House?

DR. B. GOPALA REDDI . . . and therefore, Sir, I am really thankful to all the hon. Members who have participated in this year's discussion on the Appropriation Bill . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Blessed they are.

DR. B. GOPALA REDDI: . . . though fewer Members have spoken this year because, I remember, last year as many as forty Members participated on the Appropriation Bill; this year it is only round about 23 or 24; none-the-less they have brought out all their viewpoints on the activities of the various Ministries. Sir, in a general discussion like this Members give out their opinions freely. They want many things to be done by the Central Government and also by the State Governments, and they want that certain mistakes that they find should be rectified in the years to come. According to their own ideology, political philosophy, their own interest in many matters, they begin speaking in a discussion like this. For instance, Pt. Kunzru will speak about Defence reorganisation. Mrs. Ramamurti will speak about health and educational matters. Some others will speak about food policy, some others about minor irrigation and so on, each according to his own proclivities, his own interest in many matters. And my friend, Dr. Raj Bahadur Gour, devoted a good deal of his time to say that labour is not responsible for all the ills in the country but it is the employers themselves. Of course, my friend, Mr. Abid Ali, has tried to answer some of his points. So, in a way, we certainly welcome the various expressions of opinion, the various viewpoints that are expressed and the various political philosophies also that lie behind these expressions. In a way, it is good, and it is not as though the Government is overlooking any of these speeches that are made. But, as I said last year, every sentence that is uttered here is being looked into by the various Ministries. In the other

House they have the right of tabling cut motions and things like that. Here, in this House, whatever is suggested is certainly considered, is examined, and if there is anything to be rectified, it is certainly rectified, and if there is anything on which steps have to be taken, they are noted for timely action. But there are certain expressions of opinion, Sir, with which the Government cannot possibly agree. There, of course, we have to leave the things at that point because it is up to the hon. Member to go on attacking the Government on the view-point that he holds dear to himself. Therefore, I am really thankful to the hon. Members for the general blessing that they have given to this Appropriation Bill.

Though, of course, it looks very fantastic—Rs. 7,000 odd crores—actually it is not so much. It is the gross figure, and I am sure all the departments, all the Ministries will work with a greater zeal and try to implement the Plan which they have before them. With a planned expenditure of Rs. 1,092 crores this year, I am sure, Sir, we will see greater activity this year. After all, all this expenditure cannot be meaningless. It means various activities in various sectors, and I am sure by this day next year the things will be more rosy than what they are today.

Sir, we have passed through a bad year last year. There were famine conditions in many places—Bihar and U.P.—and floods in some other States, and we had to import lot of foodstuffs. Then again, the textile industry was not doing quite well. The restrictions on foreign imports, especially industrial raw material, hampered the progress of our industrial activity here. Apart from losing certain revenues in customs and things like that there was in general a little lull in the activities because of the purchasing power of the people and the famine conditions in vast tracts of our country. Therefore, 1958 on the whole was not quite a good year as far as the Government and the people are concerned.

Sir, 1959 appears to be very rosy. The seasonal condition seems to be all right everywhere. Food production seems to be going up and there is a smile of cheer on the face of our peasantry and the rural folk.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: We will always begin with roses at the time of Budget discussions but end in thorns by the end of the year.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA): You do not give them good manure.

DR. B. GOPALA REDDI: There are years when all this production has gone up and there are years when it has gone down mostly due to the vagaries of the monsoon. And, after all, our Budgets, our people's economy, to a large extent, depend upon the monsoons. We have not yet reached that stage of dams and irrigation facilities etc. where we can be self-reliant without depending much on the monsoon. So we have to work up to that stage. But today we have to depend upon the vagaries of the monsoon. And, this year, I hope in July and August the monsoon will be all right. At least we have a good crop this year and things are looking better.

We expect that with the release of a larger quantity of foreign exchange, the foreign exchange position also will be better this year. It looked very dismal last year; it went down to Rs. 179 crores. Today it is roughly Rs. 214 crores. We are also assured—though my friend does not like it—of some foreign assistance for implementing our Plan programme. With that assurance, of other countries and the World Bank, with the improvement in the foreign exchange position, with the releasing of greater exchange for our industrial raw material etc. both for the private sector and the public sector, I hope 1959 certainly must be much better than last year.

With the steel plants going into commission, certainly we are going to open a new chapter in our industrial

economy. So it is no use taking a pessimistic view all the time. Let us hope that 1959 is going to be a very good year and it is going to achieve greater prosperity for our country. Instead of all the time taking a gloomy picture of what is being done and the omissions of the Government and things like that, let us at least sometimes take a rosy picture of what is to be this year or in the next few years and cheer up so that we can put in greater zeal, greater enthusiasm, into our work. Therefore I hope that with the sanction of these funds to the various Ministries and with Rs. 1,092 crores to spend in the planned expenditure this year, there will be greater activity both in agriculture and the industrial sector, and we will be paving the way for a bright future because the steel plants also are going to be commissioned this year.

Sir, on an occasion like this, again, there are complaints that we are indulging in extravagant expenditure, that we are not getting what is the due for every rupee that is spent, and sometimes we say this money is going to waste. Day before yesterday, Raja Sahib of Bilaspur, while, of course, in a way complimenting the Home Ministry for spending large sums of money on Himachal Pradesh, was not feeling happy because he thinks according to him, the entire money is going to waste or the entire money is being spent on the official hierarchy. About the food supplies that are sent to Himachal Pradesh, he thinks that, because the bye-election is pending, large supplies are being sent. After all, when you want to look from a prejudiced angle at everything—if you do it, you are doing it with a sinister motive; if you are not doing it, you are accused that you do not do it. You are accused for everything. That way the Government is blamed. I do not think that is an attitude which will be appreciated on all sides. We are spending large sums of money on the Centrally administered areas because some of them are very backward. Instead of complimenting the Home Ministry for what is being done

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not only in the Centrally administered areas, for tribal welfare, for scheduled castes, for backward classes they are accused. If you take up the figures from year to year during the last three or four years, certainly large sums are being made available to these departments for their welfare. And I am, sure, Sir, though it may look a little wasteful in the beginning, ultimately it will certainly go for improving the condition of the people concerned. Therefore, Himachal Pradesh requires that amount because the whole area is hilly, the whole area is backward. It has been neglected by the previous Rajahs and all these previous Rulers all these years. Today if it has become a Centrally administered area and if the Home Ministry is bestowing some little thought over expansion, developmental work etc. it must be appreciated and it must be welcomed instead of merely saying that it is not being utilised properly etc.

Of course, the people always plead for economy. Naturally, when people's representatives are sanctioning huge sums of money for the various Ministries, it is but right that they should caution that we should exercise utmost economy in our spending and see that the expenditure certainly gives back real benefits to the people.

Sir, in this connection the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee had been rendering very useful services. They are the bodies of the Parliament Members of both the Houses and they go into the working of every Department and they give us valuable material. They also comment upon things done in extravagant manner and things not being done in a proper manner and they pinpoint them and produce documents which are really valuable. It may be sometimes that the Government cannot agree with the views expressed by the Estimates Committee or the Public Accounts Committee, but we certainly regard them as valuable documents. All these documents are again examined by the administrative Ministries

and the Finance Ministry and whatever steps are needed are certainly taken. Sir, in the Public Accounts Committee, the Auditor-General also is represented and he gives his views and whatever he says, most often—in 99 per cent. of the cases I can say—they are accepted and implemented.

The Raja Saheb of Bilaspur also was reading out from the Estimates Committee Report and even publicly he has expressed that the Estimates Committee went thoroughly into the question and they brought out all those defects, whatever they are, to the notice of the Government. Therefore Sir, the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee are useful arms in the hands of the Parliament Members and I must pay my compliments to the retiring Chairman of the Estimates Committee, Shri Balvantray Mehta. He had been working on it for the last five years and now he does not want to continue and he is being replaced by somebody else. I take this opportunity of paying my own tribute for the very valuable work he has been doing as Chairman of the Estimates Committee and I am sure he will continue to help the Estimates Committee to go into the question of the expenditure of the various Ministries from time to time and bring his views to the notice of the Government. As I said, the Auditor-General also comes out with very useful views and his views are very valuable. Therefore, Sir, it would be seen that it is not as though the Government wants to indulge in extravagant expenditure. This sort of criticism is levelled against any administration, whether it is State level, corporation level or municipal level and there are always members who think that there is some wasteful, extravagant administrative expenditure. But, Sir, we do not want any money to be wasted and we are anxious about these economy measures and the Organization and Methods Division in the Secretariat is also doing very useful work in this connection.

In the Ministry of Finance, a team went to our High Commission in Lon-

don and it is also proposed to send such teams to other Commissions and also to examine the various Ministries here and we hope that with a little more trained personnel attached to the Organization and Methods Division, they would be able to achieve some substantial results with regard to economy. We are anxious that this should be pursued very vigorously. We are also attaching more officers to this Division and I am sure there will be a substantial economy in this regard.

Then, Sir, we have people who are examining economies in the various projects that are under construction. There are teams which are working both under the Planning Commission and in the administrative Ministries and trying to see how far we can achieve some economies in project construction. Likewise, there is a Committee which is going into the construction of buildings not only in Delhi, but everywhere, wherever the Central P.W.D. works. There is a criticism that their estimates are very high and things like that and the Committee is always examining how best to bring down the cost of constructing Government buildings. We have also issued instructions that there should not be rushing in in expenditure towards February and March. The administrative Ministries need not be afraid that money would not be available in the next year and there need not be any hurry to spend it towards the end of the year. They can take their usual time and they need not rush up and they can go on spending and if any project is incomplete, the spill-over of the work would certainly be given funds in the next Budget. We have issued instructions that they should not rush in with expenditure and even the lapses will be forgiven.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: All lapses on that side are always forgiven.

DR. B. GOPALA REDDI: Previously they used to feel that funds are lapsing and there is no provision again and so they should spend. Now they need

not be under that impression. We would certainly see that the Ministries do not rush up with their expenditure.

I know, Sir, that there are late approvals and late sanctions in certain matters and it causes great inconvenience. Yesterday Dr. Wadia referred to this, he referred to the late sanctions and late payments and said that it hampered the work of the non-official organizations. Here again, Sir, we are trying to give more powers to the administrative Departments. Previously, on any point they used to throw the blame on the Finance Ministry. After careful consideration and after consulting the Auditor-General last year, greater powers have been given to the administrative Ministries and we hope that things will improve hereafter, because once the scheme is put in the Budget and the House has given its approval after all the details were scrutinised, the administrative Ministry could operate upon the sanction of the House and they can issue sanctions straightway and monies also may be paid in time. We do not want that any non-official organisation doing social service, etc., should be hampered in their work because there may be late sanctions and late payments. If there is a late sanction hereafter, at least the Finance Ministry would not be blamed and the responsibility must be put on the shoulders of the administrative Ministry. Previously there was a little tug-of-war between the Finance Ministry and the administrative Ministries and they could always throw the blame on the Finance Ministry but hereafter it would not be possible; once a scheme is approved they can straightway, as soon as it received the President's assent, issue sanction and give funds.

I am only anxious to tell the House that there is a sort of criticism that there is wasteful expenditure and we are trying to examine it from time to time and we are trying to see how we can achieve economy in either pro-

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jects or in the construction of buildings or in the departmental working. And with all these measures, I do hope that things will improve.

There is also a criticism that there is rise in Civil expenditure. Of course, the figures show that there is rise in Civil expenditure. I am glad that at least this year the hon. Members have paid compliments that there is a little cut in the Defence expenditure while there is abnormal rise in Civil expenditure. But, Sir, Civil expenditure does not mean adding more clerks, superintendents or assistants in the Secretariat or in the various divisions. It also includes various grants that are given to the State Governments and the amount spent on Tribal welfare, for instance, and what we are doing for the backward classes.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: The expenditure on travelling allowances also increased.

DR. B. GOPALA REDDI: When there are more officers, there will be more expenditure on travelling. But have you noticed any substantial increase in the *per capita* travelling allowance? When there are more officers, naturally there will be more travelling allowances, more addition to the salary bill etc. It does not mean that from 1957 onwards the officers had gone on a holiday mood.

DR. H. N. KUNZRU: But Shri Manilal Shah had to be convinced about this expenditure.

SHRI M. C. SHAH (Bombay): How do you explain the rise in Civil expenditure, excluding the expenditure on P. and T. and Railways? From Rs. 133 crores in 1957-58 it has risen to Rs. 167.74 crores now, which means an increase of Rs. 33 odd crores on account of pay, salaries, establishment charges and contingencies. In this there is no question of any grant, nothing of the sort and in that expenditure on the Posts and Tele-

graphs and on the Railways—which come to about 11 lakh persons in the case of Railways and 4 lakh persons in the case of Posts and Telegraphs—are excluded. Pay of officers, from Rs. 14 crores or so it has gone up to Rs. 17 crores, in contingencies there is a rise of Rs. 10 crores and in establishment there is a rise of Rs. 9 crores. In travelling allowance also there is a rise. In all there is a rise of Rs. 33 odd crores during these two years, 1958-59 and 1959-60.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: You give facts to your predecessor.

DR. H. N. KUNZRU: These are our real blessings.

DR. B. GOPALA REDDI: You have blessed them . . .

SHRIMATI YASHODA REDDY: (Andhra Pradesh): Blessing in disguise.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Our blessing is always there.

DR. B. GOPALA REDDI: It is not as if somebody in the Secretariat somewhere is indulging in some extravagant expenditure. I mean, after all these things could be explained.

SHRI M. C. SHAH: Do they include grants?

DR. B. GOPALA REDDI: Contingencies will include the rent that is paid for an office, the telephone charges, the postal charges, the peons, the sweeper and so many things.

SHRI M. C. SHAH: There is a rise of Rs 10 crores.

DR. R. B. GOUR: The truth will come out only when one of them comes out.

DR. B. GOPALA REDDI: We need not be dismayed at the enormous increase in the civil expenditure. I remember we wanted, in Madras, to pay the aided elementary school teachers every month. Previously they used to be paid once in a year and we wanted to pay them once a month

because they were poor teachers, they were clamouring for and they were making demands for a number of years and ultimately when we decided on that, it cost the Madras Government Rs. 3 lakhs just because we wanted to pay monthly instead of annually. It immediately meant in DEO's and every Educational Officer's office at the district level more staff to look into the pay bills and again in the D.P.I.'s office more staff to scrutinize the returns that came through. Just because we wanted to pay them monthly instead of annually, it cost the Madras Government Rs. 3 lakhs a year.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Then what?

DR. B. GOPALA REDDI: Immediately it means you have to increase the staff at every level. Therefore, with our planned expenditure, last year we spent Rs. 961 crores. This year we are going to spend Rs. 1092 crores. How are you going to implement the plan without man-power, without officers and without the necessary ministerial staff?

SHRI M. C. SHAH: In 1957-58 also we spent huge sums on developmental expenditure.

DR. B. GOPALA REDDI: I don't know what my good friend wants to suggest.

SHRI M. C. SHAH: I only want to know why in 1957-58, if the expenditure on civil administration was Rs. 133 crores—that includes 4 items only, namely, pay of officers, establishment, allowances and honoraria and contingencies—on these four items there has been an increase of 33.4 crores of rupees and now those items do not include the pay of officers, establishment etc. of P. and T. and Railways and the civil side of the Defence Department. Therefore it only includes about 5 lakh persons or so for all other Departments. How do you account for that increase of 33 crores? If there is any explanation

I shall be glad to hear of it and I will say that it is all right.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Madras analogy.

DR. B. GOPALA REDDI: I don't know what my friend is trying to suggest. What is his own inference and what is he trying to suggest? I am unable to know it. What do you suggest? Is anybody walking away with these sums or anybody indulging in any extravagant expenditure anywhere? After all there is . . .

SHRI M. C. SHAH: That you must take for granted.

DR. B. GOPALA REDDI: There is the Rs. 5 increase recommended by the Pay Commission. Where is the money coming from? Is it not immediate addition of a few crores to the pay bill? After all whenever we sanction a project, a little post office or school or medical institution, it immediately means extra staff in the administrative director's office and in the Secretariat. Also it immediately means more increase in staff. Without all these corresponding increases, at various levels, a project or an institution cannot be opened. Supposing you want to have a Polytechnic, it is not merely the Principal and staff that are required for the Polytechnic but at the D.P.I.'s office, at the Secretariat level and at various levels; even in the A.G.'s office there are more officers . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Contractors.

DR. B. GOPALA REDDI: In the Madras A.G.'s office there were only 300 clerks but today in diminished Madras, there are about 1200 to 1300 clerks. I know the Madras which worked with only 300 in the A.G.'s office but today there are, as said, 1200 clerks. That means, that when you are spending more money, the A.G.'s office must get an equivalent compliment of additional staff. All these will go on. My friend knows the administration.

SHRI M. C. SHAH: That is an increase . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: When was the number 300?

DR. B. GOPALA REDDI: In 1937, when I was a Minister there.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: We compare here 1958 and 1959 and you go back to 1937?

DR. B. GOPALA REDDI: I only say that after all when you are having an activity at various levels, you have to increase the staff and all the officers must get the ministerial staff and Class IV officers. They must get house-rent, office accommodation etc. They must have their telephones or whatever it is. All these things look simple but when they are added up, they look a formidable figure. Therefore nobody need suggest that somebody is walking away . . .

SHRI M. C. SHAH: That is not the suggestion that somebody is walking away.

DR. B. GOPALA REDDI: What is your suggestion now?

SHRI M. C. SHAH: My suggestion is . . .

DR. H. N. KUNZRU: What is wanted is a more reasonable explanation. The airy generalities that the Minister of State is indulging in are not reply to what Mr. Shah has raised.

DR. B. GOPALA REDDI: I can also retort by saying that what the hon. Member says is also in the air and is not pin-pointed anywhere at any particular place.

DIWAN CHAMAN LALL (Punjab): Obviously my hon. friend has got a good case to answer. May I therefore suggest that he may have a memorandum prepared which will satisfy my friend Mr. Shah in regard to the development expenditure which has been the real cause of this increase between the two years?

DR. B. GOPALA REDDI: A development expenditure, as I said, will also be accompanied by a non-development expenditure because so many things will come into it . . .

DIWAN CHAMAN LALL: Would it not be better to have a small memorandum prepared since hon. Members are most anxious to know the details and a reasoned argument in regard to the explanation for this expenditure?

DR. B. GOPALA REDDI: Certainly. When there is an enquiry like that, certainly it is the duty of the Government to supply whatever information is necessary; either in the form of a question or request, suppose a point has been raised as to why there is this civil expenditure, certainly we will give all the necessary information and we will ask the Department to say year by year how this rise has occurred etc.

DR. R. B. GOUR: Does he suggest that the expenditure on development in 1959-60 will be much more than in 1958-59 for administration? That is what we wanted to know.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: And the proportion will be maintained?

DR. B. GOPALA REDDI: There are so many items included. It is not merely a few officers or house-rent only but publications and things like that will come in.

Anyway I want to impress on the House that without rise in the civil expenditure we cannot go through the Plan and we cannot spend Rs. 1092 crores this year. You will see when we come before the House next year, there will be certainly another rise in the civil expenditure because every activity in any part of the country will be reflected in the rise of civil expenditure. So without a rise in the civil expenditure, civil expenditure not being static, we cannot have the Five Year Plan. A steel plant somewhere in Rourkela or Bhilai will mean so much of additional complement of officers elsewhere at various levels.

SHRI M. C. SHAH: Does it come under this?

DR. B. GOPALA REDDI: I don't want to be interrupted. We will certainly give you whatever information you want in this regard from year to year and department-wise if you like and we will try to convince you.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Mr. Gopala Reddi, we understand that you are spending more and we are also told . . .

DR. B. GOPALA REDDI: We ought to spend more.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: We also understand that in order to spend more, you want an arrangement which costs more. Therefore we would like to have both sides.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He says that the volume of work has increased and so the administrative set up has also to increase.

4 P.M.

DR. H. N. KUNZRU: The question is this. Suppose developmental expenditure increases, Government will be able to show why the developmental expenditure has increased, by saying that so much has been spent on irrigation, so much on the construction of railways, so much on certain other things. But here we are not being given definite items on which this increased expenditure is there.

DR. B. GOPALA REDDI: That is all there.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Budget papers contain all this information, about every Ministry.

DR. H. N. KUNZRU: Then it ought to be easy for the Minister who is replying to the debate now to give us that information.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think all that information is already given in the Budget papers, for every Ministry under the different Demands, so much for administrative set-up, this much for dearness allowance, this

much for contingency and so on. I think if the hon. Members will take the trouble to look into them, they will get all the necessary details.

DR. B. GOPALA REDDI: We have supplied all this information in the Budget papers and we have made them available to hon. Members in an easy manner. In fact, the Lok Sabha complimented the Minister for giving it all in that manner for the first time in the history of Budgets in the Indian Parliament. Anyway, there seems to be a lot of misapprehension about the rise in civil expenditure and as my good friend says, we should come out with a little memorandum explaining all the details and that would go a long way towards satisfying the hon. Members. But I do reiterate that we cannot have big developmental programmes without rise in civil expenditure. I am quite clear about that matter. There may be a little extravagance here and there on planned expenditure, but in all big activities you will correspondingly have a rise in the civil expenditure.

Sir, as I said, the report of the Central Pay Commission is yet to come and we do not know how it is going to affect our budgetary provisions and how much it is going to cost us and things like that. We are all anxiously looking forward to the Pay Commission's report and let us hope that when the Pay Commission report is published, there will be greater understanding between the non-gazetted staff and the Government and . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Also hope that Government servants will get a fair deal out of the recommendations.

DR. B. GOPALA REDDI: I do not anticipate.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Wait till the report comes.

DR. B. GOPALA REDDI: I do hope that there will be greater understanding between the Government and their staff and they will be able to put in more work and . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: And get better pay?

DR. B. GOPALA REDDI: Give more to the Government and receive more.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: You say better work and I say higher pay.

DR. B. GOPALA REDDI: All that is now before the Pay Commission—whether it should be higher pay or less pay, and things like that.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I am prepared to play my part, you play yours.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Whoever may get it, the Ministers will not get it.

DR. B. GOPALA REDDI: Mr. Bhupesh Gupta seems to say that willing or hard work is contingent on greater pay.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: They go together.

DR. B. GOPALA REDDI: Is it contingent on higher pay?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: They go hand in hand, just as you and the Deputy Minister go hand in hand.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: You don't have to bother. We do go, without your asking.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I don't grudge it.

DR. B. GOPALA REDDI: I do hope that there will be greater understanding and there will be greater cheerfulness in officers of all grades to put in more quantity of work.

Of course, income-tax as usual, has come in for a good deal of criticism. There was the general criticism and repeated references were made to the arrears that we are unable to collect. We are going to write off Rs. 112 crores and some people have expressed the feeling that we are writing off large sums of money and things like that. Well, they have accrued during the war-time, I think, from 1948-49, 1947 and so on and repeated attempts have been made to realise them by

all sorts of means. Collectors were also asked to collect them and certain attachments were also made of the properties of the persons concerned. In spite of all that, if we are not able to realise them, instead of carrying a load from year to year and telling the whole world that we have so much of unrealised arrears even after taking all possible steps, we thought it would be better to write them off.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Here we would seek better information on the subject. There are different categories. Some of the persons are dead. Some of them have left this country. Others are there but have become bankrupt and still others have disappeared and gone underground. How many of each are there? We would like to know that because we have a suspicion that it has been manipulated to some extent.

DR. R. B. GOUR: It will also give incentive for further evasion.

DR. B. GOPALA REDDI: I do not know why my hon. friend is entertaining any suspicion against anybody here. After all, the Estimates Committee and all these committees go into these accounts also. They have gone into the work of the Finance Ministry and the Revenue Department. And the Auditor-General also has the right to look into some of these matters. After all, there have not been realised for 12 years and 14 years. The men are not there. Or the company has gone into liquidation long ago. So what is the use of keeping these amounts pending against such companies? And they have been pending for 12 years and 15 years and more.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: But the honourable company may be here, though the same persons may not be there.

DR. B. GOPALA REDDI: But the company has gone into liquidation long ago. People have gone to Pakistan and they have no assets here. We can

only say that we have got so many crores of rupees unrealised.

Apart from this sum of Rs. 112 crores which is to be written off as unrealisable, there is this sum of Rs. 168 which will be realised and about that I want to give some details. The amount pending settlement of double income-tax relief or other reliefs is Rs. 2·66 crores. The amount due from company liquidation is Rs. 64 crores. My hon. friend can take down the figures, if he likes. The amount pending settlement of double income-tax reliefs etc. comes to Rs. 2·66 crores and the amount due from company liquidation is Rs. 64 crores. Then the amount covered by certificates issued to collectors under section 46(2) of the Income-tax Act excluding certification relating to the first two heads is Rs. 90·38 crores. That means that the Department has asked the revenue officials to attach properties, lands and whatever other properties there may be and thus recover the amount. But here also sometimes delays occur, for we have got to get the cooperation of the collectors or deputy collectors of these places. Our income-tax collectors cannot go and attach these properties. We have got to get the active cooperation of the revenue officers of the place and they, being busy with their own work, are not sometimes able to attend to this work also. In many States we have got tahsildars and deputy collectors specially for this work of collection of income-tax and their services have been lent by the State Governments to the Income-Tax Department. In spite of that we have issued certificates to the collectors to go to the property and put it to auction and thus realise the amount and all that means lot of time and many steps have got to be taken before you can get the amount. It is not easy in rural areas to auction a property.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: There are few assessees there.

DR. B. GOPALA REDDI: There are, even in rural sites; in the taluk headquarters and the district headquarters there are income-tax assessees. If they

do not pay, we have to attach their property. Under this head, as I said, the amount is Rs. 90·38 crores. The amount from the disposal of appeals is Rs. 14·98 crores. The amount in respect of which penalty section 46 has been applied comes to Rs. 2·73 crores. Then the outstandings for other reasons, may be due to appeals with the Supreme Court or the High Courts—and sometimes for a long time they are held up because of writs and so on—they come to Rs. 56·68 crores. So the total comes to Rs. 168·07 crores and that has to be recovered and collected and it is hoped to take all the steps necessary. Nobody wants to forgo this amount, because we feel that this amount can be realised. Of course, it means a lot of time and we have got to get the assistance of the revenue officers in trying to attach the property or in auctioning it. So we are trying to take all the necessary and possible steps to realise this amount.

Now, there have been allegations of harassment by income-tax officers.

We are also trying to simplify the procedures. The Tyagi Committee is also looking into this question and its report will be available to us before the end of September. That report will go a long way—I do not know anything about the recommendations—I expect, from the way in which they are going into this question, to simplify matters and the feeling that somebody is being harassed will not be there. We have here to fight against concealed incomes. On the one side there is concealed income and there are friends like Mr. Bhupesh Gupta who say, "Why do you allow these people?" and on the other there are people who say that our officers are harassing the big people merely because they are engaged in some industries. We have to stay clear of these two and without giving any offence to them personally . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: In between there is only evasion.

DR. B. GOPALA REDDI: What do you want us to do? Do you want to hang them?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: You are non-violent. How can I ask you to hang them?

DR. B. GOPALA REDDI: We do hang them in our prisons even though we are non-violent.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Set up a proper machinery and take vigorous action simultaneously at least against the big ones.

DR. B. GOPALA REDDI: So many steps have been taken in recent times to get at this evasion and to realise whatever is due to the Government but in spite of all the best efforts these arrears are still there. The Department is certainly anxious and we have strengthened the Department. We have put in more officers, more Appellate Assistant Commissioners and they are disposing of appeals more quickly. The report of the Tyagi Committee, I am sure, will go a long way to simplify the procedure and create a good atmosphere between the client and the Department.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I am told you have got 50,000 appeals still pending.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order, order. Let him go on.

DR. B. GOPALA REDDI: It is coming down. It used to be 1,50,000 before but now it has come down to 70,000 because we have put in more Appellate Assistant Commissioners. By the time this year is out—by that time we hope the Third Plan also would have taken a very definite shape—we will be in a much better position than we were in 1958. We hope that the road to self-reliant economy at the end of the Third Five Year Plan will laid down even from this year because the steel plants are going into commission and general seasonal conditions are also good.

I am happy, Sir, once again that the House has given its blessings to the Demands of the various Ministries. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“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 1959-60, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

DR. B. GOPALA REDDI: Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Bill be returned.”

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

“That the Bill be returned.”

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Sir, I have a suggestion to make at this stage. You sanctioned ten hours and I do not think we have taken ten hours. Some time is left for us. We have no . . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have exceeded it by eight minutes. Not a minute will be allowed to go unutilised.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I am sorry, Sir. I thought . . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That the Bill be returned.”

The motion was adopted.